



Etruscan architecture from the Late Orientalizing to the Archaic period (c. 640–480 B.C.)

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ETRUSCAN ARCHITECTURE FROM THE LATE ORIENTALIZING TO THE ARCHAIC PERIOD (C. 640-480 B.C.)

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Appendix

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NB: This is a digitalized version of my Ph.D. dissertation.

It was originally in 5 volumes:

Vol 1: The text

This is included in the main text

Vol. 2: The illustration to the text

This is not included since this does not exist in a digitalized version. In the appendix there is a list of the illustrations

Vol. 3: Catalogue of secondary evidence

This is now included in the appendix

Vol 4: Appendix of Etruscan and Latial settlement

This is included in the appendix

Vol 5: Illustrations to the appendix of Etruscan and Latial settlement

This is not included since this does not exist in a digitalized version. In the appendix there is a list of the illustrations

This digitalized version now include 2 volumes:

Vol 1: The dissertation text

Vol. 2: The original vol. 2 and 4 and illustration lists, terminology, practical information

CATALOGUE OF SECONDARY EVIDENCE FOR ETRUSCAN ARCHITECTURE (RELATED TO CHAPTER 3)

This catalogue contains definite building models or depictions of buildings. Excluded are hut urns (for these see the catalogue by Bartoloni *et al.* 1987) and artefacts that cannot securely be identified as building models (such as, e.g. a number of cap stones). Artefacts of identical types have been placed under the same catalogue number (e.g. the sarcophagi from the Faliscan area). Tombs in the shape of houses or with architectural features (either cut into the tufa or painted) have not been included in the catalogue - for these see chapter 3.

After the catalogue number follows the provenance (if known) and the year of the find (if known).

For an overall view of these models etc. I refer to *Diagram 1-6* in Vol. 2

House urns, sarcophagi, and "naiskos" in the shape of buildings from the Orientalizing to the middle of the Archaic period (*Diagram 1*)

House urns group 1: the first half of the 7th century B.C.

Cat. no. 1.

Marsiliana d'Albegna (Banditella), tomb 41, Circolo della Fibula, the central *fossa*, 1908-1916.

Measurements: unknown.

Condition: few traces of the wooden skeleton of the urn is preserved. Parts of the bronze plaques once attached to the wooden urn are preserved, consisting of one of the two long sides of the urn and the upper part of the roof.

Material: wood with bronze plaque mountings.

Description: the urn is rectangular with a lid in the shape of a two-faced roof. Rectangular bronze plaques were attached to the wooden skeleton on the sides and the roof.

The bronze mountings have a stamped decoration of bands of small dots. The horizontal bands on the edges of the long sides are decorated with metopes with "anchors"/double leaf motifs.¹ The roof decorated with schematic quadrupeds, separated by short vertical lines.²

Inclination of the roof: unknown.

Tomb: a rectangular *fossa* tomb within a tumulus that also contained another *fossa*.

Tomb-context: an ivory group consisting of a lion in strife with several other animals (probably from the top of a box or casket); a small naked female statuette; a gold and silver fibula (*ad arco serpeggiante*); four gold pendants; a gold and silver cylinder from a comb fibula; a silver pectoral; a large bust, made of bronze hammered plates; a bronze shield; two bronze handles; two bronze tripods; four bronze lebetes and two lids; three small bronze bowls; a large bronze situla; several bronze plates; several bronze vases; two bronze knives; a Vetulonia censer; an iron dagger; several impasto vases; and two aryballoi (Protocorinthian imitation made in Etruria, though one may be a Protocorinthian original).

¹ According to Strøm 1971, 192 these "anchors" should possibly be interpreted as a double-leaf motif.

² According to Minto the short sides are decorated with a similar decoration. Since only part of the roof and one of the long sides are preserved I do not quite understand how Minto can describe the short sides.

In the filling of the trench were found iron wheels of a chariot. The finds suggest that the deceased was male.

Workshop: possibly south Etruscan.

Date: Possibly the first quarter of the 7th century B.C. or the second quarter of the 7th century B.C.³

Museum: Florence, Museo Archeologico (?).

Bibl.: A. Minto, *Marsiliana d'Albegna*, Florence 1921, 87-88 and 277-278 (unfortunately, no illustration of this urn has ever been published); D. Randall MacIver, *Villanovans and early Etruscans*, Oxford 1924, 185-187; Strøm 1971, 192-193; Boitani 1983, 551; Buranelli 1985, 77 n. 111; Bartoloni *et al.* 1987, 142; Coen 1991, 120-121, 129.

Cat. no. 2.

Civita Castellana, Sepolcreto di Monterano, tomb 30 (XV), between T. 29 and 32, late 19th century (?) (*Fig. A1*).

Measurements: max. H. of urn (with the lid) 39.2 cm; L. of urn 40.9 cm; W. of urn 21 cm; L. of lid 44 cm; W. of lid 26.5 cm.

Condition: complete; the cross pieces slightly restored. The iron feet are corroded.

Material: bronze with iron fittings.

Description: the urn is rectangular and supported by four small iron feet, covering the corners of the urn up to the upper edge. Both short ends terminate in triangular gables. The lid is shaped like a two-faced roof. At either end of the gables the logs of the triangular gable or more probably the barge boards project above the apex, crossing each other, and along the ridge are seven pairs of ridge logs or cross pieces that cross each other in the same manner, but do not reach the eaves as the logs or barge boards in the gable do. The cross pieces are made separately and placed loosely on the ridge.

Both wall and roof are divided by punched lines (semicircular in section) and rows of dots into square fields. Each fall of the roof has 14 fields, and the walls eighth fields on the long sides and four fields on the short sides (the two top ones with an oblique upper line).

A tiny hole is bored through the centre of the ridge logs or cross pieces.

Inclination of the roof: 30°-31° (measured at the museum).

Tomb: *fossa* tomb.

Tomb-context: the urn was found with *alcuni vasi di rozzo impasto*.

Workshop: Faliscan (?).

Date: the first half of the 7th century B.C.

Museum: Rome, Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia, inv. 2933.

Bibl.: Montelius 1895-1910, pl. 308,8; J. Durm, *Die Baustile. Historische und technische Entwicklung 2: Die Baukunst der Etrusker. Die Baukunst der Römer*, 2nd ed., Stuttgart 1905, 45, fig. 45; Andrén 1940, xxv-xxvi, cat. no. 11; Moretti 1963, 174, fig. 135; Helbig III⁴ 1969, 683, no. 2765; Boëthius 1978, fig. 18; Steingraber 1979, 290, cat. no. 485, tav. XXVIII,1; *Villa Giulia* 1980, 244, cat. no. 332 (ill.); Cozza & Pasqui 1981, 72 (ill.); Buranelli 1985, 51-54 and 57, fig. 26; Bartoloni, Beijer & De Santis 1985, 190, pl. 9.3,1; *Rasenna* 1986, 249, fig. 162; Bartoloni *et al.* 1987, 142; Coen 1991, 121; Damgaard Andersen forthcoming.

Cat. no. 3.

Veii, Monte Michele, tomb 5, 1980.

³ Boitani 1983 argues for a date in the first quarter, while Strøm 1971, 192, prefers a date around 680-670 B.C. Other scholars such as M. Sprenger & G. Bartoloni (*Die Etrusker. Kunst und Geschichte*, Munich 1977, 89, fig. 33 left) date the tomb and the grave goods to the second quarter of the 7th century B.C.

Measurements: H. 30 cm; L. 65 cm; W. 30 cm.

Condition: the urn was severely damaged when discovered, but several fragments are preserved. Only the decoration on the sides can be completely reconstructed.

Material: bronze.

Description: the urn is rectangular with a lid in the shape of a two-faced roof.

On all sides of the urn and the lid is a chased and engraved decoration. On the lid is a procession of animals, and on the long sides of the urn are bands of guilloches, rosettes, and flower motives, and on one of the short sides a face or a mask (a gorgoneion?).

Inclination of the roof: unknown.

Tomb: a chamber tomb with a rectangular chamber and a long dromos with a small room on each side. Altogether four burials were found within the tomb, thus probably a family tomb (in the right chamber a man, c. 18-20 years old (cremated); in the left chamber a skeleton of an infant; and in the central chamber two burials (a female burial judging from the finds and a cremated male within the urn)). The rich finds, including the urn, belong to the latter male burial, hence the *tomba principesca*.

Tomb-context: within the central chamber, belonging to the male burial, were found: a carriage with four wheels; iron weapons; a large wooden stick with a bronze finial decorated with silver and iron inlays, probably to be interpreted as a sceptre; knives; an axe; firedogs and spits; a bronze grater; a bronze fan; fragments of a bronze carriage model (?); an ivory object with a sphinx, possibly of Oriental origin; two large impasto plates, possibly imitations of shields; and a large number of vases (impasto, spiral amphorae, Etrusco-Corinthian (MPC), bucchero). Within the urn were found the remains of a cremated man (adult), wrapped in woven fabric, as well as a silver fibula *a sbarre*, and three silver fibulae.

Workshop: Veian (?).

Date: second quarter of the 7th century B.C.

Museum: Rome, Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia.

Bibl.: F. Boitani, 'Veio: nuovi rinvenimenti nella necropoli di Monte Michele', *Archeologia nella Tuscia, primo incontro di studi*, Viterbo 1980, Rome 1982, 95-103, esp. 100; Boitani 1983, esp. 549-551, fig. 5, tav. XCVII,a,b; G. Bartoloni, 'Riti funerari dell'aristocrazia in Etruria e nel Lazio. L'esempio di Veio', *Opus* 3, 1984, 13-22; Buranelli 1985, 57, 70; *Rasenna* 1986, 172; Bartoloni *et al.* 1987, 142; F. Boitani & P. Aureli, 'Consevizione sullo scavo e restauro in laboratorio: alcuni recenti interventi', in *Etruria meridionale, conoscenza, conservazione, fruizione, Atti del convegno di Viterbo, 29-30 Nov./1 Dic. 1985*, Rome 1988, 128-129, tav. LVII,a and c, LVIIIb, and LXIa; Coen 1991, 120-121, 129.

Cat. no. 4.

Vetulonia, Poggio al Bello, Tomba del Duce (group 5), 1886 (*Fig. A2*).

Measurements: H. 42.0 cm; H. (without the lid) 32 cm; L. 63 cm; W. 37 cm; H. of feet 5 cm.

Condition: the urn was severely damaged when it was found.

Material: bronze with silver leaf.

Description: the urn is rectangular and is supported by four feet. The lid is shaped like a two-faced roof.

Both the roof and the sides and legs are decorated with repoussé designs consisting of typical Orientalizing motives such as animal friezes and a Potnia Theron.

Inclination of the roof: unknown, but from the published drawing it seems to be fairly steep.

Tomb: a large circular tomb made of stones. Within the tomb was the *fossa* which contained the burials. The tomb may have had two or four burials.⁴

⁴ See e.g. Coen 1991, 121 (with references to the discussion regarding the number of burials).

Tomb-context: group 5: a bronze tripod; a bronze stand; a bronze lebes; seven bronze bowls; two bronze ladles; an iron axe; bronze, silver, gold, and electrum fibulae; a bronze bracelet; a Sardinian bronze boat model; and three impasto vases. In the urn were found human bones of a c. 50 year old person, wrapped in a woven fabric. Due to the nature of the grave goods the deceased must have been male.

Workshop: Camporeale suggested that the urn might be of Caeretan origin.

Date: mid-7th century B.C.

Museum: Florence, Museo Archeologico, inv. 7095.

Bibl.: Milani 1912, 216; tav. 59,1; R. Randall Maciver, *Villanovans and early Etruscans*, Oxford 1924, 116-117, pl. 22,4; G. Camporeale, *La tomba del Duce*, Florence 1967, 135-160 (the urn: 141-156, cat. no. 127, figs. 24-26, tav. D; I,1; XXXV-XXVIII; G. Camporeale, *I commerci di Vetulonia in età orientalizzante*, Florence 1969, 86, tav. XXXVII; Strøm 1971, 84, 180; Steingräber 1979, 285, cat. no. 462; Boitani 1983, 550-551; Jannot 1984, 211; Buranelli 1985, 57, 70; Bartoloni *et al.* 1987, 142; Coen 1991, 120-121, 129.

House urns group 2: the second half of the 7th century B.C.

Cat. no. 5.

Cerveteri, Monte Abatone, tomb 123, 1957-1961 (*Fig. A3*).

Measurements: max. H. 31.5 cm; max. L. 38.2 cm; max. W. 20.5 cm.

Condition: one side of the lid is missing.

Material: red clay. A red slip was added on the outer side of the urn.

Description: the urn is rectangular and is supported by four small feet, rectangular in section. Both short ends terminate in triangular gables. The lid is shaped like a two-faced roof.

Inclination of the roof: 28° (measured at the museum).

Tomb: a chamber tomb with a central trapezoidal chamber with two funeral beds cut out of the tufa (a male and a female type of bed), and a dromos with a small niche on the left. The tomb belongs to Prayon's type B₂.

Tomb-context: no traces of human bone were found within the urn. Within the tomb were found several vases (impasto, Italo-Geometric, Etrusco-Corinthian, Corinthian, Protocorinthian, bucchero), an impasto brazier, iron buckles, fragments of a knife, fragments of spits, and a firedog. The grave goods belong to two, possibly three burials (the urn and the two funeral beds). The urn may have been found together with a Protocorinthian aryballos and possibly also other objects in the niche in the dromos. Because the exact location of the objects within the tomb is unknown, it cannot, however, be excluded that the urn may have been placed on one of the funeral beds in the central chamber, and thus belonged to either of the two burials.

Workshop: Caeretan.

Date: the first burial can be dated to c. 650 B.C. at the earliest, the second (or third) to 600 B.C. at the latest. The urn may belong to the earliest burial and thus should be dated to the early second half of the 7th century B.C.,⁵ though a later date cannot be excluded.

Museum: Cerveteri, Museo Nazionale.

Bibl.: Buranelli 1985, 38-41, cat. no. 2, figs. 15-16; Coen 1991, 30-42, 119, fig. 10 (the tomb), tav. XXII,a-b (the urn); Damgaard Andersen forthcoming.

⁵ Coen 1991, 41-42. Buranelli, on the other hand, prefers a date within the fourth quarter of the 7th century B.C. (Buranelli 1985, 51-52). This date, however, seems to be based on the assumption that the tomb contained only one burial.

Cat. no. 6.

"L'urna Calabresi", Cerveteri, 1869 (*Fig. A4*).

Measurements: max. H. 39.5 cm; L. of the urn 49.5 cm; W. of the urn 21.5 cm; L. of the lid 54 cm.; W. of the lid 29 cm.

Condition: complete, though slightly chipped. The paint is badly preserved on one of the long sides of the urn and on the lid.

Material: red clay with a red slip.

Description: the urn is rectangular and is supported by four small feet, rectangular in section. Both short ends terminate in triangular gables. The lid is shaped like a two-faced roof.

The decoration on the roof, on both the urn, and the lid consists of a design painted in white. The decoration on the roof and on both the long and short sides are bordered on all sides by a guilloche pattern. The decoration on the long sides of the urn consists of palmettes. On the short sides are also palmettes and above these birds. On the triangular gables of the urn are painted dots, bordered on all three sides by a band consisting of dog teeth.⁶

Inclination of the roof: 36°-43° (measured from the published drawing).

Tomb: chamber tomb (?).

Tomb-context: within the urn was found a few, small fragments of burnt human bones. The bone analysis showed that they belonged to an adolescent. Besides the bones were found a fragment of a small bronze leach fibula and small fragments of bronze sheet. On the basis of this evidence Buranelli suggested that the deceased could have been female.⁷

Workshop: Caeretan.

Date: third quarter of the 7th century B.C.

Museum: Rome, Musei Vaticani, Museo Etrusco Gregoriano, inv. 20825 (urn)-20826 (lid).

Bibl.: Buranelli 1985, 15-31, tav. 1-7, 11; F. Buranelli in *Civiltà degli etruschi* 1985, 156, cat. no. 6.27 (ill.); G. Camporeale in *Rasenna* 1986, fig. 161; Coen 1991, 119-120; F. Buranelli & N. Thompson de Grummond, *The Etruscan legacy of a lost civilization from the Vatican Museums*, Memphis 1992, 47, cat. no. 14 (ill.); M.A. Gallina & L. Malnati, *Gli etruschi e il loro ambiente*, Popoli dell'Italia antica, Milan 1992, 96 (ill.); Damgaard Andersen forthcoming.

Cat. no. 7.

Cerveteri, Banditaccia, località Laghetto, 1976 (*Fig. A5*).

Measurements: H. 34.5 cm; L. 30.5; W. 21 cm.

Condition: parts of the lid are missing.

Material: red clay with a red slip.

Description: the urn is rectangular and is supported by four small feet, rectangular in section. Both short ends terminate in triangular gables. The lid is shaped like a two-faced roof.

Inclination of the roof: unknown, but steep.

Tomb: a small chamber tomb with a rectangular room with two benches, a two-faced roof, and a short dromos with steps.

⁶ For a more detailed description of the painted decoration see Buranelli 1985, 15.

⁷ Buranelli 1985, 69-72 suggests that all the house urns from Cerveteri (also the later ones with the female breasts - see below) were used for females. For a discussion of this see chapter 3.

Tomb-context: a few vases (impasto (including an *olla* with an inscription, *mi Squrias thina mlaX mlakas*)⁸), and a Chiot chalice) were found within the tomb. According to the inscription the deceased must have been female.

Workshop: Caeretan.

Date: second half, possibly third quarter of the 7th century B.C.⁹

Museum: Cerveteri, Museo Nazionale (mag.).

Bibl.: Buranelli 1985, 46-47, cat. no. 5, fig. 20 (with further references); Coen 1991, 120 and 127; Damgaard Andersen forthcoming.

Cat. no. 8.

Cerveteri, Monte Abatone, tomb 149, 1957-1960 (*Fig. A6*).

Measurements: max. H. 45.5 cm; max. L. 55 cm; max. W. 24 cm.

Condition: complete. The painted decoration is very worn on the short sides and on the lid.

Material: red clay with a red slip.

Description: the urn is rectangular and is supported by four small feet, rectangular in section. Both short ends terminate in triangular gables. The lid is shaped like a two-faced roof. On both sides of the roof are four plastic logs or cross pieces running from the top ridge of the roof to the eaves. On the ridge they terminate in transverse pairs of plastic "horns". These "horns" are made separately and placed loosely on the end of the cross pieces. At the apex of each end of the roof is a hook-shaped plastic ornament, each facing the centre of the roof.

The white painted decoration consists on the long sides of three and a half palmettes.

Underneath the urn are four large holes, and at the centre of each side, near the bottom, is another hole.

Inclination of the roof: 40° (measured at the museum).

Tomb-context: no traces of human bone were found within the urn. Besides several vases (impasto, Etrusco-Corinthian, bucchero) were found three spindle whorls, three unidentified fragments of iron and two fragments of a cylindrical iron bead. Provided that the spindle whorls belong to the same burial as the urn (which is not certain), the deceased must have been female.¹⁰

Workshop: Caeretan.

Date: second half of the 7th century B.C.¹¹

Museum: Rome, Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia, inv. 59710.

Bibl.: Boëthius 1967, 10; M. Torelli in M. Borghi (ed.), *Necropoli dell'Italia antica*, Milan 1982, 14-15, fig. 13; Buranelli 1985, 41-43, cat. no. 3, fig. 17 (with further references); *Mille anni di civiltà* 1985, 164 (ill.); Coen 1991, 119 and 127; G. Colonna, 'Casa', *EAA* suppl. III (1971-1994), Rome 1994, 555, fig. 615; Damgaard Andersen forthcoming.

⁸ Coen 1991, 120.

⁹ In this I follow the first publication by G. Colonna & G. Proietti in *StEtr* 45, 1977, 442. Buranelli 1985, 52 prefers to date the urn in the fourth quarter of the 7th century B.C.

¹⁰ Coen 1991, 119-120. From the short inventory list published by Buranelli 1985 it is not possible to determine whether or not all the grave goods belonged to one or more burials.

Note, however, that spindle whorls - at least in the Early Iron Age, also occur in male tombs (M. Carmen Vida Navarro, 'Warriors and weavers: sex and gender in Early Iron Age graves from Pontecagnano', *Accordia Research Papers* 3, 1992, 90-91).

¹¹ On the basis of the list of the finds in the tomb (one or more burials ?) in Buranelli 1985, I do not believe it is possible to arrive at a more precise date.

Cat. no. 9.

Unknown provenance (once Coll. Cima-Pesciotti) (*Fig. A7*).

Measurements: max. H. 49 cm; max. L. 55.5 cm; max. W. 30.5 cm.

Condition: the urn is complete except for two missing feet. The barge boards are severely chipped.

Material: red clay with a red slip.

Description: the urn is rectangular and is supported by six small feet, rectangular in section. Both short ends terminate in triangular gables. The lid is shaped like a two-faced roof. At each end is a thick raised edge, projecting above the roof, probably a barge board. At each lower corner they terminate in a disc or volute. On the roof are three plastic oblique logs or cross pieces running from the ridge to the eaves. On the ridge they terminate in transverse simple projections, almost like pairs of "horns".

There is a hole bored through each of the "horns".

Inclination of the roof: 42°-43° (measured at the museum).

Workshop: Caeretan.

Date: second half of the 7th century B.C.¹²

Museum: Rome, Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia, inv. 74979.

Bibl.: Martelli 1979, 34-35 n. 2; Buranelli 1985, 47-49, cat. no. 6, figs. 21-25 (with further references); Coen 1991, 120; Damgaard Andersen forthcoming.

Cat. no. 10.

Cerveteri, Bufolareccia, tomb 86, 1961-1962 (*Fig. A8*).

Measurements: max. H. 39.5 cm; L. of urn 40.5 cm; W. of urn 19-19.5 cm; L. of lid 44.5 cm; W. of lid 28.5 cm.

Condition: parts of both the urn and the lid are missing. The painted decoration on the urn and the lid is worn.

Material: red clay with a red slip.

Description: the urn is rectangular and is supported by four small feet, rectangular in section. Both short ends terminate in triangular gables. The lid is shaped like a two-faced roof. The ridge is slightly pronounced. On both sides of the roof are three plastic logs or cross pieces running from the ridge to the eaves (one in the centre and one at each end of the roof). On the ridge each of these terminates in a palmette-like ornament between two volutes. Near the eaves the logs terminate in a circular or volute-like ornament, and a similar ornament is placed at the apex of each gable.

The painted decoration (black and white with incised details)¹³ consists of two pugilists on one of the long sides. To the right and left of this central group are two felines. On the other long side are two boars, facing each other, and birds above. On both short sides are two felines sharing a common head. On the roof can be seen traces of two other felines and a deer.

Several holes are bored through the urn and lid: one hole at each end of the gable of the urn; one hole through each circular ornament at the eaves; two holes through the volute-like ornaments on the ridge; and one hole at each end of the horizontal plastic edge along the ridge (not bored all the way through).

Inclination of the roof: 41° (measured at the museum).

¹² On the basis of the list of the finds in the tomb (one or more burials?) in Buranelli 1985, I do not believe it is possible to arrive at a more precise date.

¹³ For the painted decoration see further Martelli 1987, 260-261, cat. no. 36, fig. 36.

Tomb: a small chamber tomb with two rooms and a dromos. The main room has a trapezoidal plan with benches on three sides. The small side-chamber is almost rectangular in plan and has benches on all sides. The tomb belongs to Prayon's type B₂.

Tomb-context: no human bones were found within the urn. The urn was found within the central chamber together with a large amount of vases (pithoi, impasto, white-on-red, bucchero, Italo-Geometric, and Etrusco-Corinthian). Nothing thus determines whether the urn belonged to a male or female. Within the left room were found a spindle whorl and several vases (impasto, red-ware, Italo-Geometric, bucchero, Etrusco-Corinthian, and a Transitional olpe by the Vatican Painter), belonging to a second burial.¹⁴

Workshop: Caeretan.

Date: 630-600 B.C.¹⁵

Museum: Cerveteri, Museo Nazionale, inv. 66768.

Bibl.: Martelli 1979, 34-35 n. 2; Rystedt 1983, 106-108 n. 55; Buranelli 1985, 34-38, cat. no. 1, figs. 12-14 (with further references); Coen 1991, 7-30, and 119 (esp. 8-12), figs. 1-9, tav. I,a-c; Cristofani 1991, 29, fig. 16; Damgaard Andersen forthcoming.

Cat. no. 11.

Cerveteri, Monte Abatone, tomb 426, 1957-1961 (*Fig. A9*).

Measurements: max. H. 45.6 cm; L. of urn 39 cm; W. of urn 21.5 cm; L. of lid 54 cm; W. of lid 28 cm.

Condition: the urn is almost complete, except for a few missing fragments. The painted decoration is well preserved (except on the lid).

Material: red clay with a red slip.

Description: the urn is rectangular and is supported by four small feet, rectangular in section. Both short ends terminate in triangular gables. The lid is shaped like a two-faced roof. The ridge is slightly raised. On both falls of the roof are five logs or cross pieces running from the ridge almost to the eaves (one at each gable, one in the centre and two in between). The central and end logs terminate on the ridge in a plastic volute at the top; the end volutes also have an extra half-volute in a transverse position, facing the centre of the roof. In between the logs terminate on the ridge in simple projections. Near the eaves all logs terminate in plastic protomes in the form of animal heads.

On the red slip is a painted decoration in white. On the roof between the logs is a vertical line with a series of V's. On the urn is a similar decoration: on the long sides is a series of V's in a vertical line (without the central vertical line) (one line running from the foot to the top and another two lines on the central part of the side). Between these are three vertical bands consisting of two X's above each other with a dividing horizontal line in between. All bands are separated by vertical lines. On the side is a narrow horizontal band at the top and the bottom, the latter with a series of vertical lines. This decoration is continued on the short sides, except that there are only five vertical bands, the central one and the outer ones with V's, the ones in between with X's. The decoration seems to be purely ornamental and not imitating any building construction.

Inclination of the roof: 36°-37° (measured from the published photograph).

Tomb: a chamber tomb with a central rectangular room with two large funeral benches. From the short dromos there is access to two small rectangular side-tombs with benches on three sides. The urn was found within the right room.

¹⁴ For a detailed list of finds see Coen 1991, 13-30.

¹⁵ The burial of the second chamber must be one or two decades older. Buranelli 1985, 52 dates this urn to the late 7th century B.C.

Tomb-context: no traces of human bone were found within the urn. Several vases were found in all rooms. In the right chamber were found impasto, bucchero, and Etrusco-Corinthian.

Workshop: Caeretan.

Date: last quarter of the 7th century B.C.¹⁶

Museum: Cerveteri, Museo Nazionale, inv. sc. 1 LD.

Bibl.: Martelli 1979, 34-35 n. 2; Buranelli 1985, 43-45, cat. no. 4, figs. 18-19 (with further references); F. Buranelli in *Casa e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 59-60, cat. no. 2.1 (ill.); Bartolini, Beijer & De Santis 1985, 190, pl. 9.3,1; *Viterbo* 1986, 105, cat. no. 199 bis; Bartolini *et al.* 1987, 143, tav. LVII,a; Coen 1991, 42-59, 119, fig. 11 (the tomb), tav. XXXVIII,c (the urn); F. Boitani & M. Aoyagi (eds.), *La civiltà degli etruschi*, exhibition Japan, Japan 1990, 144, cat. no. 191 (ill.); Coen 1991, 119; Cristofani 1991, 29; *Gli etruschi e l'Europa*, exhibition in Grand Palais, Paris 1992, Milan 1992, 139, cat. no. 157 (ill.); P. Danner, 'Die Dekoration auf First und Giebelschrägen in der archaischen Baukunst Mittelitaliens', in *DELICIAE FICTILES* 1993, 93-94, Abb. 2; Damgaard Andersen forthcoming.

Cat. no. 12.

Cerveteri, Tumulo della Nave, group III (*Fig. A10*).

Measurements: H. 11 cm; H. with the volute 19.5 cm; L. 52 cm; W. 29 cm.

Condition: only the lid is preserved. One of the volutes is completely preserved, while only the central lotus of the other is preserved.

Material: brownish clay.

Description: the urn must have been rectangular. The lid is shaped like a two-faced roof. The roof differs from the other roofs, since the gable in this case is part of the roof, not the urn. On one of the falls of the roof is a rectangular opening covered by a rectangular lid.¹⁷ The gable ends in a simple barge board. At each end of the ridge is a flat plastic volute. The separately made volutes each sit in a slot in the roof, behind and partly covered by the barge board.

The volutes are decorated with a painted floral and geometrical design, while the two falls of the roof are decorated with a painted lotus pattern (white, red, orange, dark red/brown).

Inclination of the roof: approximately 27°-29° (measured at the museum).¹⁸

Tomb-context: not published.

Workshop: Caeretan.

Date: last quarter of the 7th century B.C., though some scholars prefer a lower date.¹⁹

Museum: Rome, Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia, inv. 46222-46223.

Bibl.: R. Staccoli, 'A proposito di una urnetta ceretana del Museo del Louvre', *MEFRA* 83, 1971, 29-33, figs. 2-4; Edlund Gantz 1972, 189, 192; Martelli 1979, 34-36; Boitani 1983, 551 n. 43; Rystedt 1983, 64, 106, 110 n. 61, 117 n. 87, 142 n. 207, 143 n. 214, 152, figs. 69-71, 110; Buranelli 1985, 58-59, figs. 28-29; F. Buranelli in *Casa e palazzi*

¹⁶ According to Coen 1991, 59 the burial of the central chamber must be dated to 630-600 B.C., the left chamber to the second half of the 7th century B.C., and the right chamber to 625-600 B.C. Buranelli, on the other hand, believes this urn to be the earliest of the red Caeretan impasto urns, and he dates it to the mid-7th century B.C., apparently because of the similarities in decoration to the bronze urn from Civita Castellana (cat. no. 2). In Buranelli's account of the finds from the tomb no distinction is made between the finds from the three chambers and thus no distinction between the three burials in the tomb. I have therefore decided to follow Coen's chronology.

¹⁷ Similar openings with covers are seen on two house models from Basilicata, found in tombs, but not used as urns (Buranelli 1985, 73-76, figs. 41-42; Damgaard Andersen & Horsnæs forthcoming).

¹⁸ Since the falls of the roof is not quite smooth, the inclination is difficult to measure.

¹⁹ Coen 1991, 124.

d'Etruria 1985, 60-61, cat. no. 2.2 (ill.); Buranelli 1985, 58-59, figs. 28-29; Colonna 1986, 394, fig. 309; *Viterbo* 1986, 67, 105, cat. no. 199 ter; Coen 1991, 123-124; Damgaard Andersen forthcoming.

Cat. no. 13.

Cerveteri, Banditaccia, località Laghetto I, tomb 77, 1961 (*Fig. A11*).

Measurements: H. 28 cm; L. 36.5 cm; W. 21.7 cm.

Condition: the urn seems to be completely preserved.

Material: dark-red clay.

Description: the urn is rectangular and is supported by four small feet, rectangular in section. Both short ends terminate in triangular gables. The lid is shaped like a two-faced roof. Along the ridge of the roof is a projecting ridge.

On each side (?) of the urn is a broad inserted panel.

Inclination of the roof: 60°. ²⁰

Tomb: a chamber tomb with a rectangular chamber and a dromos.

Tomb-context: several vases (impasto, bucchero and Etrusco-Corinthian).

Workshop: Caeretan.

Date: late 7th century B.C.

Museum: Milan, Castello Sforzesco (Fondazione Lerici), inv. A 21688.

Bibl.: L. Cavagnaro Vanoni in *Materiali di antichità varia* 5, Rome 1966, 101-102, cat. no. 12 (the urn), tav. 18; Buranelli 1985, 59-61; Coen 1991, 123-124; Damgaard Andersen forthcoming.

Cat. no. 14.

Orvieto (scavi Braccardi) (*Fig. A12*).

Measurements: H. (with the lid) 22 cm; L. 37 cm.

Condition: complete, except for two missing feet.

Material: the urn is made of thin bronze sheets.

Description: the urn is rectangular and is supported by four angular legs, the upper part of which join the sides of the urn. Both short ends terminate in triangular gables. The lid is shaped as a two-faced roof with a decoration at each gable consisting of two large, flat, plastic rosettes on the ridge.

Inclination of the roof: unknown.

Tomb: chamber tomb.

Tomb context: within the urn was found the cremated bones. A small fragment of cloth was attached to one of the rosettes, thus indicating that the urn originally was swept in a piece of cloth.

Workshop: from Orvieto (?).

Date: last quarter or late 7th century B.C.

Museum: once Orvieto - now lost (?).

Bibl.: G. Körte, 'Sulla necropoli di Orvieto', *Annali dell'Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica* 49, 1877, 107 and 159; Montelius 1895-1910, pl. 241, 14; G. Pinza, *Monumenti primitivi di Roma e del Lazio antico*, *MonAnt* 15, 1905, 618, fig. 189c; Andrén 1940, xxvi, no. 12; G. Camporeale, *La tomba del Duce*, Florence 1967, 143; Steingraber 1979, 286, cat. no. 467; G. Colonna, 'Di Augusto Castellani e del cosiddetto calice a cariatidi prenestino', *Miscellanea archeologica Tobias Dohrn dedicata*, *Archaologica* 26, Rome 1982, 41, fig. 5; Boitani 1983, 551 n. 43; Buranelli 1985, 57; Coen 1991, 121.

²⁰ I would like to thank the conservator Patrizia Frontini from the Milan Museum for this information.

Cat. no. 15.

Val di Sasso/Castiglione del Lago (the Chiusine area) (*Fig. A13*).

Measurements: L. 39 cm.

Condition: unknown.

Material: bucchero.

Description: the urn is rectangular with no feet. From the published drawing it is not clear whether the gable is part of the wall or the roof. The roof-shaped lid has on each gable a feline head covering the end of the ridge, and a rosette covering the end of the wall plates. Along the sloping sides of each gable is a raised edge with a floral design or a guilloche, either a barge board or a raking sima. At the centre of the raised ridge of the roof is a feline head.

Inclination of the roof: unknown, but probably around 40° judging from the published drawing.

Tomb-context: the urn was found in a tomb together with late PC and EC pottery.

Workshop: probably from the Chiusine area.

Date: the fourth quarter of the 7th century B.C. or early 6th century B.C.²¹

Museum: unknown.

Bibl.: Montelius 1895-1910, pl. 238,8; Messerschmidt 1928, 96-97, fig. 5; Andrén 1940, xxvi, no. 13; Buranelli 1985, 62; Baglione 1991, 747 n. 47. Unfortunately, the urn has only been preliminarily published and no photographs (only drawings) have been published.

Sarcophagi and *naiskoi* from the Orientalizing to the middle of the Archaic period (*Diagram 1*)

Cat. no. 16.

Ceri, T. del Sarcofago Orientalizzante (*Fig. A14*).

Measurements: H. of sarcophagus 63 cm; H. (with the lid) 73.6 cm; L. 192 cm; W. 71.7 cm; W. of lid 76 cm.

Condition: complete.

Material: brownish/reddish clay with a red slip.

Description: a rectangular sarcophagus made from two individual halves, joined in the middle (both sarcophagus and lid). Both short ends terminate in triangular gables. The two-faced roof is made separately. On the ridge of the roof-shaped lid are four reclining plastic felines. The edges at each gable are thickened, possibly to imitate a simple barge board or raking sima, and decorated with painted diagonal lines in white.

Along the left, right and lower sides of each of the two halves of the lid are bands consisting of plastic ridges with painted diagonal lines in white. On the front of each of the two halves of the sarcophagus is a large panel bordered by a similar band as on the lid. Within each panel is a feline in relief (a panther with white dots to the left and a lion to the right). The back is undecorated.

Inclination of the roof: 35°-40° (measured at the museum).

Tomb: a chamber tomb. The tomb has tentatively been assigned to Prayon's type B₂, but the tomb is only preliminarily published (and no plan has been published).

Tomb context: unknown, except for a few vases (red impasto *olle*, a bucchero chalice (?), and other vases).

Workshop: Caeretan.

²¹ The latter date according to Baglione 1991, 747.

Date: the sarcophagus is dated by Colonna and von Hase on the basis of the type of the tomb to 620 B.C.²² Prayon suggests a date in the second half of the 7th century B.C. (for a discussion on the chronology of the Cerveteri tombs see below). The early date for the sarcophagus is not, however, accepted by all scholars. The sarcophagus has previously been dated to the mid-6th century B.C. or the first half of the century and this date is still accepted by a number of scholars.²³

Museum: Rome, Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia.

Bibl.: R. Vighi, *Il nuovo Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia*, Rome 1956, 65 (ill.); *Etruscan culture* 1962, figs. 387-389; Moretti 1963, 91, fig. 56; Prayon 1975, 18, Taf. 15,2; *Villa Giulia* 1980, 132, cat. no. 169 (ill.); Colonna & von Hase 1984, 50, fig. 18; Proietti 1986, 140-142, cat. no. 54; Nielsen 1987, fig. 42; del Chiaro 1990, 54, fig. 7.

Cat. no. 17.

Unknown provenance, probably Cerveteri (*Fig. A15*).

Measurements: max. pres. H. 36 cm; pres. L. of the roof ridge 1.19 m; pres. L. of the frieze at the left side 78 cm; the average L. of the felines c. 47 cm.

Condition: the back of the building is not preserved. Only one of the long sides is preserved, and on this can be seen the upper left part of a frieze.

Material: tufa.

Description: The model is rectangular. On the front end is the upper portion of a large opening, framed by a band with a guilloche pattern. The depth of the opening is about one-third of the length of the sarcophagus. Similar openings are also seen on Archaic models (cat. nos. 34-35) as well as later models.²⁴ The roof is two-faced. On the roof are pairs of reclining felines carved in the round, symmetrically placed along the sloping ridge of the roof. Three pairs are preserved. Their hind quarters rest along the edge of the roof, their heads and forepaws along the ridge of the roof. The first and third pair of felines face each other while the second pair share a common mask-like head.

Above the opening is a gable with a relief decoration consisting of an enclosed pendant-palmette at the centre, flanked by two felines, of which the right is completely preserved, while of the left only remains the faint form and tip of the left ear. The felines are seen in profile, the head, however, *en face*.

On the preserved long side is a horizontal relief frieze, bordered at least on the left side by a vertical guilloche pattern. The relief scene consists of a procession moving left.²⁵ At the head of the procession is a

²² Colonna & von Hase 1984, 49-50, fig. 18. This date is based on the type of the tomb.

²³ E.g. by del Chiaro 1990; Proietti 1986.

²⁴ London, British Museum, cat. no. D 19. On the urn is a door with a sculptured woman with wings. The roof is two-faced with cover tiles, palmette antefixes, antepagmenta, and reclining felines on the ridge. At the apex and ends of the pediment are holes - probably for the fastening of now lost ornaments. The gable inclination is 19°. The urn is difficult to date: it is placed by Cristofani in his group 2, dated to 460-440 B.C., while Haynes suggests that the urn may be as late as the 4th century B.C. (Messerschmidt 1928, 91-93, Abb. 1, Taf. 5; P. Mingazzini, 'Il santuario della dea Marica alle Foce del Garigliano', *MonAnt* 37, 1938, 924, cat. no. 25; Andrén 1940, xxvii-xxviii, no. 22; R. Enking, 'Culsú und Vanth', *RM* 58, 1943, 55; S. Haynes, *Etruscan sculpture*, London 1971, 20-21, pl. 7; M. Cristofani, *Statue-cinéraire chiusine di età classica*, *Archeologica* 1, Rome 1975, 40, cat. no. 8, tav. XXI; Staccioli 1989-1990, 93 n. 12; E. Paschinger, 'Die etruskische Todesgöttin Vanth als Hüterin der Gräber', *Öjh* 61, 1991/92, 46-47; E. Paschinger, *Die etruskische Todesgöttin Vanth I-II*, *Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut in Wien, Sonderschriften* 20, Wien 1992, 65, Taf. XXIX, no. 111).

A similar marble model is known from Potenza, dated to 470 B.C. (G. Pugliesi Carratelli (ed.), *The Western Greeks*, exhibition at Palazzo Grassi, Venice 1996, Monza 1996, 698, cat. no. 151 (ill.).

²⁵ The closest parallels for this frieze are the friezes from Murlo (the Upper Building), Poggio Buco, and Tuscania.

cart drawn by two horses. Above the back of the horse is a large pendant-lotus (a filler motif). A mantled female figure is seated upon the cart. In her upraised hands she holds a staff-like object surmounted by a bird (sceptre?). Behind follows a female attendant who with her left hand waves a fan above the head of the seated figure while she in her right hand grasps an upright object. Behind her follows a shorter attendant (a girl?), bearing in her right hand a bird, while the left supports a vase carried on her head. At the end of the procession must have been another (now missing) figure.

Even if the preserved fragment resembles a sarcophagus, it is carved out of a single block of tufa, thus the roof is not a lid or cover. Therefore, del Chiaro interprets the model as a funerary "*naiskos*".

Inclination of the roof: unknown.

Workshop: possibly Caeretan.

Date: probably the late 7th century B.C., 600 B.C. at the latest.²⁶

Museum: private collection in Switzerland.

Bibl.: del Chiaro 1990.

Cat. no. 18.

The Faliscan area, esp. Narce (*Fig. A16*). This cat. no. contains a large number of similar sarcophagi.

Measurements: only rarely the measurements are given. Typical measurements seem to be H. 1.20; L. 2.10; W. 0.85 (Petrina necropolis, T. 1) (type 2 - see below).

Material: tufa.

Description: from the Faliscan area several sarcophagi are known. The sarcophagus consists of a simple rectangular box, some with rectangular feet, and a roof-shaped lid, the gable being part of the roof.

The lids can roughly be divided into three different types:

Type 1: this has a more or less rounded two-faced roof.²⁷ The roofs may be divided into two subgroups: 1a: has an indentation on both sides of the lower gable and a vent-hole (?) just below the apex of the gable (*Fig. A16, I*); 1b: have more rounded, but still steep roofs, with no indentations, nor any vent-holes.

Type 2: this has a clear two-faced roof with oblique falls.²⁸ The roofs of type 2 may also be divided into two subgroups: 2a: fairly steep two-faced roofs with a plain triangular gable (*Fig. A16, 2a*); 2b: lesser steep two-faced roofs with plain gable and a slight overhang (*Fig. A16, 2b*).

²⁶ M. del Chiaro proposed a date in the first half of the 6th century B.C., apparently comparing the sarcophagus to the Murlo friezes and the above mentioned sarcophagus from Ceri. Since the sarcophagus from Ceri should not be dated as late as the first half of the 6th century B.C. and the Murlo friezes should be dated to approximately 600-590 B.C., these comparisons suggest a date closer to 600 B.C. than during the first half of the 6th century. Furthermore, judging from especially the frieze and the guilloche of the "*naiskos*" in Switzerland, a date in the late 7th century or 600 B.C. at the latest seems more likely. This early date is also supported by the way the felines on the sarcophagus is rendered which is identical to the felines on the large fibulae from the Barberini and Bernardini tombs.

The palmette at the pediment of the "*naiskos*" has parallels in palmettes on impasto and bucchero dating to the first quarter of the 6th century B.C. (del Chiaro 1990, 52 n. 3).

²⁷ From Narce 1894 the following examples can be mentioned (for *fossa* tombs in general see 133-145): Petrina necropolis, T. 34 (134, fig. 52, tav. 3A); Petrina necropolis, T. 36 (137, fig. 54, tav. IIIA); Monte lo Greco (138, fig. 56, tav. IIID); Scassati (north of Mazzano) (144-145, tav. IIIZ). From Cozza & Pasqui 1981 (pp. 46-49) can be mentioned Sepolcreto do Montarano N.N.E. T 17 (XXVI).

²⁸ From Narce 1894 the following examples can be mentioned (for chamber tombs in general see pp. 145-156): Sepolcreto P, o di Contrada Morigi, T. 6 (pp. 148 and 525, fig. 63); Sepolcreto P, o di Contrada Morigi, T. 8 (pp. 148-149 and 527, fig. 64); Sepolcreto sul alto della Petrina, T. 1 (pp. 149-150); Sepolcreto S, ovvero a nord di Monte le Croci, T. 67 (pp. 153 and 538, fig. 70); Sepolcreto G, o del Cavone di Monte li Santi, T. 5 (pp. 155 and 459, tav. V, fig. 8-8a). From Cozza & Pasqui 1981 the following examples can be

Type 3: this resembles type 2, except that it has a hipped roof (*Fig. A16,3*).²⁹

Inclination of the roof: type 1a: varies from 35°-42°; type 1b: because the roofs are so curved it is not possible to measure the inclination, but they are fairly steep. Type 2a varies from 36°-43°; type 2b from 22°-30°. The inclination of type 3 is unknown, but it looks fairly steep.

Tomb: the sarcophagi are found in inhumation tombs, both *fossa* (type 1 and 3) and chamber tombs (type 2).³⁰

Workshop: Faliscan.

Date: Type 1 dates from the first half of the 7th century, while type 2 seems to date from the mid-7th century B.C. through the first half of the 6th century B.C. (type 2a seems to date in the 7th century, while 2b seems to date in the first half of the 6th century B.C.).³¹ Type 3 dates in the second half of the 7th century B.C.³²

Museum: most of the sarcophagi were left when the tombs were excavated, and are thus now more to be seen. A few, however, have been found recently.

Bibl.: Narce 1894; Montelius 1895-1910, pl. 317,1; A. Hall Dohan, *Italic tomb groups in the University Museum*, Philadelphia 1942; T. W. Potter, *A Faliscan town in South Etruria. Excavations at Narce 1966-71*, Hertford/Rome 1976, 66-73, tombs 1-6, figs. 21-22; Cozza & Pasqui 1981; M.A. De Lucia Brolli, 'Loc. Monte Lo Greco: tomba a camera', *StEtr* 58, 1993, 532-534; M.A. De Lucia Brolli, *L'Agro Falisco*, Guide territoriali dell'Etruria Meridionale, Rome 1991, 11, fig. 3, 26, fig. 17; Baglione 1991.

Cat. no. 18a.

Civita Castellana, Celle, T. 8 (XLVII) (*Figs. A17*).

Measurements: sarcophagus a (in the right corner): L. 2.25, W. 1.00; b (in the left corner, near the entrance): L. 2.00, W. 0.80; c (in the rear left corner): L. 1.30, W. 0.70.³³

Condition: all sarcophagi were complete at the time of discovery.

mentioned: Sepolcreto della Penna T 5 (LXVII) (pp. 150-151); Sepolcreto della Penna T 26 (LXIX) (p. 165); Sepolcreto della Penna T 33 (LXVIII) (pp. 169-170); Sepolcreto a nord di Montarano T 1 (LI) (p. 91); Seconda Sepolcreto del Vallone T 36 (p. 281). To this should be added Contrada Pizzo Piede (Narce o Fescennia) Calcata/Narce 64 B (A. Hall Dohan, *Italic tomb groups in the University Museum*, Philadelphia 1942, 73-77, fig. 45).

²⁹ Narce 4 F (A. Hall Dohan, *Italic tomb groups in the University Museum*, Philadelphia 1942, 24-27, fig. 13, pl. XII). This is the only example I know of from Narce, and it cannot be excluded that the drawing published by Dohan is not correct, but in fact represents a sarcophagus of type 2. On the other hand type 3 is abundant in Bisenzio (see below).

³⁰ According to the sketches by Frothingham sarcophagi of type 2 were also found in *fossa* tombs, but whether the sketches are mere sketches of sarcophagi in general or of the specific type 2, is uncertain (A. Hall Dohan, *Italic tomb groups in the University Museum*, Philadelphia 1942, figs. 12-13).

³¹ The chronology of the sarcophagi is uncertain, since most are published in the late 19th century and many are now lost. Only few have been published recently. Furthermore no recent study of Faliscan pottery has been published. For chronology see T.W. Potter, *A Faliscan town in South Etruria. Excavations at Narce 1966-71*, Hertford/Rome 1976, 66-73 (sarcophagi of type 2b are dated to the first half of the 6th century B.C.); M.A. De Lucia Brolli, *L'Agro Falisco*, Guide territoriali dell'Etruria Meridionale, Roma 1991, 26 (according to her the earliest sarcophagi are dated to the early 7th century B.C. - this date must refer to my type 1; Baglione 1991, 756 (she dates the sarcophagi with a two-faced roof (i.e. type 2) to the mid-7th century B.C.).

³² Note, however, that only one is known from Narce.

³³ I have changed the measurements given by Baglione slightly, since they did not seem to fit according to the published drawings.

Material: tufa.

Description: three sarcophagi were found. Each consisted of a simple rectangular box with a clear two-faced roof, the gable being part of the roof. According to a preserved drawing three protruding feline heads were on both gables of sarcophagus a and b, and on the long side a painted decoration consisting of two antithetic felines, each facing a volute ornament (painted in red and white). On the short side, below the felines is a painted tree or volute ornament. There are no parallels for this type of decoration nor for this type of rendering of the lid/roof in the Faliscan area.

Inclination of the roof: a: 42-43° (measured from the published drawing).

Tomb: a chamber tomb with a dromos, a vestibule with two small side chambers and a rear chamber/*loculus*. The three sarcophagi were found in the rear chamber/*loculus*. The roof of the rear chamber was supported by two pilasters.

Tomb-context: in the rear chamber with the sarcophagi two groups of material were found: Faliscan impasto banquet service, dated to the mid-7th century B.C. and another group of banquet service, in bucchero, dating from the late 7th century B.C.

Workshop: Faliscan.

Date: late 7th century B.C.

Museum: now lost.

Bibl.: Cozza & Pasqui 1981, 116-121; Baglione 1991; Naso 1996, 292-294, fig. 220.

Cat. no. 19.

Bisenzio, Sepolcreto di S. Berardino, 1885 (*Fig. A18*).

Measurements: L. 1.80-2.20; W. 0.70-1.05. Small ones, probably for children, were also found.³⁴

Material: tufa.

Description: from Bisenzio 36 sarcophagi of a type similar to the ones from Narce are known. Two (T. 16 and T. 50) belong to Narce type 1; six to Narce type 2a (T. 3, T. 4, T. 8, T. 9, T. 56, and T. 68); while the remaining 25 belong to Narce type 3 (T. 17, T. 19, T. 22, T. 23, T. 23bis, T. 25, T. 29, T. 32, T. 34, T. 37a, T. 37b, T. 38, T. 41, T. 45, T. 59, T. 60, T. 61, T. 67, T. 69, T. 72, T. 78, T. 79, T. 82, T. 88, and T. 89).³⁵

Inclination of the roof: unknown.

Tomb: *fossa* tombs.

Workshop: Faliscan or local (?).

Date: unknown, but probably in the 7th century B.C.

Museum: all of these sarcophagi seem to have been lost.

Bibl.: A. Pasqui, 'Bisenzio - (Comune di Capodimonte sul Lago di Bolsena). Scoperte della necropoli', *NSc* 1886, 177-205; U. Panucci, *Bisenzio e le antiche civiltà intorno al Lago di Bolsena*, Viterbo 1964, 134-135, 152-160, tav. XI; K. Raddatz, 'Eisenzeitliche und fröetruskische Funde aus Nekropolen von Bisenzio (Com. Capodimonte, Prov. Viterbo)', *HBA* 9, 1982, 71-192.

Cat. no. 20.

³⁴ T. 9, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 34, 41, 50, 59, 61, 68, 69, 78, and 88.

³⁵ Three sarcophagi are problematical, and thus not included: T. 24 looks on the drawing published by Pasqui to be of type 3, but according to Pasqui (p. 185) the sarcophagi was *priva di coperchio*. T. 58 also looks like type 3, but according to Pasqui's description it was *coperchio smussato alle testate, e a doppio pendenza* (p.196). Finally T. 58 also looks like type 3, but according to Pasqui's description it was *coperchio ... tagliato a doppio declive* (p. 200).

Cerveteri, T. degli Animali dipinti, 1834 (*Fig. A19*).³⁶

Measurements: unknown.

Condition: A large fragment of one of the long sides of the sarcophagus is broken off, and the lid is missing.

Material: tufa (?).

Description: the sarcophagus is rectangular and is supported by four rectangular feet. The short ends terminate in triangular gables. Based on the shape of the gables the lid must have been in the shape of a two-faced roof.

On the short end was a painted lion with a palmette and on the long side a deer (?).

Inclination of the roof: 28°-29° (measured from the published drawing).

Workshop: Caeretan.

Date: third quarter of the 7th century B.C.

Museum: the sarcophagus is now lost as is most of the other material. The remaining finds from the tomb are now in Rome, Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia.

Bibl.: Rizzo 1989, 113-116, fig. 61.

House urns, sarcophagi, and "naiskoi" in the shape of buildings from the middle to the Late Archaic period (*Diagram 2*)

Cat. no. 21.

Unknown provenance (Coll. Castellani) (*Fig. A20*).

Measurements: H. (without the lid) 46 cm; L. 66.6 cm; W. 41.9 cm; H. of lid 14.6 cm. L. of lid 73 cm; W. of lid 47 cm.

Condition: the urn is heavily restored.

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

Description: the urn is rectangular and is supported by four feet in the shape of lion's paws. The lid is shaped as a two-faced roof with ridgepole tiles, six rows of cover tiles and seven rows of pan tiles (each row consisting of three tiles). The triangular gables are part of the roof. Both gables are plain and slightly indented (c. 3 cm). The diagonal ends of the gables are thickened, probably to indicate a raking sima.

On the urn is a relief on all sides: prothesis and *comploratio*, a chariot and warriors, and two scenes with two fighting warriors.

Inclination of the roof: 20°-22° (measured from the published photograph).

Workshop: Chiusine.

Date: after 560/550 B.C.

Museum: London, British Museum, cat. no. D 10.

Bibl.: Jannot 1984, 15-17, cat. no. A'3, 214, figs. 84-87 (with further references).

Cat. no. 22.

Chiusi, Sant'Angelo, 1908 (*Fig. A21*).

Measurements: H. 26 cm; L. 46 cm; W. 21 cm.

³⁶ Other similar sarcophagi exist in Cerveteri, dated from the Late Orientalizing through the Archaic period, e.g. Tomba 1-dei Sarcophagi (Prayon 1975, Taf. 22.1; Steingräber 1979, cat. no. 602). None of these retain the lid.

A sarcophagus with the lid is seen in the Tomba a camera scavata, Necropoli di Monteroni, dated to the late 7th century B.C. (Naso 1996, 139-142, fig. 108).

Condition: the urn seems to be complete. Traces of red paint.

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

Description: the urn is rectangular and is supported by four feet. The lid is shaped as a two-faced roof with pan tiles, cover tiles and ridgepole tiles.

Inclination of the roof: unknown.

Tomb-context: within the urn was found small fragments of cremated bones, pieces of charcoal, and a fragment of a bronze fibula.

Workshop: Chiusine.

Date: Archaic, possibly around the mid-6th century.

Museum: Florence, Museo Archeologico.

Bibl.: E. Galii, 'Chiusi - Scoperta di un'antica tomba', *NSc* 1908, 342-343, fig. 1; Jannot 1984, 214 (with further references).

Cat. no. 23.

Unknown provenance (*Fig. A22*).

Measurements: H. 36 cm; L. 63 cm; W. 38 cm.

Condition: the urn is complete, except for the missing lid. Chipped.

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

Description: the urn is rectangular and is supported by a base, which probably represents a podium. Along the upper edge of the urn is a series of small lion spouts in bronze (four on each of the long sides, two on the short sides). The lid was probably in the shape of a two-faced roof.

On the urn are reliefs on the two long sides: banquet and dancing.

Inclination of the roof: unknown.

Workshop: Chiusine.

Date: shortly after 520 B.C.

Museum: Florence, Museo Archeologico, inv. 5501.

Bibl.: M. Torelli in M. Borghi (ed.), *Necropoli dell'Italia antica*, Milan 1982, 32-33, figs. 35-36; Jannot 1984, 19-21, cat. no. B,I,1, 215, figs. 93-94, and 215 (with further references); *Gli etruschi e l'Europe*, exhibition in Grand Palais, Paris 1992, Milan 1992, 151, cat. no. 219 (ill.).

Cat. no. 24.

Chiusi (*Fig. A23*).

Measurements: H. 24.5 cm; H. (with the lid) 30.5; L. 43 cm; W. 31 cm (without the lid).

Condition: complete, though slightly chipped. Traces of red paint.

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

Description: the urn is rectangular and is supported by a base with two lion's paws in the front. Each paw rests on the head of a feline, whose body is seen in relief on either short side. The lid is shaped as a plain two-faced roof.

On the urn are reliefs on three sides: two men in mourning, a prothesis, and a banquet.

Inclination of the roof: 22°-25° (measured from the published photograph).

Workshop: Chiusine.

Date: late 6th century B.C.

Museum: Chiusi, Museo Archeologico, inv. 2276.

Bibl.: Jannot 1984, 28-29, cat. no. B,II,4, 212, figs. 118-120 (with further references); Buranelli 1985, 63, fig. 38.

Cat. no. 25.

Castiglione del Lago, comunaglie di Cimbano, terreno Fabretti, La Rosa, I.U 3, 1887 (*Fig. A24*).³⁷

Measurements: H. of urn without the lid 23.5 cm; L. of urn 45 cm; W. of urn 27 cm; H. of lid 5.3 cm; L. of lid 47 cm; W. of lid 27.6 cm.

Condition: the urn is complete, though chipped. Fragments of the lid are missing.

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

Description: the urn is rectangular and is supported by four feet, the two in front shaped like lion's paws. The lid is shaped as a two-faced roof with a slightly raised edge along the ridge. Along each of the long sides seem to be raised edges.

On the urn are three reliefs: a rider, a banquet scene, and a rider. According to Jannot the lid may not have belonged to the urn originally.

Inclination of the roof: unknown.

Workshop: Chiusine.

Tomb: unknown.

Tomb-context: several Archaic artefacts were found. Of these only fragments of *foculi*, a handle of a strainer and a kyathos remain.

Date: late 6th century B.C.

Museum: Castiglione del Lago, municipio.

Bibl.: Jannot 1984, 29-30, cat. no. B,II,5, figs. 121-122 (with further references); W. Pagnotta, *L'antiquarium de Castiglione del Lago, Archeologia Perusiana* 1, Studi dell'istituto di archeologia dell'Università di Perugia, Rome 1984, 100-101, tav. XXXV, 2-3, XXXVI, 1-2.

Cat. no. 26.

Chiusi (*Fig. A25*).

Measurements: H. of lid 8.3 cm; L. of lid 85 cm; W. of lid 43 cm.

Condition: only the lid is preserved. This is complete, though slightly chipped. The lid does not belong to the urn published with it. Traces of red paint.

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

Description: the rectangular lid is in the shape of a two-faced roof. The central ridge of the roof is slightly raised and the edges of the roof have a slightly raised edge. The plain triangular gables are part of the roof.

On the gables is a red band along the edges and a vertical line in the centre, thus imitating the timber construction of a roof. The ridges on the roof, the vertical short edges at the eaves, as well as the underside of the roof is also painted red.³⁸

Inclination of the roof: unknown.

Workshop: Chiusine.

Date: late 6th century B.C.

Museum: Berlin, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Pergamon, inv. 1237.

Bibl.: Jannot 1984, 35-36, cat. no. B,III,3, 213, figs. 143-145 (with further references); *Welt der Etrusker* 1988, 212-213, cat. no. B 10.1 (ill.).

³⁷ This urn is one of the few to have a precise provenance (Jannot 1984, 30).

³⁸ According to A. Rumpf, *Staatliche Museen zu Berlin. Katalog der etruskischen Skulpturen*, Berlin 1928, 15-16, cat. no. E 11, several traces of red paint existed on the lid. This is not mentioned in *Welt der Etrusker* 1988: the latter catalogue only mentions paint on the urn, not on the lid.

Cat. no. 27.

Unknown provenance (*Fig. A26*).

Measurements: unknown.

Condition: the urn seems to be complete preserved, though chipped, especially the lid.

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

Description: the urn is rectangular and is supported by four feet, the two in front in the shape of lion's paws. The lid is shaped as a low-pitched two-faced roof, possibly with a slightly raised edge along the ridge.

On the urn is at least one relief on the front with a prothesis scene.

Inclination of the roof: unknown.

Workshop: Chiusine.

Date: 6th century B.C.

Museum: Montalto di Castro, Collezione di Giacinto Guglielmi.

Bibl.: F. Buranelli, *La raccolta Giacinto Guglielmi*, Mostra Palazzi Apostolici Vaticani, Stanze di San Pio V, 23. Maggio - 29. Luglio 1989, Rome 1989, 33, fig. 28.

Cat. no. 28.

Chiusi (*Fig. A27*).

Measurements: H. of gable c. 8 cm; L. c. 50 cm; max. W. c. 43.5 cm.

Condition: only the roof is preserved. Badly chipped and with fragments missing. The rear gable is badly preserved. Possibly traces of red paint on the roof.

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

Description: the lid is shaped as a two-faced roof with five rows of cover tiles, five rows of pantiles (each consisting of three pan tiles) and a raised edge along the ridge to represent ridgepole tiles. On the ridge is a vertically bored hole, 11.8 cm from the front gable, possibly used for the attachment of an akroterion. Apparently the lower row of cover tiles was without antefixes (unless they were meant to be plain semi-circular antefixes). Along the front gable is a plain raking sima. The front gable is deeply recessed (depth 3 cm) with a slanting or an almost flat "floor". The "floor" is covered by tiles (seven rows of cover tiles). In the gable can be seen the end of the ridge beam (or an antepagmentum). The rear gable seems to have been plain.

Inclination of the roof: 20°-23° (measured at the museum).

Workshop: Chiusine.

Date: Archaic.

Museum: Palermo, Museo Archeologico.

Bibl.: A. Boëthius, *The golden house of Nero*, Ann Arbor 1960, 22, fig. 8; Damgaard Andersen forthcoming.

Cat. no. 29.

Chiusi (*Fig. A28*).³⁹

Measurements: H. 24.5 cm; H. with lid 32, 5 cm; L. 47 cm; W. 27-28 cm.

³⁹ San Quirico has been suggested as the exact location in the Chiusine area for this urn, the urn now in Chiusi and an urn in Berlin (cat. nos. 30-31). However, according to information kindly supplied by the soprintendente, Dr. A. Bottini, this provenance is highly unlikely, since only Hellenistic urns have been found in San Quirico.

Condition: complete.

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

Description: the urn is rectangular, and is supported by four feet, the two in front are rectangular, but looks as if lions's paws were planned. The lid is shaped as a two-faced roof.

Inclination of the roof: 20° (measured at the museum).

Workshop: Chiusine.

Date: 6th century B.C.

Museum: Copenhagen, Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek cat. no. H 200.

Bibl.: NCG 1966, 36, cat. no. 200; Jannot 1984, 211 n. 104, p. 213, fig. 26a (with further references).

Cat. no. 30.

Chiusi (*Fig. A29*).⁴⁰

Measurements: H. 25 cm; L. 61 cm.

Condition: The urn is completely preserved.

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

Description: the urn is rectangular. The lid is shaped as a two-faced roof. The ridge of the roof is slightly raised, and the edges of the roof have a slightly raised ridge. The roof does not seem to fit the lid.

The reliefs are false.⁴¹

Inclination of the roof: unknown, but fairly low pitch (estimated from the published drawing).

Workshop: Chiusine.

Date: Archaic.

Museum: Chiusi, Museo Archeologico, inv. 2265.

Bibl.: Bandinelli 1925, 489 n. 1, fig. 76; E. Paribeni, 'I rilievi chiusini arcaici', *StEtr* 12, 1928, 126, cat. no. 179; D. Levi, *Il Museo Civico di Chiusi*, Rome 1935, 34; Jannot 1984, 213, fig. 24.

Cat. no. 31.

Chiusi (*Fig. A30*).⁴²

Measurements: unknown.

Condition: complete (?).

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

⁴⁰ San Quirico has been suggested as the exact location in the Chiusine area for this urn, the urn now in Copenhagen, Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek and Berlin (cat. nos. 29-31). However, according to information kindly supplied by the soprintendente, Dr. A. Bottini, this provenance is highly unlikely, since only Hellenistic urns have been found in San Quirico.

⁴¹ It is possible that almost the entire urn is false, according to information kindly supplied by the soprintendente, Dr. A. Bottini (*quella di San Quirico è quasi completamente falsa*). Prof. Jannot, however, kindly informs me that he does not consider the urn false, but that the lid is perhaps not fitting with the urn itself, and somewhat "restored".

In general several false urns are known, on some, however, only the carved reliefs are false.

An altogether false urn is the one published in H.A. Cahn (ed.), *Art of ancient Italy: Etruscans, Greeks and Romans*, Emmerich Gallery, New York 1970, 27, cat. no. 37 (this terracotta urn combines the roof features of the 7th century urns with the rectangular urns with reliefs of the Chiusine type!).

⁴² San Quirico has been suggested as the exact location in the Chiusine area for this urn and the urn now in Copenhagen, Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek and an urn in Chiusi (cat. nos. 29 and 30). However, according to information kindly supplied by the soprintendente, dr. A. Bottini, this provenance is highly unlikely, since only Hellenistic urns have been found in San Quirico.

Description: the urn is rectangular and is supported by four feet, the two in front in the shape of lion's paws. The lid is shaped as a two-faced roof. The ridge of the roof is slightly raised, and the edges of the roof have a slightly raised ridge.

Inclination of the roof: unknown.

Workshop: Chiusine.

Date: Archaic.

Museum: Once Berlin (?). Now lost.⁴³

Bibl.: Jannot 1984, 213, fig. 26,b.

Cat. no. 32.

Chiusi (*Fig. A31*).

Measurements: H. 23 cm; L. 41 cm; W. (without the lid) 29 cm.

Condition: the lid is almost complete except for missing fragments of the birds. The urn is restored. Traces of red paint.

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

Description: the urn is rectangular and is supported by four feet, the two in front in the shape of lion's paws. The lid is shaped as a two-faced roof with ridgepole tiles, pan tiles, and cover tiles. At the end of the cover tiles are gorgoneion antefixes. The gable is deeply recessed with a flat "floor". This "floor" is covered with cover tiles and pan tiles, and four semi-circular antefixes (?) along the lower end of the gable. In the gable is a central gorgoneion antepagmentum and a raking sima, ending in volutes at the lower end of the gable. On the roof is a series of plastic birds (akroteria): three along the ridge of the roof (one in the centre (now missing) and one at each end) and one on each lower corner of the gable.

On the urn is a relief on three sides: all banquet scenes.

Inclination of the roof: unknown.

Workshop: Chiusine.

Date: early 5th century B.C.⁴⁴

Museum: Chiusi, Museo Archeologico, inv. 2278.

Bibl.: Andr n 1940, xxvi, no. 16; Jannot 1984, 45-46, cat. no. C,I,4, 214, fig. 164 (with further references); d'Aversa 1984, tav. 5; Buranelli 1985, 63, fig. 39; Colonna 1986, 492, fig. 346; M. Cascianelli, *Atlante della civilt  etrusca*, Rome 1989, 77 (ill.); A. Rastrelli, *Museo Archeologico di Chiusi*, 2nd ed., Rome 1991, 30, fig. 12.

Cat. no. 33.

Chiusi, Machianella (*Fig. A32*).

Measurements: H. 39 cm; L. 53 cm; W. (with the lid) 29 cm.

Condition: the urn seems to be complete, except for small missing fragments.

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

Description: the urn is rectangular and is supported by four feet, the two in front in the shape of lion's paws. The lid is shaped as a two-faced roof. On the ridge of the roof are two reclining feline akroteria, one at each end, but otherwise the roof is plain.

On the urn is a relief on all sides: on three sides a banquet scene, on the fourth a hunt for a deer.

⁴³ An old photograph in DAI exists of this urns with the following indication: Staat. Mus. Berlin, von San Quirico d'Orcia (I would like to thank Prof. Jannot for this information). Dr. H. Heres of the Berlin Museum kindly informs me that they have no record of this urn.

⁴⁴ According to Andr n the urn dates to the later half of the 6th century B.C.

Inclination of the roof: between 10° and 13° (measured from the published photograph).

Workshop: Chiusine.

Date: early 5th century B.C.

Museum: Siena, Museo Archeologico.

Bibl.: Jannot 1984, 46-47, cat. no. C,I,5, 213, figs. 165-168 (with further references).

Cat. no. 34.

Chiusi, Poggio Gaiella (*Fig. A33*).⁴⁵

Measurements: max. pres. H. 16 cm; L. 39 cm; W. 20.5 cm.

Condition: only the upper half is preserved (including the roof and the upper half of the sides).

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

Description: the rectangular model/"*naiskos*" shows the upper part of a building. On one of the short sides is the upper part of an open *porta Dorica*. On the two-faced roof is a ridge, but otherwise the roof is plain. Both gables are deeply recessed with plain flat "floors".⁴⁶ Within each gable are the end of the ridge beam and the end of the two wall plates (or antepagmenta covering them). On the gables are plain raking simas. On the horizontal part of the gable is a plain horizontal frieze, though it cannot be excluded that a recessed gable is intended.

On the other sides are reliefs: two scenes, either interpreted as a marriage or a funeral ceremony, and a hunting scene.

Even if the model resembles an urn, it was probably not used as such, since the lid is not removable and the door is "open".

Inclination of the roof: 30° (measured from the published photograph).

Workshop: Chiusine.

Date: early 5th century B.C.

Museum: Chiusi, Museo Archeologico, inv. 2260.

Bibl.: Andr n 1940, xxvii, no. 17; Jannot 1984, 59-61, cat. no. C,I,30, 214, figs. 202-205 (with further references); Rastrelli 1985, 38, fig. 28; A. Rastrelli, *Museo Archeologico di Chiusi*, 2nd ed., Rome 1991, 30, fig. 13; L.B. van der Meer, 'Etruscan rites de passage', in M. Gnade (ed.), *Stips votiva. Papers presented to C.M. Stibbe*, Amsterdam 1991, 119-126.

Cat. no. 35.

Chiusi (*Fig. A34*).

Measurements: H. 13 cm; L. 37 cm

Condition: only the gable of the lid is preserved.

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

Description: the lid of the model is shaped as a two-faced roof with a triangular gable. In the centre of the gable is an antepagmentum covering the ridge beam consisting of a mask of a human with two horns and bovine ears (Acheloos or a satyr?) and at the two corners triangular antepagmenta or just the end of the wall plates. Above the tie beam four semi-circular antefixes can be seen, thus the gable contained a recessed "floor". At the apex is an undefinable akroterion. At each side, below the gable, is a rectangular fragment, possibly the upper part of a pilaster.

⁴⁵ It is not certain that this model was found in a tomb.

⁴⁶ Of the same type as is seen in the later Nemi model.

Even if the model resembles an urn, it was probably not used as such, since the lid is not removable.

Inclination of the roof: 16°-18° (measured from the published photograph).

Workshop: Chiusine.

Date: early 5th century B.C.

Museum: Chiusi, Museo Archeologico.

Bibl.: Jannot 1984, 65, cat. no. C,I,40, 214, figs. 28, 219 (with further references).

Cat. no. 36.

Chiusi (*Fig. A35*).

Measurements: H. 34 cm; L. 52 cm; W. 28 cm.

Condition: the urn is complete, except for a few missing fragments. The head of the feline akroterion is missing.

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

Description: the urn is rectangular and is supported by four feet, the two in front in the shape of lion's paws. The lid is shaped as a two-faced roof. On each fall of the roof is a large inserted rectangular panel. The ridge of the roof is slightly raised, and on one end is a reclining feline akroterion. It is possible that more than one feline originally adorned the roof.

On the urn is a relief on the front side with a banquet scene and festoons above (for this see cat. no. 71).

Inclination of the roof: unknown.

Workshop: Chiusine.

Date: early 5th century B.C.

Museum: Chiusi, Museo Archeologico, inv. 2275.

Bibl.: Jannot 1984, 53-54, cat. no. C,I,16, fig. 181 (with further references).

Cat. no. 37.

Chiusi (*Fig. A36*).

Measurements: H. 28 cm; L. 55 cm; W. 19.

Condition: the urn seems otherwise to be complete, except for missing one of the back feet. The front part of one of the felines is missing.⁴⁷

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

Description: the urn is rectangular and is supported by four feet, the two in front in the shape of lion's paws. The lid is shaped as a two-faced roof with a slightly raised ridge. At both ends are reclining feline akroteria.

On the urn are three reliefs: a dancing scene, a procession scene, and another dancing scene.

Inclination of the roof: unknown.

Workshop: Chiusine.

Date: early 5th century B.C.

Museum: Chiusi, Museo Archeologico, inv. 2277.

Bibl.: Jannot 1984, 63-64, cat. no. C,I,37, 212, figs. 214-215 (with further references); d'Aversa 1984, tav. 4; Buranelli 1985, 63, fig. 37.

⁴⁷ On the illustration in Buranelli 1985 (fig. 37) no felines can be seen. For an illustration of the felines see e.g. P. Ducati, *Storia dell'arte etrusca*, Florence 1927, tav. 113; E. Paribeni, 'I rilievi chiusini arcaici', *StEtr* 12, 1938, tav. XXXII, 1; d'Aversa 1984, tav. 5. The felines are also mentioned in Jannot 1984.

Cat. no. 38.

Chiusi (*Fig. A37*).

Measurements: H. 30 cm (with the lid); L. 52 cm; W. 21 cm; L. of lid 80 cm.⁴⁸

Condition: the urn is completely preserved, though slightly restored. Traces of red paint.

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

Description: the urn is rectangular and is supported by four feet, the two in front in the shape of lion's paws. The gable is part of the roof. The lid is shaped as a two-faced roof. On each fall of the roof is a large inserted rectangular panel. The ridge of the roof is slightly raised, and on the gable are two broad plain raking simas; the ridge beam is rendered as a slightly raised trapezoidal ornament (or an antepagmentum) thus joining the two raking simas. At the corners are triangular antepagmenta or the end of wall plates.

On the urn are three reliefs: three banquet scenes.

The underside of the lid and the inner urn is painted red.

It is possible that the lid did not belong to the urn.

Inclination of the roof: unknown.

Workshop: Chiusine.

Date: early 5th century B.C.

Museum: Berlin, Pergamon, inv. 1238.

Bibl.: Jannot 1984, 85-86, cat. no. C,II,42, 213, fig. 27 (note that the inv. no. in the illustration text to fig. 27 is wrong), 305-307 (with further references).

Cat. no. 39.

Unknown provenance (*Fig. A38*).

Measurements: H. (with the lid) 33 cm; H. (without the lid) 28 cm; L. 48 cm; L. of lid 52 cm; W. 49 cm; W. of lid 52 cm.

Condition: the urn is completely preserved.

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

Description: the urn is rectangular and is supported by four feet in the shape of lion's paws. The lid is shaped as a two-faced roof. The ridge of the roof is wide and slightly raised.

On the urn are three reliefs: a sphinx, a banquet scene, and a sphinx.

Inclination of the roof: 15° (measured at the museum).

Workshop: Chiusine.

Date: early 5th century B.C.

Museum: Copenhagen, Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek, cat. no. H 198.

Bibl.: NCG 1966, 35, cat. no. H 198; Jannot 1984, 106, cat. no. C,III,20, fig. 360 (with further references).

Cat. no. 40.

Chiusi (*Fig. A39*).

Measurements: unknown.

Condition: only the lid has been preserved.

⁴⁸ These measurements are taken from A. Rumpf, *Staatliche Museen zu Berlin. Katalog der etruskischen Skulpturen*, Berlin 1928, 15, cat. no. E 11 (note that the reference in Jannot 1984 to Rumpf is wrong). The measurements in Jannot are as follows: H. 32 cm; L. 52 cm; W. 40.5 cm. (Lid) 80 cm. The differences may be due to the fact that the measurements given by Jannot are with the lid, the measurements given by Rumpf (except for the height) without the lid - I assume that the 80 cm for the lid given by Jannot means that the length of the lid is 80 cm.

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

Description: the urn must have been rectangular. The lid is shaped as a two-faced roof with ridgepole tiles, pan tiles, and cover tiles. At the end of the cover tiles is a series of gorgoneion antefixes with *nimbus*. In the triangular gable are three antepagmenta, the central one decorated with a palmette. At each gable is a plain raking sima.

Inclination of the roof: unknown.

Workshop: Chiusine.

Date: 5th century B.C.

Museum: Arezzo, Museo Archeologico, inv. 14276/B.

Bibl.: Colonna 1986, 492, fig. 347.

Cat. no. 41.

Several house urns from San Quirico and Trequanda according to Bandinelli 1925, 483, fig. 75 and Jannot 1984, 211 n. 104 and p. 213 (*Fig. A40*). Unfortunately, these urns have not been published. Similar house urns have also been found at Chianciano.⁴⁹

Cat. no. 42.

Orvieto, Cannicella, 1977 (*Fig. A41*).⁵⁰

Measurements: unknown.

Condition: only a fragment of one of the ends of the lid is preserved (left corner missing). Badly chipped.

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

Description: The lid of the urn is shaped as a two-faced roof with a triangular gable. A plain raking sima or barge board can be seen in the gable. The raised horizontal projection may be either a frieze or a tie beam. Below the point where the two raking simas meet is a rectangular ornament, possibly the end of the central beam or an antepagmentum.

Inclination of the roof: unknown.

Workshop: Chiusine.

Date: Archaic.

Museum: Orvieto (?).

Bibl.: F. Roncalli, 'Le strutture del santuario e le technique edilizie', in *Cannicella* 1987, 48-49, tav. II, fig. 3.

Cat. no. 43.

Perugia, Necropoli dello Sperandio (*Fig. A42*).⁵¹

Measurements: H. 58 cm; L. 1.90 m; W. 68 cm.

Condition: the sarcophagus is completely preserved, but chipped.

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

Description: the rectangular sarcophagus is supported by four feet in the shape of lion's paws. The lid is shaped as a plain two-faced roof.

On three sides of the urn are reliefs: two banquet scenes, and a procession.

⁴⁹ These are not published. I would like to thank Prof. Jannot for this information.

⁵⁰ The fragment was found in the refill from Mancini's excavations from the 1870's and 1880's.

⁵¹ Only a few sarcophagi of the Chiusine type has been preserved. Except for the one from Perugia, only fragments are preserved of the others. For sarcophagi of the Chiusine type see Jannot 1984, 216-217.

Inclination of the roof: 16°-20° (measured from the published drawing).

Tomb-context: a warrior's tomb containing, besides the sarcophagus, iron weapons and a bronze helmet.

Workshop: Chiusine.

Date: early 5th century B.C.

Museum: Perugia, Museo Archeologico, inv. 340.

Bibl.: Jannot 1984, 42-44, cat. no. C,I,1, 216, figs. 23 and 155-159 (with further references).

Cat. no. 44.

Rome, Piazza Vittorio, the Esquiline cemetery, tomb 193, 1888 (*Fig. A43*).

Measurements: the outer urn: H. 68 cm; L. 92 cm; W. 70.5 cm; the inner urn: H. 42 cm; L. 59 cm; W. 38 cm.

Condition: complete, except for the upper part of the central akroteria of the marble urn. Traces of polychrome paint are preserved.

Material: *peperino* (the outer urn) and Greek marble (the inner urn).

Description: the urn was placed within a larger urn or container. Both urns are rectangular. The lid of the outer urn is shaped as a two-faced roof with raised edges along the ridge, the eaves and the sloping short edges.

The roof-shaped lid of the small marble urn is two-faced and the gable is part of the lid. On the apex as well as on the edges of the roof are simple akroteria, which must have had a painted decoration. The now missing finials of the central akroteria could have consisted of floral motives. The roof was decorated with a meander-like pattern on the gable, and on the urn itself are traces of an ionic *kymation* along the upper end of the short side, just below the gable of the roof.

Note that according to Lanciani, who excavated the cemetery, several urns of this type were found, but most now seem to have been lost.⁵² Besides these two urns within each other another 4 tufa urns are still preserved (Antiquarium Comunale, inv. 431; 436; 439; and 449. These are all smaller (max. 60 x 40 x 55 cm)).

Inclination of the roof: inner urn: 14° (measured from the published drawing); outer container: unknown, but a very flat pitch.

Tomb: *fossa* tomb with walls of tufa plaques.

Tomb-context: nothing was found within the urn or the outer container.

Workshop: for the outer urn probably Greece (see chapter 3). The workshop of the inner urn is unknown, but probably from Rome.

Date: late 6th/early 5th century B.C.

Museum: Rome, Antiquarium Comunale, inv. 455.

Bibl.: *Enea nel Lazio* 1981, 151-152, cat. no. C 68 (ill.); M. Albertoni in *Roma Capitale (1870-1911), L'archeologia in Roma capitale tra sterro e scavo*, Venice 1983, 146-147, figs. 5-6; *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 252, cat. no. 10.1 (ill.) (with further references); Ross Holloway 1994, 23, figs. 2.3-2.4; E. La Rocca, 'Greek artisans in Republican Rome: a short history of sculpture', in G. Pugliesi Carratelli (ed.), *The Western Greeks*, exhibition at Palazzo Grassi, Venice 1996, Monza 1996, 608 (ill.).

Cat. no. 45.

Cerveteri, Bufolareccia, tomb 128, 1962 (*Fig. A44*).

Measurements: max. H. 10 cm; max. pres. L. 36 cm.

⁵² R. Lanciani, 'Le antichissime sepolture Esquiline', *Bullcom* 3, 1875, 46-47.

Condition: only a fragment of the lid is preserved.

Material: Greek marble.

Description: a lid in the shape of a two-faced roof, of a similar type as the ones from Rome (cat. no. 44) and Spina (cat. nos. 46-49). On the gable are three simple akroteria, the central one separately made.

Inclination of the roof: 35°.⁵³

Tomb: a chamber tomb with a rectangular chamber with a shaft and a central pilaster and a dromos.

Tomb-context: a few vases (an Attic kylix, impasto, and bucchero).

Workshop: probably Greece (see chapter 3).

Date: late 6th century B.C.

Museum: Milan, Castello Sforzesco (Fondazione Lerici), inv. A 21817.

Bibl.: L. Cavagnaro Vanoni in *Materiali di antichità varia* 5, Rome 1966, 32, cat. no. 8, tav. 26; G. Colonna, 'Un aspetto oscuro del Lazio antico: le tombe del VI e V sec. a.C.', *PP* 32, 1976, 145; Sassatelli 1977, 114; Buranelli 1985, 72; Coen 1991, 129.

Cat. no. 46.

Spina, Valle Trebbia, tomb 485, 1926 (*Fig. A45*).

Measurements: H. of urn 31 cm; L. of urn 59 cm; W. of urn 30 cm; H. of lid 12 cm; L. of lid 63 cm; W. of lid 33 cm.

Condition: complete.

Material: Greek marble from the Aegean Islands, possibly Paros.

Description: the urn is a rectangular with a plain two-faced roof as lid. The gables are part of the lid. On each apex of the gable is a simple akroterion.

Inclination of the roof: 16° (measured from the published drawing).

Tomb: the urn was found within a wooden box fastened with iron nails and covered by a wooden lid.

Tomb-context: few artefacts were found (an Attic BF amphora, an alabastron made of alabaster, two black glazed cups, a black glazed phiale, an impasto oinochoe, and a twisted iron cord).

Workshop: probably Greece (see chapter 3).

Date: late 6th/early 5th centuries B.C.

Museum: Ferrara, Museo Archeologico, inv. 1926.

Bibl.: S. Aurigemma, *Scavi di Spina* I,2, Rome 1965, 138-139, tav. 167; Sassatelli 1977, 110-111, 114-115, 145, cat. no. 1; fig. 1, tav. XVIIIa; *Enea nel Lazio* 1981, 151; G. Sassatelli, 'Interventi sui marmi dell'Etruria Padana', in *Este e la civiltà paleoveneta a cento anni dalle prime scoperte, Atti del Convegno di Studi Etruschi ed Italici* (Este-Padova 1976), Florence 1980, 201-203; G. Parmeggiani, 'Spina - La necropoli: le tombe più antiche', in *La formazione della città in Emilia Romagna* 1987, 191, 196-197, fig. 139.1.

Cat. no. 47.

Spina, Valle Trebbia (sporadic find) (*Fig. A46*).

Measurements: unknown.

Condition: only the lid was preserved.

Material: Greek marble.

Description: the lid is shaped like a two-faced roof. The gables are part of the lid. On each apex of the gable is a simple akroterion. The central triangle of the gables is cut out.

⁵³ I would like to thank the conservator Patrizia Frontini from the Milan Museum for this information.

Inclination of the roof: c. 30° (measured from the published drawing - since the inclination is measured from a sketch, it may not be accurate).

Workshop: probably Greece (see chapter 3).

Date: late 6th/early 5th centuries B.C.

Museum: the urn is now lost.

Bibl: G. Colonna, 'Un aspetto oscuro del Lazio antico', *PP* 32, 1977, 141-145 n. 39; Sassatelli 1977, 113, 115, 145, cat. no. 3, tav. XVIIIb (with further references).

Cat. no. 48.

Spina, Valle Trebba, tomb 344, 1925 (*Fig. A47*).

Measurements: H. of urn 36 cm; L. of urn 72 cm; W. of urn 37 cm; H. of lid 18 cm; L. of lid 74 cm; W. of lid 38 cm.

Condition: almost complete, but chipped. Three of the small akroteria on the sides and one of the larger central akroteria are missing. Traces of paint on the *tori*.

Material: Greek marble from the Aegean Islands, possibly Paros.

Description: the urn is rectangular with a two-faced roof as lid. The gables are part of the lid. On the apex is a simple akroterion and at the corners of the gable must have been similar akroteria. On both the lower part of the roof, below the actual gable, and on the upper part of the urn is on all four sides a *torus*. Traces of paint suggest that it was decorated with a *kyma*.

Inclination of the roof: 18° (measured from the published drawing).

Tomb: *pozzo*.

Tomb-context: few traces of bone were found with the urn. Besides the bones were found a BF oinochoe, a RF column krater, a small black glazed amphora, three small black glazed cups, and some fragments of iron.

Workshop: probably Greece (see chapter 3).

Date: early 5th century B.C.

Museum: Ferrara, Museo Archeologico, inv. 1931.

Bibl.: S. Aurigemma, *Scavi di Spina* I,2, Rome 1965, 135-137, tav. 163a; Sassatelli 1977, 111-113, 115, 145, cat. no. 2, fig. 2; *Enea nel Lazio* 1981, 151; G. Parmeggiani, 'Spina - La necropoli: le tombe più antiche', in *La formazione della città in Emilia Romagna* 1987, 191.

Cat. no. 49.

Another similar urn may have been found at Spina, Valle Trebba.⁵⁴

Cat. no. 50.

Cerveteri (*Fig. A48*).

Measurements: H. 46.5 cm; L. 40 cm; W. 24 cm.

Condition: The urn appears to be almost complete, though restored. The frieze is badly preserved. The urn is now regarded as a pastiche and is at the moment taken apart and is being restudied by M.-F. Briguet.⁵⁵

Material: clay.

⁵⁴ G. Sassatelli, 'L'Etruria padana e il commercio dei marmi nel V secolo', *StEtr* 45, 1977, 113-114.

⁵⁵ I would like to thank F. Gaultier of the Louvre for this information.

Description (of the urn as it was assembled): the urn is rectangular and is supported by four small feet in the shape of lion's paws. Both short ends terminate in triangular gables. The gables are slightly raised at the centre and one of the gables is decorated with discs at the two corners and at the apex. The lid is in the shape of a two-faced roof. On the roof is a plastic prothesis scene showing the deceased on a kline on the centre of the roof.⁵⁶ A large akroterion, consisting of two antithetical sphinxes, is placed above the apex of the gable. Along the sides of the roof are six figures (animals and humans running or in a *Kneelauf* position (gorgons?),⁵⁷ three on each sides, all moving in the same the direction towards the gable with the akroterion.

The long sides are divided by four vertical ridges (two at each corner and two a short distance from the corner), and three horizontal ridges (one along the upper edge of the urn and two between the two inner vertical ridges). These ridges thus form three bands between the inner vertical ridges. The upper broad band has a relief decoration with an inverted central palmette and on each side a sphinx. The central and lower band are undecorated. On the short sides three bands are formed by two horizontal ridges. The upper band is decorated with a relief scene showing a prothesis with the deceased lying on a kline and a woman on each side. At the gable ridges form a triangle, the lower ridge of which forms the upper ridge of the prothesis scene. Below each of the four sides of the urn is a frieze composed of a series of plastic breasts. Inclination of the roof: 26°-27° (measured from the published photograph).

History: from the Campana Collection.

Workshop: Caeretan.

Date: late 6th century B.C.

Museum: Paris, the Louvre, inv. C 5159 and 5160.

Bibl.: Andr n 1940, xxvii, no. 20 (with further references); Briguet 1968, 66-67, cat. no. 5, figs. 27-27; Edlund Gantz 1972, 191-192; Steingr ber 1979, 288, cat. no. 476; Buranelli 1985, 61, fig. 32; Coen 1991, 123-124.

Cat. no. 51.

Cerveteri (?) (*Fig. A49*).⁵⁸

Measurements: H. 29.5 cm; L. 39 cm; W. 24 cm.

Condition: the urn is completely preserved except for the missing akroteria. Traces of paint in the panels and on the feet.

Material: red clay.

Description: the urn is rectangular and is supported by four small feet in the shape of lion's paws. The lid is shaped like a two-faced roof. The gables are part of the roof. Along the ridge of the roof is a horizontal projecting plastic edge with a slot at each end for separate akroteria. The gable has a raking sima with a moulded cavetto with indentations representing the strigils of the cavetto, terminating on each side in a lateral volute.

On each side of the urn is a narrow inserted panel. Below each of the sides of the urn is a frieze composed of a series of plastic breasts (six on the long sides and three on the short sides).

⁵⁶ Several urns are known from Cerveteri with a prothesis scene on the lid (or the entire urn is shaped like a lid). See e.g. Briguet 1968, 49-72; Buranelli 1985, 61-70; Coen 1991, 123-125.

⁵⁷ These *Kneelauf* figures correspond to similar figures known from the Upper Building at Murlo, dated to 600-590 B.C. (*Case e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 106-107, cat. no. 3 172 (ill.)). These are usually interpreted as gorgons, though the head is not preserved.

⁵⁸ The exact provenance is unknown, but judging from the style of the urn and the fact that the urn was originally part of the Campana Collection, it was probably excavated in Cerveteri in the 19th century.

Inclination of the roof: 28°-31° (measured from the published photograph).

History: from the Campana Collection.

Workshop: Caeretan.

Date: late 6th century B.C.

Museum: Paris, the Louvre, inv. C 5169 and 5170.

Bibl.: Andr n 1940, xxvii, no. 19, fig. 1 (with further references); Martelli 1979, 34-35 n. 2; Briguet 1968, 68 and 71-72, cat. no. 6, figs. 30-31; R. Staccoli, 'A proposito di una urnetta ceretana del Museo del Louvre', *MEFRA* 83, 1971, 29-30, 32-33, 36, figs. 1, 5; Rystedt 1983, 106, fig. 72; Buranelli 1985, 59-61, fig. 30; Coen 1991, 123-124.

Cat. no. 52.

Cerveteri, Banditaccia, 1970 (*Fig. A50*).⁵⁹

Measurements: H. 19 cm; L. 38.5 cm; W. 21.5 cm; L. of panel 30.3 cm.

Condition: some fragments of the walls and the frieze are missing. Only a small fragment of the roof is preserved. Many traces of paint preserved.

Material: yellow clay.

Description: the urn is rectangular and is supported by four small feet in the shape of lotus flowers. Both short ends terminate in triangular gables. The small fragment of the roof consists of a volute, probably part of a corner akroterion.

On each side of the urn is a narrow inserted panel. Below each of the sides of the urn is a frieze composed of a series of plastic breasts (eight on the long sides and five on the short sides). Both the panels and the breasts are painted red. On all sides are several painted lines: the two long sides are bordered by a painted line along the upper edge and along both short ends. At both ends of the panel is a vertical line. Below and above the panel is another painted line, this connecting the two vertical lines at both ends of the panel. The two short sides are also bordered by a painted red line along the sides of the urn and along the gable. On each side of the panel is a vertical line, reaching from the lower end of the urn to the beginning of the gable. These are connected at the top by a horizontal line. There is also red paint on the feet and on the volute akroterion.

Inclination of the roof: 20° (measured at the museum).

Tomb: a small chamber tomb.

Tomb-context: several local vases (impasto, bucchero); two spindle whorls; a glass bead; and Greek pottery (an Attic lekythos and an Ionic cup, both datable to the last quarter of the 6th century B.C.).

Judging from the spindle whorls the deceased was probably have been female.

Workshop: Caeretan.

Date: last quarter of the 6th century B.C.

Museum: Rome, Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia.

Bibl.: A.M. Sgubini Moretti in *Nuove scoperte e acquisizione nell'Etruria Meridionale - Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia*, Rome 1975, 5-7, cat. no. 1, tav. 2; Martelli 1979, 34 n. 2; Steingr ber 1979, 291, cat. no. 490; Rystedt 1983, 106 n. 54; Buranelli 1985, 59-60, fig. 31; *Villa Giulia* 1980, 131, cat. no. 166; Proietti 1986, 155, cat. no. 62 (ill.); Coen 1991, 123-124.

Cat. no. 53.

Tarquinia (*Fig. A51*).

⁵⁹ The tomb is situated south of the Tomba delle Colonne Doriche, east of the Larghetto zone between the Via degli Inferi and the Manganello zone.

Measurements: H. 37.2 cm; L. 49.6 cm; W. 27.2 cm.

Condition: the urn is complete, but only a small fragment of the roof is preserved.

Material: clay.

Description: a rectangular urn supported by four feet. On the short sides are triangular gables, thus the lid must have been a two-faced roof-shaped lid. The lid is not described, nor illustrated. It was attached to the urn by four nails. The painted decoration on one of the long sides show two young men and a horse, on the other long side eighth rosettes and a painted panel in the centre and another horse on each end.

Inclination of the roof: c. 30° (measured from the published photographs).

Tomb: uncertain.

Workshop: probably Tarquinian.

Date: early 5th century B.C.

Museum: Tarquinia, Museo Nazionale, inv. no. 1417.

Bibl.: M. Moretti, *Tarquinia*, Novara 1978, 26-27, cat. no. 20 (ill.); Steingraber 1979, 292, cat. no. 494; Jannot 1984, 212, fig. 25; Buranelli 1985, 62; *Tarquinia* 1986, 297-298, cat. no. 759, figs. 305-308; Bonghi Jovino & Chiaramonte Trerè 1986, 297-298, fig. 307 (with further references).

Cat. no. 54.

Unknown provenance - Orvieto (?).

Measurements: unknown.

Condition: unknown.

Material: clay.

Description: an urn similar to the one from Tarquinia, cat. no. 53.

Inclination of the roof: unknown.

Tomb: unknown.

Tomb-context: unknown.

Workshop: probably Tarquinian.

Date: late 6th or early 5th century B.C.

Museum: Orvieto, Museo dell'Opera del Duomo, inv. no. 2107, later inv. no. 297.

Bibl.: Buranelli 1985, 62 n. 43

Cat. no. 55.

Tarquinia, T. 1200 (?) (*Fig. A52*).

Measurements: L. 54 cm.

Condition: only the lid is preserved. One of the corner discs is missing. On the lid are traces of black paint.

Material: clay.

Description: the roof is two-faced. The eaves are sharply set off. On the closed gable are three disc antepagmenta (one at the centre and two at the corners).

Inclination of the roof: unknown.

Tomb: uncertain.

Workshop: probably Tarquinian.

Date: probably mid-5th century B.C.⁶⁰

Museum: Tarquinia, Museo Nazionale (store-rooms).

⁶⁰ The tomb is dated to the mid-5th century B.C., but since it is not certain that the urn originally belonged to the tomb, the urn may be older or younger.

Bibl.: M. Moretti, *Nuovi monumenti della pittura etrusca*, Milan 1966, 261, pl. XV; Buranelli 1985, 62, figs. 35-36; Colonna 1986, 493; Baglione 1991, 747 n. 47.

Cat. no. 56.

San Gimignano, Loc. Ranza (south of San Gimignano), 1970 (*Fig. A53*).

Measurements: unknown.

Condition: the urn seems to be completely preserved.

Material: travertine.

Description: the urn is rectangular and is supported by four rectangular feet. The lid is shaped as a two-faced roof. The ridge is slightly rounded and raised at the centre. The edges on the long sides are sharply set off.

The urn and lid are undecorated except for painted lines in red, possibly imitating part of the woodwork construction of a building. The roof is bordered on all sides by a line. On both falls are three painted lines, meeting at the ridge, probably indicating rafters. The urn is also bordered by a painted line on all sides (including the feet), the upper horizontal line, however, set slightly below the upper edge. There are two vertical lines connecting the upper and lower lines, following the inner edge of the feet.

Inclination of the roof: unknown.

Tomb: *fossa* grave.

Tomb-context: a red impasto *olla* and a pair of golden earrings.

Workshop: probably from the area around San Gimignano.

Date: 550-475 B.C., probably early 5th century B.C. (?).⁶¹

Museum: San Gimignano, Museo Etrusco.

Bibl.: R. Merli, *Il Museo Etrusco di San Gimignano*, Rome 1991, 32, fig. 31.

Stelae and cippi in the shape of buildings (*Diagram 3*)

Cat. nos. 57-58.

Tarquini, Poggio di Selciatello, both found at a depth of 1 m between the tombs 189 and 190 (*Figs. A54-A55*).

Measurements: cat. no. 57: L. 62 cm; cat. no. 58: 70 cm in diam.; the shaft 40 cm in diam.

Condition: both stelae preserve a small part of the cylindrical shaft and the finial.

Material: nenfro.

Description: two stelae, the top of which are formed like roofs. The finial of cat. no. 57 consists of an imitation of a thatched roof. The roof is hipped with incised lines indicating thatching and fairly high pitched. At the front the roof is cut vertically off approximately 1/4 from the front edge, probably to indicate a vent-hole. In front of this vent-hole is an almost horizontal stretch of thatching leading up to the vent-hole.

Cat. no. 58 preserves part of the cylindrical shaft. The shape may indicate a conical roof. It is also possible that a shield, or a pottery bell helmet, is intended. There are a few incised lines on the front.

Inclination of the roofs: unknown.

Tombs: T. 190 is a *pozzetto* tomb.

⁶¹ It was originally thought that the urn dated to the Hellenistic period and that the grave-goods were family heirlooms (the earrings are dated from the mid-6th century B.C. to the first third of the 5th century B.C.).

Tomb-context: in T. 190 were found a biconical urn with a cover, an impasto jug and bowl, a lunate bronze razor and seven small arch fibulae.

Workshop: probably Tarquinian.

Date: both tombs can be dated to the 9th century B.C. The date of the stelae is not certain, but they should probably be dated to the 9th or 8th century B.C.⁶²

Museum: Florence, Museo Archeologico.

Bibl.: L. Pernier, 'Corneto-Tarquinia - Nuove scoperte nel territorio tarquiniese', *NSc* 1907, 227-228, figs. 28-29; Minto 1950-1951, 32, figs. 8-9; von Vacano 1955, figs. 41-42; Andr n 1959-1960, 54, fig. 22; Staccioli 1968b, 296-298, tav. CXXII,1; Hencken 1968, 24, fig. 13 (for T. 190 see pp. 151-152, fig. 138); Bo thius 1978, 27, fig. 19; Colonna 1986, 393; Bartoloni 1989, 122; Damgaard Andersen forthcoming.

Cat. no. 59.

Bisenzio, necropoli di San Bernardino, no. 35 (*Figs. A18, no. 35 and A56*).

Measurements: H. 0.65; W. 0.25; Depth 0.25; H. of lid 0.21; W. of lid 0.31.

Condition: broken off across the shaft.

Material: tufa.

Description: on a square shaft of a stele is an imitation of a two-faced roof with rounded falls. At the centre of the gable is a recessed triangular area. It is possible that this indicated the principal rafters and the tie beam.

Inclination of the roof: steep and rounded, between 50 -60 .

Tomb: found between *fossa* tombs and *pozzi*. It cannot be determined to which tomb the stele belonged.

Workshop: from Bisenzio (?).

Date: probably 8th-7th centuries B.C.

Museum: unknown.

Bibl.: A. Pasqui, 'Bisenzio - (Comune di capodimonte sul Lago di Bolsena). Scoperte della necropoli', *NSc* 1886, 188, tav. III,12; Bartoloni 1989, 122.

Cat. no. 60.

Canale Monterano, Necropoli di Largo della Bandita, probably from the area La Lega (*Fig. A57*).⁶³

Measurements: unknown.

Condition: complete (?).

Material: tufa.

Description: the cippus is square in section with a socle (?). The roof is hipped/pyramidal and projecting with a moulding below. Below is a rectangular, almost square recess, possibly a door or a window.

Inclination of the roof: unknown.

Tomb: unknown.

Workshop: unknown.

Date: probably from the Orientalizing period.

⁶² Bartoloni 1989, 122 seems to believe that the cippi should be dated to the same period as the tombs (tomb 189 is dated to the 9th century B.C. while tomb 190 is dated to the late 9th century B.C.). Some scholars, however, such as von Vacano prefer a date as late as the 7th century B.C.

⁶³ According to Naso 1996, 173 other cippi of a similar type have been found in Tolfa, Necropoli di Pina della Conserva (unpublished) as well as another - though of uncertain date - from Crustumerium (F. di Gennaro, 'Crustumerium (Com. di Roma)', *StEtr* 58, 1992, 513).

Museum: Palazzo Comunale di Canale Monterano.

Bibl.: Naso 1996, 173, fig. 133.

Cat. no. 61

Castel d'Asso, località Casale Signorelli (c. 3 km from Castel d'Asso), 1966-67 (*Fig. A58*).⁶⁴

Measurements: H. of cippus 68 cm; L. 78 cm; W. of cippus at the base 49 cm; W. of cippus at the top 46 cm; H. of the roof 21 cm; L. of roof 1.08 m; W. of roof 72 cm; complete H. 89 cm.⁶⁵

Condition: complete.

Material: nenfro.

Description: the solid cippus is cubic, but wider at the base. On the front is a large door. The false door is of the Doric type.

The two-faced roof is made separately, the gables being part of the roof. The roof has a large overhang, and the eaves are sharply set off. On the ridge of the roof is a flat raised central ridge, and at the ends of the roof, on either side of the ridge following the falls, is a fairly broad flat raised band. In the front gable the large, projecting, rectangular ridge beam in the centre can be seen, and at the two corners the end of the wall plates. In the space between the ridge and the wall plates are two diagonally placed curved lines, ending in volutes. On all sides, just below the roof is a horizontal cornice or frieze, consisting of a band of painted rectangles, alternating red, black, and reserved.

Inclination of the roof: 18°.

Tomb: chamber tomb.

Tomb-context: the cippus was found in the dromos of a tomb. The tomb is dated to the 6th-first half of the 5th centuries B.C. on the basis of the tomb and the finds (bucchero and red impasto).

Workshop: from the area around Castel d'Asso (?) or Tuscania (?).

Date: 6th-first half of the 5th centuries B.C. Comparing it with the cippus from Tuscania (cat. no. 64) a date in the Late Archaic period seems reasonably.

Museum: Florence, Museo Archeologico.

Bibl.: Colonna 1967, 92, fig. 13; Colonna Di Paola & Colonna 1970, 68-69, tav. CCCCLVIII-CCCCLIX; Colonna di Paola 1978, 8, figs. 10, 100; *Civiltà degli etruschi* 1985, 296, cat. no. 11.12 (ill.); Steingraber 1985b, 27; Colonna 1986, 493, fig. 344; Sgubini Moretti in *Viterbo* 1986, 143, schede no. 7, n. 22; Sgubini Moretti 1991a, 29 n. 20, p. 33.

Cat. no. 62.

Tuscania.

Measurements: unknown.

Condition: unknown.

Material: stone.

Description (according to Dennis): *Here, in a shallow pit, was found a chest of stone, in size and form like a large dog-kennel, yet an imitation of a house or temple; for it had a door moulded at one end, and a gable roof, with beams beneath the eaves.* This description suggests a cippus of the above-mentioned type.

Date: probably Archaic.

Museum: now lost (?).

Bibl.: Dennis 1968, 473; Colonna 1967, 92.

⁶⁴ For similar examples see Colonna Di Paola & Colonna 1970, 69 n. 21.

⁶⁵ Sgubini Moretti gives slightly different measurements.

Cat. no. 63.

Tuscania, necropoli di S. Savino, between Tuscania and Marta, 1966.

Measurements: unknown.

Condition: in fragments.

Material: stone.

Description: a cippus of the same type as the two mentioned above.

Inclination of the roof: unknown.

Workshop: unknown.

Date: probably Archaic.

Museum: Tuscania, Museo Archeologico.

Bibl.: Colonna 1967, 92.

Cat. no. 64.

Tuscania, Pian di Mola (*Fig. A59*).

Measurements: max. H. 84 cm; max. L. 1.16 m; max. W. 68.5 cm.

Condition: complete, though chipped, esp. on the long left side. Restored from several fragments.

Material: *nenfro*.

Description: the solid cippus is placed on a podium with a moulding. The cippus is cubic, but wider at the base. On the front is a large false door with a doorstep cut out of the podium. The door is of the Doric type.

The gable is part of the roof. The two-faced roof has a large overhang, and the eaves are sharply set off. Along the ridge of the roof is a flat raised central ridge, and at either ends of this is a large disc antepagmentum. In the front gable the end of the large, projecting, rectangular ridge beam in the centre can be seen, and at the two corners the end of the wall plates. In the space between the beams are two diagonally placed curved lines, ending in volutes. On all sides, just below the roof is a horizontal cornice or frieze, consisting of a band of painted rectangles, alternating red, black, and white or reserved.

Inclination of the roof: 13°-15° (measured from the published drawing).

Tomb: *pozzo* with four stone slabs.

Tomb-context: within the *pozzo* was found: an Attic RF column crater (dated to the Late Archaic period), an Attic BF kylix (dated to 525-480 B.C.), another Attic BF fragment, bucchero (an olpe, a carinated cup, and a kyathos (?)).

Workshop: from the area around Tuscania (?).

Date: Late Archaic.

Museum: Tuscania, Museo Archeologico (?).

Bibl.: Sgubini Moretti 1991a, 28-35, figs. 16-18.

Stelae and cippi with representations of buildings (*Diagram 4*)**Cat. no. 65.**

Bologna, the San Vitale cemetery, tomb 793 (*Fig. A60*).

Measurements: H. 61 cm; W. 25 cm; Th. 10 cm.

Condition: the upper part of the stele is preserved (upper left corner missing). The lower part is missing (broken off across the lower end).

Material: stone.

Description: the stele is rectangular in shape with a sketch of the front of a building incised on the lower part of the stele.⁶⁶ The building is rectangular. A central line divides the building into two parts, each of which has a large incised rectangle, probably intended to represent windows.

The roof is separated from the lower part of the building by an incised line. The roof is further divided into four sections by an incised line through the centre and two oblique lines dividing each half of the roof. It is possible that these lines represent the woodwork of the roof. The relief is probably intended to represent a two-faced roof.

Inclination of the roof: 36°-43° (measured from the published photograph).

Tomb: inhumation tomb.

Tomb-context: within the tomb two bronze earrings were found.

Workshop: probably from the area around Bologna.

Date: mid-8th century B.C.

Museum: Bologna, Museo Archeologico.

Bibl.: P. Ducati, *Storia di Bologna I. I templi antichi*, Bologna 1928, 59-60, fig. 20; R. Pincelli & C.M. Govi, *La necropoli villanoviana di San Vitale*, Bologna 1975, 500, tav. 332; P. Meller Padovini, *Le stele villanoviane di Bologna*, *Archivi* 7, Breccia 1977, 40-41, cat. no. 18, figs. 24-25; C.M. Govi & D. Vitali (eds.), *Il Museo Archeologico di Bologna*, Bologna 1982, 236 (ill.); Colonna 1986, 393, fig. 263; M.A. Gallina & L. Malnati, *Gli etruschi e il loro ambiente*, Populi dell'Italia antica, Milan 1992, 26 (ill.); Damgaard Andersen forthcoming.

Cat. no. 66.

Pietra Zannoni, Bologna, sepolcreto dell'Arsenale militare, 1873 (*Fig. A61*).

Measurements: max. pres. H. of stele 60 cm; W. of stele 92 cm; L. of figured frieze c. 72 cm; H. of upper frieze c. 14 cm; Th. c. 10 cm.

Condition: only a fragment of the upper part of the stele is preserved, but parts of both the left and right edge are preserved. At the top it is broken across the upper frieze; at the lower end across the figured frieze.

Material: sandstone.

Description: the stele must have been tall and probably rectangular. At the top of the fragment is a palmette frieze. Below this is the figured frieze or panel, bordered on all sides by three bands with cable patterns and a plain band (the innermost). The frieze itself consists of a man of small dimensions standing on a chariot with two wheels. Above the man is a crescent-shaped ornament, possibly symbolizing an umbrella or the moon itself. The chariot is drawn by a horse with another man in front, possibly carrying a palm-branch. Behind the horse a single standing column or possibly a cippus is seen. It has a tall and slender unfluted shaft and an Aeolic/Oriental capital with large volutes. Between the capital and the column are two bands, semi-circular in profile.

Tomb: the stele was used as a cover for a dolium in a *pozzo* tomb at the sepolcreto dell'Arsenale militare. This tomb is dated to the mid-6th century B.C. Since it was broken in half, it was probably reused.

Workshop: probably from the area around Bologna.

Date: late 7th-early 6th centuries B.C., though some scholars prefer a later date.⁶⁷

⁶⁶ The stele does not vary in shape from other Early Iron Age stelae. However, this is the only stele known to have come from an inhumation tomb, and the only stele with a decoration on the lower part of the stele. Furthermore, this is the oldest known stele from the area.

⁶⁷ This date is based on a stylistic analysis, and especially a comparison with Oriental material. Cristofani suggests that it should be dated to 575-550 B.C. (M. Cristofani (ed.), *Dizionario della civiltà etrusca*, Florence 1985, 41). This date seems hardly likely, since the stele was reused in a

Museum: Bologna, Museo Archeologico.

Bibl.: P. Ducati, 'Le pietre funerarie felsinee', *MonAnt* 20, 1910-1911, 583, fig. 46; L. Polacco, 'Rapporti artistici di tre sculture villanoviane di Bologna', *StEtr* 21, 1950-1951, 59-105, esp. 64-82, 94-105, figs. 1-2; Polacco 1952, 3, 35, tav. I,4; Boëthius 1962, 251-252; P. Meller Padovini, *Le stele villanoviane di Bologna*, *Archivi* 7, Breccia 1977, 52-56, 84, figs. 45-47; C. Morigi Govi & D. Vitali (eds.), *Il Museo Archeologico di Bologna*, Bologna 1982, 236 (ill.); M. Cristofani (ed.), *Dizionario della civiltà etrusca*, Florence 1985, 41 (ill.).

Cat. no. 67.

Chiusi (*Fig. A62*).

Measurements: H. 61 cm; W. 65 cm; H. of the figured zone 32 cm; W. of the figured zone 51-53 cm.

Condition: several large fragments are missing.

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

Description: the cippus is rectangular with a moulding above and below. On one of the sides is a prothesis scene with the deceased lying on a kline and the relatives surrounding the kline. The prothesis takes place in a rectangular building. The building is supported by columns (two visible). The cylindrical shaft is smooth and broader near the base (diam. 2.2 cm at the top; 3.6 cm at the base). The Tuscan capital is composed of an *abacus*, angular in profile, and an *echinus*, consisting of three mouldings; the upper one angular in profile, the central one semi-circular in profile, and the lower one receding/concave in profile.⁶⁸ The base consists of two mouldings, both rounded.

The roof is two-faced and the gables are part of the roof. Within the triangular gable is a disc antepagmentum covering the end of the ridgepole tiles. In the gable the end of the ridge beam and possibly the ends of the two wall plates can be seen. It is possible that the sloping ends of the gable are intended to represent raking simas. On the roof are two reclining felines used as corner akroteria, and along the lower gable is a series of 10 semi-circular antefixes.

On the remaining three sides are two galloping horses: a banquet scene, and a dancing scene.

Inclination of the roof: 16°-18° (measured from the reconstructed drawing).

Workshop: Chiusine.

Date: 480-470 B.C.

Museum: Berlin, Pergamon, inv. 1222.

Bibl.: Jannot 1974, 734-740, figs. 13-14 and 16; Jannot 1984, 142-144, cat. no. D,I,5, figs. 492-496 (esp. 492) (with further references); *Welt der Etrusker* 1988, 213-214, B 10,4.

Cat. no. 68.

Chianciano (*Fig. A63*).

Measurements: max. pres. H. 21 cm; max. pres. L. 19 cm; max. pres. W. 6 cm.

Condition: only a small fragment of a cippus is preserved.

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

Description: on one side of the cippus is a prothesis scene consisting of the deceased lying on a kline with a flute-player to the left and a man behind. The prothesis takes place inside a building, of which only the right side is preserved. The roof is supported by columns. The column consists of a very thin cylindrical, smooth shaft. The *abacus* is square, the *echinus* flat at the top, rounded on the underside and with a slightly rounded profile. The shaft is wider at the bottom than at the top.

tomb dated towards the mid-6th century B.C.

⁶⁸ This is a description of the right capital; the left is slightly different (see Jannot 1974 and 1984).

The roof is two-faced, and the gable, which is part of the roof, is triangular with a plain raking sima ending in a volute akroterion.

On the other side of the fragment is a female figure.

Inclination of roof: 13°. ⁶⁹

Workshop: Chiusine.

Date: early 5th century B.C.

Museum: Florence, Museo Archeologico, inv. 79023.

Bibl.: Jannot 1974, 723-728, figs. 1-4; Jannot 1984, 96-97, cat. no. C,III,10, fig. 336-337 (esp. 337) (with further references).

Cat. no. 69.

Chiusi (*Fig. A64*).

Measurements: H. 16 cm; L. 44 cm; W. 22 cm.

Condition: only a small fragment of the upper part of a cippus is preserved.

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

Description: one side of the cippus shows part of a roof construction of a building with a part of the left oblique side of a gable. On this gable is preserved the hind quarters of a feline corner akroterion in a similar position as on cat. no. 67. Within the gable is preserved a small fragment of the lower left triangular wall plate.

On the other sides are a music/dancing scene, and a procession of women.

Inclination of the roof: 15°-18°. ⁷⁰

Workshop: Chiusine.

Date: 480-470 B.C.

Museum: Palermo, Museo Archeologico, inv. 8388.

Bibl.: Jannot 1974, 740-741, figs. 18-19; Jannot 1984, 142, cat. no. D,I,4, figs. 489-491 (esp. fig. 491) (with further references).

Cat. no. 70.

Chiusi (*Fig. A65*).

Measurements: H. 41 cm; L. 40-41.5 cm.

Condition: the cippus is fairly well preserved, though fragments of the top and the base are missing. There are several saw-marks on the cippus.

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

Description: the cippus is rectangular with a moulding above and below. On one side of the cippus is a prothesis scene with the deceased lying on the kline with a woman behind and another at the head. At the other end of the kline is a man. Above the scene are festoons, which may be interpreted as the upper part of a tent or a pavilion.

On the other sides are a mourning scene, a dancing scene, and two riders.

Workshop: Chiusine.

⁶⁹ Because only a small fragment of the roof is preserved, the inclination of the roof can only be measured with uncertainty. The measurement are based on the reconstruction drawing in Jannot 1974, fig. 4.

⁷⁰ Because the only a small part of the roof is preserved, the inclination is difficult to measure. The inclinations given here is based on the published drawings and photos.

Date: late 6th century B.C.

Museum: Florence, Museo Archeologico, inv. 93488.

Bibl.: Jannot 1984, 27-28, cat. no. B,II,2, figs. 111-115 (esp. fig. 112) (with further references); *Gli etruschi e l'Europe*, exhibition in Grand Palais, Paris 1992, Milan 1992, 151, cat. no. 218 (ill.); M. Iozzo, 'Un cippo chiusino in collezione privata', *StEtr* 61, 1996, tav. XII.

Cat. no. 71.

Chiusi (*Fig. A35*).⁷¹

Measurements: H. 34 cm; L. 52 cm; W. 28 cm.

Condition: the urn is complete, except for a few missing fragments of the roof.

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

Description: on the front side is a relief with a banquet scene with three men lying on klinai (of which only the covers can be seen) and a servant to the left pouring wine. Above the scene is a series of festoons, which may be interpreted as the upper part of a tent or a pavilion.

On none of the other sides are reliefs.

Workshop: Chiusine.

Date: early 5th century B.C.

Museum: Chiusi, Museo Archeologico, inv. 2275.

Bibl.: Jannot 1984, 53-54, cat. no. C,I,16, fig. 181 (with further references).

Cat. no. 72.

Unknown provenance (*Fig. A66*).

Measurements: H. 27 cm; L. 62 cm; W. 35 cm.

Condition: a large fragment of one of the lower corners of the cippus is missing. Chipped.

Material: stone (*pietra fetida*).

Description: on one side of the cippus is seen a prothesis scene with the deceased lying on a kline, a man at the head of the kline, two women behind the kline, a man at the foot of the kline, and behind him another man and a woman. Above the scene are festoons or a side of a tent bounded with rope, thus the scene must be intended to take place in a tent or a pavilion.

On the other sides are a banquet scene, and a scene with warriors.

Workshop: Chiusine.

Date: late 6th century B.C.

Museum: Rome, the American Academy.

Bibl.: Jannot 1984, 32-33, cat. no. B',II,2; figs. 132-135 (with further references).

Votive models in the shape of buildings (*Diagram 5*)

Cat. no. 73.

Sala Consilina, S. Antonio, tomb no. 63, 1959 (*Fig. A67*).

Measurements: H. 13.7 cm; L. 16.6 cm; W. 13.4 cm.

Condition: almost complete, though slightly restored.

Material: clay.

⁷¹ Note that this cat. no. is identical to cat. no. 36, but I have decided to make two entries since both the urn is in a shape of a building as well as showing a "building" on the relief.

Description: the model shows a rectangular building. On the short side is a rectangular door and a small rectangular window on one of the long sides. The roof is two-faced. At the end of the roof, on the ridge, is a plastic volute and behind each of these is a plastic animal, probably a bird.

The model is painted with geometric designs and zigzag lines on both walls and roof (on the long side without the window is a meander; on the rear short side three swastikas). This decoration was added after the firing of the model.⁷²

Inclination of the roof: fairly steep, around 50°-60° (estimated from the published drawing).

Tomb: *fossa*.

Tomb-context: the model was found in a tomb, but it was not used as an urn. The bones and ashes were placed in a decorated biconical urn. In the tomb were also other types of impasto pottery (two small *olle* or jars, a bowl, and a bowl on a high foot) and a fibula.⁷³ Based on the fibula (Sicilian type) the deceased must have been male.

Workshop: from the area around Sala Consilina.

Date: 800-760 B.C.⁷⁴

Museum: Salerno, Museo Archeologico, inv. S.C. 114635.

Bibl.: K. Kilian in *Mostra della preistorica e della protostorica del Salernitano*, 1962, 64, 71, cat. no. 168, fig. 19; K. Kilian, 'Beiträge zur Chronologie der Nekropole Sala Consilina', *Apollo* 2, 1962, 81-103 (esp. 86-87), Abb. 2, 11; Drerup 1969, 69, Taf. Va; K. Kilian, *Archäologische Forschungen in Lukanien* 3, (*RM Ergänzungsheft* 15), 1970, 288; Edlund Gantz 1972, 189, 192; B. d'Agostino, 'La civiltà del ferro nell'Italia meridionale e nella Sicilia', *PCIA* 2, Rome 1974, 23, tav. 10; Buranelli 1985, 76; Colonna 1986, 392-393, fig. 262; Bartoloni *et al.* 1987, 142; Maaskant-Kleibrink 1991, 86; M.A. Gallina & L. Malnati, *Gli etruschi e il loro ambiente*, Popoli dell'Italia antica, Milan 1992, 23 (ill.); Ridgway & Serra Ridgway 1994, 8; Naso 1996, 359 n. 557, 401 n. 663; *Las casas del Alma Maguentas arquitectónicas de las antigüedad (5500 A.c./300 AD)*, Exhibition Barcelona 1997, Barcelona 1997, 225-226, cat. no. 71 (ill.); Damgaard Andersen forthcoming.

Cat. no. 74.

Satricum, the votive deposit of the Mater Matuta sanctuary (*Fig. A68*).

Measurements: H. 16.7 cm; L. 20 cm; W. 17.3 cm.

Condition: complete except for large fragments missing of the rear "pediment". Chipped.

Material: clay (reddish with a grey core).

Description: the model represents an almost rectangular building. The building is open at the front. The walls of the building seem slightly curved. On each side of the opening the walls thicken (to form a kind of antae).

The shape of the roof is unique: a three-faced roof. The rear part of the roof is two faced or almost rounded, while the front (approximate 1/3) is sloping forwards. Between these two parts of the roof is a kind of raised gable-shaped ridge. On the extreme rear are the badly preserved remains of another gable-

⁷² According to Kilian in *Mostra della preistorica e della protostorica del Salernitano*, Salerno 1962, 64.

⁷³ The contents of the tomb has to be deduced from the seriation table published by Kilian in *Apollo* 1962, since the tomb has not been published.

⁷⁴ The model is traditionally dated to the Sala Consilina period IB, i.e. the late 9th-early 8th century B.C. In the exhibition catalogue it is even dated to mid-9th century B.C. However, P. Ruby places the tomb in the early phase IC and considers this phase parallel to Toms' Veii phase IC or Close-Brooks' Veii end of phase IB and the whole phase IIA. This would indicate a date around 800-760 B.C., a date which seems more convincing for the model (P. Ruby, *Le crespucule des marges. Etude chronologique et sociale de la nécropole du Premier Age du Fer de Sala Consilina - Italie*, diss., Paris 1990, 211, 216 and annexe 5).

shaped ridge. The roof is decorated (?) on each of the two falls with a band consisting of incised lines; the same band is repeated twice on the sloping front end, this time in a transverse position. These incisions have been interpreted as representing reeds or thatch, though it cannot be excluded that they represent small rafters or even mere decoration.

Inclination of the flat raised gable: c. 25° (measured at the museum).

Context: the model was found in a votive deposit (dated from the last quarter of the 8th century B.C. to the late 6th century B.C.) together with a large number of vases (impasto, bucchero, Italo-Geometric, Protocorinthian, Etrusco-Corinthian), and metal objects (fibulae and bronze sheets in the shape of figurines and decorated with reliefs). Together with this model two other building models from the Archaic period were found (cat. nos. 75-76).

Workshop: from Satricum.

Date: fourth quarter of the 8th century B.C.⁷⁵

Museum: Rome, Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia, inv. 11609.

Bibl.: Staccioli 1968a, 44-45, cat. no. 35, tav. XLI,1-XLII (with further references); Staccioli 1968b, 297, tav. CXXII,2-CXXIII; *Civiltà del Lazio Primitivo* 1976, 30-31, 333, cat. no. 108.27, tav. LXXXVIII,27; L. Quilici, *Roma primitiva e le origini della civiltà laziale*, Rome 1979, 139; J.A. de Waele, 'I templi della Mater Matuta di Satricum', *Meded* 43 (n.s. 8), 1981, 26-27, tav. 8,1; Mambella 1982, 35, fig. 4b; *Satricum* 1986, 64, cat. no. 61 (ill.); B. Heldring, *Satricum - una città del Lazio*, Latina 1987, 13-14 (ill.); Staccioli 1989-1990, 94-96, fig. 5; Maaskant-Kleibrink 1991, 85; Maaskant-Kleibrink 1992, 123; Damgaard Andersen forthcoming.

Cat. no. 75.

Satricum, the votive deposit of the Mater Matuta sanctuary (*Fig. A69*).

Measurements: H. 9.5 cm; L. 11.8 cm; W. 12.1 cm.

Condition: the model is complete except for the rear ridge on the right fall.

Material: reddish clay.

Description: the model is rectangular, though slightly elliptical. The building is open at the front. The roof is two-faced and higher at the back. The ridge is raised and on each fall are another five ridges perpendicular to the central ridge (including the front and back ridge).

Inclination of the roof: 22° (measured at the museum).

Context: the model was found in a votive deposit (dated from the last quarter of the 8th century B.C. to the late 6th century B.C.) together with a large number of vases (impasto, bucchero, Italo-Geometric, Protocorinthian, Etrusco-Corinthian), and metal objects (fibulae and bronze sheets in the shape of figurines and decorated with reliefs). Together with this model two other building models from the Archaic period were found (cat. nos. 74 and 76).

Workshop: from Satricum.

Date: probably the late 7th or early 6th centuries B.C.⁷⁶

Museum: Rome, Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia, inv. 11610.

⁷⁵ In this I follow G. Colonna in *Civiltà del Lazio Primitivo* 1976, 30-31. Staccioli, however, dates the model to the 7th-6th century B.C.

⁷⁶ Staccioli dates this model slightly later than he dates the early model from Satricum (Villa Giulia inv. 11609). Since the early model apparently has a thatched roof, Colonna's date to the fourth quarter of the 8th century seems reasonable. This model (Villa Giulia inv. 11610), however, has clearly a rendering of cover tiles. Since most of the votive models have tiled roofs, it seems most reasonable to date this model to the late 7th (at least the second half) or early 6th centuries B.C.

Bibl.: Staccioli 1968a, 45-46, cat. no. 36, tav. XLI,2-XLIII (with further references); J.A. de Waele, 'I templi della Mater Matuta di Satricum', *Meded* 43 (n.s. 8), 1981, 27, tav. 8,2; *Satricum* 1986, 64, cat. no. 60 (ill); Staccioli 1989-1990, 94-96, fig. 6; Maaskant-Kleibrink 1991, 85; *Las casas del Alma Maguentas arquitectónicas de las antigüedad (5500 A.c./ 300 AD)*, Exhibition Barcelona 1997, Barcelona 1997, 227-228 (ill.); Maaskant-Kleibrink 1992, 124.

Cat. no. 76.

Satricum, the votive deposit of the Mater Matuta sanctuary (*Fig. A70*).

Measurements: H. 5.3 cm; L. 10.7 cm; W. 7.5 cm.

Condition: The roof and a fragment at the top of the back wall is missing. Chipped.

Material: reddish clay.

Description: the building is rectangular. At the front is an opening for a rectangular door. In front of the door-opening is a semi-circular doorstep. The upper edges of the side wall are sloping, which suggest that a two-faced roof (separately made) must have covered the building. Judging from the badly preserved upper part of the walls on the two short sides there seems to have been plain triangular gables on each side.

Inclination of the roof: c. 19° (estimated from the inclination of the upper part of the walls - measured at the museum).

Context: the model was found in a votive deposit (dated from the last quarter of the 8th century B.C. to the late 6th century B.C.) together with a large number of vases (impasto, bucchero, Italo-Geometric, Protocorinthian, Etrusco-Corinthian), and metal objects (fibulae and bronze sheets in the shape of figurines and decorated with reliefs). Together with this model two other building models from the Archaic period were found (cat. nos. 74-75).

Workshop: from Satricum.

Date: 7th-6th centuries B.C.

Museum: Rome, Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia, inv. 11612.

Bibl.: Staccioli 1968a, 46, cat. no. 37, tav. XLIV (with further references); Maaskant-Kleibrink 1991, 86.

Cat. no. 77.

Roselle, sporadic find (*Fig. A71*).

Measurements: H. 6.0 cm; L. 13.5 cm; W. 10.0 cm.

Condition: only the roof is preserved. A large fragment is missing (now restored).

Material: reddish clay.

Description: the simple roof is two-faced with a high central ridge. Through this ridge are several fairly large holes (of these five are preserved). Otherwise, there is no trace of any form of architectural decoration. At the preserved end of the roof is a triangular section, facing inwards. It is, however, not certain that the fragment represents a roof.

Inclination of the roof: c. 45° (measured from the published photograph), though slightly rounded.

Workshop: from Roselle.

Date: 7th-6th centuries B.C. (?).

Museum: Grosseto, Museo Archeologico e d'Arte della Maremma, inv. 22965.

Bibl.: Staccioli 1968a, 36-37, cat. no. 27, tav. XXX (with further references).

Cat. no. 78.

Roselle, sporadic find (*Fig. A72*).

Measurements: H. 5.0; L. 10.0 cm; W. 12.5.

Condition: only the central part of the roof is preserved. Both ends are restored.

Material: reddish clay.

Description: the roof is two-faced and must have covered a rectangular building. In the centre of the roof is a ridge, indicating ridgepole tiles, and perpendicular to this ridge are rows of ridges, indicating cover tiles (four rows are preserved). An incised curved line separates the area between the cover tiles, indicating two rows pan tiles. At the end of each row of cover tiles are plain semicircular antefixes.

Inclination of the roof: 30°-40°. ⁷⁷

Workshop: from Roselle.

Date: 6th-5th century B.C. (?).

Museum: Grosseto, Museo Archeologico e d'Arte della Maremma, inv. 22911.

Bibl.: Staccioli 1968a, 37, cat. no. 28, tav. XXXI (with further references).

Cat. no. 79.

Veii, Portonaccio (*Fig. A73*).

Measurements: H. 11.5 cm; L. 12 cm; W. 12.5 cm.

Condition: complete, though badly chipped (esp. on the roof and gables and at the podium).

Material: reddish clay.

Description: the building is rectangular. The building is placed on a low projecting basis or podium. At the front short side is a opening for a door (placed off centre). The front gable is closed. The roof is two-faced, projecting on the long sides, and with ridges representing ridgepole tiles and cover tiles (four rows on each fall). Between the walls and the roof is a horizontal *torus* or cornice on all sides. On the long sides, above the *torus*, is a frieze ⁷⁸ with a series of vertical incised lines. This frieze continues in the front gable into a raking frieze ⁷⁹ (besides the *torus*/cornice nothing is preserved of the rear gable). A fragment at the rear gable suggests that there was a similar frieze at the back. At the apex is a central antepagmentum (a circular ornament that may have had a central protuberance), probably a disc antepagmentum.

Inclination of the roof: 20°-24° (measured at the museum).

Workshop: Veian.

Date: 6th-5th centuries B.C. ⁸⁰

Museum: Rome, Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia.

Bibl.: Staccioli 1968a, 15, cat. no. 1, tav. I (with further references); M. Cristofani, *The Etruscans. A new investigation*, Novara 1979, 21 (ill.); M.D. Gentili in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 107, cat. no. 5.1 G1 (ill.).

Cat. no. 80.

Velletri, loc. Colle Ottone, 1898 (*Fig. A74*). ⁸¹

⁷⁷ I would like to thank M. Celuzza of the Grosseto Museum for information regarding measurements and inv. nos. of the two roofs in the Grosseto museum.

⁷⁸ Since no spouts are indicated a series of friezes below the roof is more likely than raking simas.

⁷⁹ A raking sima cannot be excluded.

⁸⁰ According to Cristofani the model should be dated to the 6th century B.C.

⁸¹ The model was a sporadic find, c. 3 km from Velletri, near the Via Appia (F. Melis & S. Quilici-Gigli, 'Votivi e luoghi di culto nella campagna di Velletri', *ArchCl* 35, 1983 (1986), 3, fig. 1A).

During the excavations underneath the church of Ss Stimate (*favissa* c) another votive model consisting of part of a tiled roof (Fortunati 1989, 64, tav. LXXV,3 (with further references)). Unfortunately

Measurements: H. 26.8 cm; L. 21 cm; W. 17.5 cm.

Condition: except for a missing fragment of the front part of the bottom of the model and a missing fragment of the lower left corner of the front gable, the model is complete, though chipped.

Material: reddish clay.

Description: the building is rectangular and consists of a broad porch at the front. Behind this are two rooms (this model is the only one with more than one room). These rooms are very low with a flat ceiling or platform above (their ceiling reaches only to about half of the height of the building), thus it is possible that two storeys are represented. Instead of a door there is a large opening on the front short side. Access to each of the rear rooms are also through a large opening.

The roof is two-faced. On each fall are two rows of cover tiles and pan tiles, and on the ridge three ridgepole tiles. A fairly large plain antepagmentum covers both the end of the ridgepole tile and the ridge beam. Below each of the sloping sides of the fall, approximately between the central antepagmentum and the lower corner, can be seen small plain antepagmentum (or the end of purlins). Whether there was another small antepagmentum (or end of a wall plate) at each corner is not possible to determine. Below the central antepagmentum is a hole bored through the gable. In the rear gable the ridge beam seems to be indicated, the ridgepole tiles above (though heavily chipped) in the centre and four small indented ends of purlins and wall plates.

Inclination of the roof: c. 30° (measured at the museum).

Workshop: from Velletri.

Date: Late Archaic.⁸²

Museum: Rome, Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia, inv. 12641.

Bibl.: Castagnoli 1966-1967, 12; Staccioli 1968a, 41-43, cat. no. 32, tav. XXXVIII-XXXIX (with further references); Boëthius 1978, 43-44, fig. 31; *Villa Giulia* 1980, 259, cat. no. 353 (ill.); Mambella 1982, 35, 42 n. 31, fig. 6; R. Staccioli in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 58, cat. no. 2.3 (ill.); F. Melis & S. Quilici-Gigli, 'Votivi e luoghi di culto nella campagna di Velletri', *ArchCl* 35, 1983 (1986), 2-4, fig. 1A, tav. I, 1; *Mille anni di Civiltà* 1985, 364 (ill.); Colonna 1986, 492-493; *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 206, cat. no. 8.6.28; Staccioli 1989-1990, 94-95, fig. 1; *Las casas del Alma Maguentas arquitectónicas de las antigüedad (5500 A.c./300 AD)*, Exhibition Barcelona 1997, Barcelona 1997, 228-229 (ill.).

Cat. no. 81.

Unknown provenance (*Fig. A75*).⁸³

Measurements: max. L. 23 cm.

Condition: only a part of the left fall of a roof is preserved. The fragment preserves one of the eaves as well as the left sloping end. Restored.

Material: reddish clay.

this model cannot be dated (and it is thus not included in this catalogue), but it cannot be excluded that it belongs to the Late Archaic period as do some of the material found. However, material from the 4th-3rd centuries B.C. were also found.

⁸² According to Staccioli 1968a, 42 the model should be dated to the 6th or 5th centuries B.C. In *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985 Staccioli suggests a date within the 6th century B.C., while F. Melis & S. Quilici-Gigli, 'Votivi e luoghi di culto nella campagna di Velletri', *ArchCl* 35, 1983 (1986), 3 believe that the 5th century B.C. is a more likely date than the 6th century B.C.

⁸³ According to Staccioli 1968a, 65 *quasi certamente da una località dell'Etruria meridionale o dell'agro falisco*. According to Jannot 1974, 728 the model may be Faliscan.

Description: the building must have been rectangular and rather small. On the underside of the fragment is a ridge (a kind of architectural cornice?) and on the inner side of this, on the long side, are two discs, possibly the remains of the upper part of two columns. There was a large open porch at the front, such as is e.g. seen on a model from Satricum, dated to the 4th century B.C.,⁸⁴ though it cannot be excluded that it was an entirely open building.

The roof is two-faced with rows of cover tiles (four rows preserved) ending in human head antefixes with *nimbus* (three of these are badly preserved). On the gable is a large plain raking sima consisting of three *tori*, the uppermost ending in inverted volute corner akroteria.

Inclination of the roof: unknown.

Workshop: unknown.

Date: late 6th-5th centuries B.C.⁸⁵

Museum: Rome, Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia, inv. 26722.

Bibl.: Andr n 1940, xxx, cat. no. 32; fig. 4; Staccioli 1968a, 65-66, cat. no. 59, tav. LXVI-LXVII,1 (with further references); Jannot 1974, 728, fig. 5.

Cat. no. 82.

Veii, Portonaccio (*Fig. A76*).

Measurements: H. 16 cm; L. 35 cm; W. 33 cm.

Condition: two fragments are preserved: a large part of the roof, including the left corner and part of the left front side, and a small fragment of the cavetto of the sima.

Material: reddish clay.

Description: the building must have been rectangular. No traces of walls or columns are preserved on the underside. The roof is two-faced with rows of cover tiles (three rows preserved) with pan tiles indicated in between. The ends of the cover tiles are covered by large satyr antefixes on a high basis, each with a large *nimbus* and supported by struts (two antefixes are preserved, one restored). On the short side is a small fragment of a large raking sima also supported by struts. This sima consists of (from below) a series of deeply incised *ovuli*/arches, each consisting of three arches. Above these is a *torus* followed by a plain *fascia* and at the top a cavetto with strigils. Above this at the corner a small fragment of another element is preserved (possibly part of an akroterion). There is a hole drilled through this uppermost element, as well as tiny holes at the top; the latter must have been used for *meniskoi*.

The antefixes of this model resemble those of the Portonaccio temple itself.

Inclination of the roof: unknown.

Workshop: Veian.

Date: early 5th century B.C.

Museum: Rome, Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia, inv. 38935.

Bibl.: Bo thius 1978, 57, fig. 47; Staccioli 1968a, 16-18, cat. no. 2, tav. II-IV (with further references); Colonna 1986, 469-470, fig. 336.

Cat. no. 83

Rome, S. Omobono (?) (*Fig. A77*).

Measurements: unknown.

⁸⁴ Staccioli 1968a, 47-48, cat. no. 38, tav. XLV.

⁸⁵ The presence of the *nimbus* on the antefixes suggest a Late Archaic date at the earliest. Staccioli and Andr n date the model to the 6th-5th centuries B.C.

Condition: only part of the roof is preserved. The roof seems to be preserved from the eaves to the ridge.

Material: clay.

Description: the building must have been rectangular. The roof is two-faced with rows of cover tiles (one row preserved) with pan tiles (two rows) in between and ridgepole tiles along the ridge. The ends of the cover tiles are broken off, but the scar suggests that there originally was an antefix. On the short side the edge is raised, probably to represent a raking sima. The raking sima has a semi-circular indentation on the ridgepole, probably for an akroterion.

Inclination of the roof: unknown.

Workshop: unknown.

Date: Archaic.

Museum: Rome, Antiquarium Capitolino.

Bibl.: Somella 1993, 232, fig. 15.

Cat. no. 84.

Chiusi (*Fig. A78*).

Measurements: H. 9.5 cm; L. 68.0 cm; W. 40 cm.

Condition: the model is complete, though chipped.

Material: stone.

Description: the large model shows a rectangular platform, raised on a podium with a double moulded edge. On one of the short ends is a flight of steps (altogether four steps), leading up to the platform. On the sides are indentations, probably for three columns on each side, but the superstructure of this building is not clear.

Workshop: Chiusine.

Date: probably Archaic (?).

Museum: Chiusi, Museo Archeologico, inv. 2619.

Bibl.: D. Levi, *Il Museo Civico di Chiusi*, Rome 1935, 23, no. 2619; E. Macnamara, *Everyday life of the Etruscans*, 1973 (2nd ed. Batsford 1987), 68, fig. 25; Jannot 1984, 214 n. 118; 215; Sgubini Moretti 1991a, 35 n. 35.

Cat. no. 85.

Capua, probably from the sanctuary Fondo Patturelli at Curti (*Fig. A79*).

Measurements: L. 32 cm; W. 21 cm.

Condition: only part of the roof is preserved.

Material: greyish/reddish clay.

Description: the building must have been rectangular. The roof is two-faced with a pronounced ridge and ridges down each fall, representing ridgepole tiles and cover tiles. Along both the gable and the long sides are plain raised edges, probably indicating simas. There is a large overhang of the roof over the plain gable. At the apex of the gable is a large human head. This head is close in form and style to the early canopic-head antefixes from Murlo⁸⁶ and to the canopic masks and urns known from Chiusi. This can either be interpreted as a mask or an antepagmentum.

Inclination of the roof: 31° (measured from the photograph).

Workshop: from Capua.

⁸⁶ E. Nielsen & K.M. Philips Jr. in *Case e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 73-74, no. 25 (ill.).

Date: the model possibly represents a type of building known from the second half of the 7th century B.C., though it has been dated by Staccioli to 4th-3rd centuries B.C.

Museum: Capua, Museo Archeologico, inv. 358.

Bibl.: Staccioli 1968, 62, cat. no. 56, tav. LXII (with further references); Philips 1984; Philips 1985; Philips 1986; Damgaard Andersen 1993b, 54, fig. 65.

Throne and intaglio with representations of buildings (*Diagram 6*)

Cat. no. 86.

Verucchio, Necropoli sotto la Rocca Malatestiana, T. 89, 1972 (*Fig. A80*).

Measurements: H. of back 40; W. of back 79.

Condition: large parts of the throne are missing, especially on the lower part.

Material: wood with a carved decoration.

Description: the throne belongs to Steingraber's type Ia, and is thus characterized by a cylindrical concave lower part, a circular flat seat, and a semi-circular back.⁸⁷ On the back is a carved decoration. On the rear side the decoration is purely geometrical (meanders, volutes etc.) while the decoration on the front consists of two friezes above each other with humans and animals, all carved as silhouettes. The frieze on top consists of two buildings, possibly huts, around which several weaving and spinning scenes take place. On the friezes below are seen warriors in the centre and at each side a horse drawing a wagon with people. In between are seen people, but the interpretation of their behaviour is difficult. On both friezes the composition is almost symmetrical, and in between the various scenes are geometric ornaments and animals (deers and birds).

Both buildings are seen directly from the front and seem to represent rectangular buildings. The walls are rendered oblique, probably an early attempt to make perspective, and not - as has e.g. been suggested by Merlo - representing oblique walls.⁸⁸ The walls seem to be constructed with a timber frame and probably with *pisé* or mud brick in between. In the front short side is a rectangular opening/door. Whether the "door" is a real door or just an attempt to show the interior of the building is uncertain. Above the door is a curious construction resembling a grate with thin horizontal beams with vertical sticks in between. However, it is not clear whether the "grate" is placed above the door or along the entire length of the front side of the building. In the centre of the gable is a king-post with a centrally cut circular decoration. On either side of this are vertical sticks. The roof is two-faced and steep with ridge logs crossing at the apex. A large bird and two humans are seen on the roof of the left building, and on the building to the right are two humans. Beneath the roof on the right building is a series of rounded objects, probably representing the end of the (circular) purlins.

Within each building are two women (identified as such because they have long braids) holding wooden (?) sticks with a rectangular extension at the end. Whether they are holding the same stick or each holding a stick is not quite clear from the published drawings/photographs. It looks as if there is a further elliptical extension on the stick to the right side. These women have been interpreted as treating wool

⁸⁷ Steingraber 1979, 7.

⁸⁸ Merlo's parallel for oblique walls is a scene on a mosaic at San Vitale in Ravenna with a hut and the sacrifice of Isaac. Considering the distance in time this is hardly a relevant parallel. Furthermore, oblique walls on a hut would require a roof with very long eaves in order to prevent the rain water from damaging the walls. Finally I see no point in making oblique walls on huts. The only relevant parallel I know of is a hut urn with oblique walls (Bartoloni *et al.* 1987, cat. no. 72) (on the other hand another hut urn shows bulging walls, which can hardly represent real walls (cat. no. 55) - perhaps this is due to the firing of the urns).

(colouring the wool (?)). The scene in the building to the right is much damaged and thus difficult to interpret.

Inclination of the roof: c. 45° (measured from the published drawings and photographs).

Tomb: a large *pozzo* tomb.

Tomb-context: a wooden footstool, a wooden handle for a fan, a wooden chest, parts of two wooden pyxis, a wooden cup, fragments of cloth (tunica or mantle of the deceased?), a bronze urn, fragments of a large bronze vase, a bronze situla, 6 bronze cists, 4 bronze applique figures, a bronze crested helmet, a large bronze shield, a model of a bronze shield, 3 bronze axes, 3 tips of spears, a bronze knife, bronze and iron parts of a chariot, bronze bridles, fibulae (gold fibula *a drago*, bronze fibulae *a serpeggiante* and *a drago*, rings, a silver buckle, other metal objects, 145 amber buttons, buccheroid cups, and an impasto bowl. Judging from the contents of the tomb the deceased must have been male.

Workshop: from Verucchio (?).

Date: mid-7th century B.C.

Museum: Bologna, Museo Civico Archeologico, inv. 13539.

Bibl.: G.V. Gentile, 'Il villanoviano della Romagna orientale con epicentro Verucchio', in *Romagna protostorica. Atti del convegno (S. Giovanni in Galilea)* 20 ottobre 1985, Viserba di Rimini 1987, 26, tav. Ib; G. V. Gentili, 'Verucchio', in *La formazione della città in Emilia Romagna* 1987, 242-257, esp. 243-246, fig. 162; G.V. Gentili, 'Testimonianze dell'abitato villanoviano ed "etruscoide" di Verucchio', in *La formazione della città preromana in Emilia Romagna*, Atti del Convegno di studi Bologna-Marzabotto 7-8 dicembre 1985, Convegni e Colloqui, nuova serie 8, Bologna 1988, 84, fig. 2 (note that the reconstruction drawing is not very accurate compared to the published photographs); G.V. Gentili, 'Il villanoviano della Romagna orientale con epicentro Verucchio', in *Romagna protostorica*, Atti del Convegno (S. Giovanni in Galilea), 20. ottobre 1985, Viserba di Rimini 1987, 26, tav. Ib; G.B. Montanari, 'L'Orientalizzante dell'Etruria padana attraverso i più recenti rinvenimenti', in H. Heres & M. Kunze (eds.), *Die Welt der Etrusker. Internationales Kolloquium 24.-26 Oktober 1988 in Berlin*, Berlin 1990, 128-129; R. Merlo, 'La capanna e il trono', *Archeo* 72, 1991, 43-49; L. Malnata & V. Manfredi, *Gli etruschi in Val Padana*, Milan 1991, 106, tav. III; G. Kossack, 'Lebensbilder, mythische Bilderzählungen zu Bildscenen auf einer Thronlehne von Verucchio', in A. Lipper & K. Spindler (eds.), *Festschrift zum 50jährigen Bestehen des Institutes für Ur- und Frühgeschichte der Leopold-Franzens-Universität Innsbruck*, Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie 8, Bonn 1992, 231-246; A. Stacchini, *La civiltà di Verucchio*, Verucchio 1994, 41-43, 204; G. Colonna, 'Etrusca, arte', *EAA suppl. III* (1971-1994), Rome 1994, 556, fig. 616; M. Martelli, 'Sulla produzione di vetri orientalizzante', in M. Martelli (ed.), *Tyrrhenoi Plilotechnoi*, Atti della Giornata di studio organizzata dalla facoltà di Conservazione dei Beni Culturali dell'Università degli Studi della Tuscia in occasione della mostra "Il mondo degli Etruschi, testimonianze dai Musei di Berlino e dell'Europa orientale". Viterbo, 13. ottobre 1990, *Terra Italia* 3, Rome 1994, 79, fig. 8; P. von Elles, *Museo Civico Archeologico. Verucchio*, Verucchio 1996, 56, 65, figs. 42, 44, 51 (note that the detailed photograph showing one of the buildings on fig. 42 is reversed); Naso 1996, 433; G. Sassatelli, 'Verucchio, centro etrusco "di frontiera"', *Ocnus* 4, 1996, 261-265, figs. 17-18, tav. 1; Damgaard Andersen forthcoming.

Cat. no. 87.

Unknown provenance (*Fig. A81*).

Measurements: unknown.

Condition: complete.

Material: sard.

Description: intaglio with a relief showing a rectangular building seen from the front and five persons. In the centre of the building is a person sitting on a bed and another person standing to the right. To the left of the building is a person standing and to the right of the building are another two standing persons. A

porta Dorica covers the entire front. The roof is a two-faced roof and the triangular gable plain. On the two sides of the gable, almost at the eaves, is on either side a reclining feline. At the centre of the gable is seen the support for the ridgepole, a king-post. On the east of the intaglio⁸⁹ it looks as if there is a double volute or horn akroteria above the apex of the gable, but this is not clear from the photograph of the intaglio.

On the other side of the intaglio is a procession scene.

Both scenes are interpreted as showing the preparations for a wedding: the nuptial procession and the preparation of the nuptial bed within the building where the couple's arrival is expected.

Inclination of the roof: 20° (measured from the photograph).

History: purchased from the Frances Bartlett Donation (1912) in 1927.

Workshop: unknown.

Date: Archaic.

Museum: Boston, Museum of Fine Arts, inv. 27.663.

Bibl.:⁹⁰ E. Richardson, *The Etruscans. Their art and civilization*, Chicago 1964, 123-124, tav. pl. XXXIII; K.M. Philips Jr., 'Bryn Mawr College excavations in Tuscany, 1967', *AJA* 72, 1968, 124; *Poggio Civitate (Murlo, Siena). The Archaic sanctuary*, catalogue of the Exhibition Florence-Siena, 1970, Florence 1970, 58; M.C. Root, 'An Etruscan horse race from Poggio Civitate', *AJA* 77, 1973, 129, pl. 21, fig. 22; M.A. Littauer & J. Crouwel, 'The origin and diffusion of the cross-bar wheel', *Antiquity* 51, 1977, 102; U. Höckmann, *Die Bronzen aus dem Fürstengrab von Castel Mariano bei Perugia*, Nördlingen 1982, 28, fig. 13.7, 31, 142, no. E 5, 146; P.J. Holliday, 'Processional imaginary in late Etruscan funerary art', *AJA* 94, 1990, 77 n. 21; R.H. Sinos, 'Godlike men. A discussion of the Murlo procession frieze', in R.D. De Puma & J.P. Small (eds.), *Murlo and the Etruscans. Art and society in ancient Etruria*, Wisconsin 1994, 101, 104, figs. 11.5-11.6.

⁸⁹ See. E. Richardson, *The Etruscans. Their art and civilization*, Chicago 1964, pl. XXXIII; M.C. Root, 'An Etruscan horse race from Poggio Civitate', *AJA* 77, 1973, pl. 21, fig. 22.

⁹⁰ I would like to thank R.W. Reed of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for supplying some of the bibliographical references.

Appendix: Sites in Etruria and Latium with remains of architecture dating from c. 650-480 B.C.

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Appendix: Sites in Etruria and Latium with remains of architecture dating from c. 650-480 B.C.

This appendix includes a survey of sites in Etruria and Latium with building remains from the Late Orientalizing and Archaic periods. Sites only preserving architectural terracottas have only been included if they have a specific provenance and/or can be related to (later) structures. Buildings recognized through surveys have not been included, unless substantial building remains have been published, such as Doganella.

The sites have been divided into two major groups, Etruria and Latium. Within these two groups the sites are in alphabetical order. For each site the different locations are - as far as possible - discussed in a chronological order. In some cases, however, a topographical or an alphabetical order has been chosen for clarity (e.g. for Acquarossa the zones are discussed in an alphabetical order).

The illustrations relating to this appendix have all been numbered *Figs. B1-B357* and are placed in Vol. 5. Because of the large number of sites, only ground-plans are included. If possible I have oriented these plans with north at the top. Since it was impossible to use the same scale for all the plans, I refer to *Plan 1-xx* in Vol. 2, where all well-preserved and reconstructable buildings have been redrawn to scale. In a few cases maps, relevant reconstruction drawings, and reconstructions of the architectural decoration have been included.

ETRURIA

Acquarossa

The Swedish excavations at Acquarossa have been carried out from 1966-1975 (*Figs. B1-B2*).¹ The excavations have revealed a large Etruscan settlement situated on a plateau of approximately 32 ha.

The excavations are still in the process of being published. So far mostly the architectural terracottas have been published rather than the building remains, finds and their contexts (with the exception of zone A), and no thorough survey of the excavations has been published.

Several quarters have been uncovered, which give a fairly good impression of what the entire settlement must have looked like. Although only 4% of the urban area has been uncovered, Acquarossa is the Etruscan site at which the largest area of excavation has taken place. More than 75 buildings have been identified. The total number of buildings at Acquarossa has been estimated as 1,200 at the time of the final destruction, and according to the excavators at least 1,700 buildings must have been erected during the total lifespan of Acquarossa. The population has been estimated to between 4000 and 7000 inhabitants, i.e. 120-210 inhabitants per ha, but these figures are very tentative.²

The chronology at Acquarossa is difficult since very little datable pottery was found.³ Thus, most of the dates seem to be based on a stylistic analysis of the architectural terracottas combined with the evidence from the pottery.⁴

The earliest remains consisted of a hut-settlement, dating to the mid-8th century B.C. (zone K).⁵ The huts were probably in use until the first houses appeared in the mid-7th century B.C. or slightly later. Indications of workshops were found among the huts. Associated with huts A and B, dated to the early 7th century B.C., were metal artefacts and iron slags. Copper was also worked at the site.⁶ The latest finds in Acquarossa date to approximately 500 B.C.

The ground-plans of the buildings vary, but there seem to be two main types of buildings: smaller simple buildings with 1-3 rooms and often a storage room, approximately 5 x 10 m. The second type consists of larger buildings with two or more rooms with openings towards a long and narrow anteroom/portico. The buildings occupy an area of 30 to 90 m² (*Fig. B3*). The buildings do not seem to be arranged according to a fixed plan. In between the buildings were courtyards and streets. The

¹ The bibliography for Acquarossa is enormous. For the most important references see *Viterbo* 1986 (with further references); Ö. Wikander 1986; C. Wikander 1988; Ö. Wikander 1993. For a bibliography see L. Wendt *et al.*, *Acquarossa vil VII. Trial trenches, tombs and surface finds*, *ActaRom* 4°, 38:7, Stockholm 1994.

A few new excavations were started in the 1990s, but apparently they will not be continued. These are preliminarily published in *OpRom*.

² See also e.g. Nijboer 1997, 396-397.

³ For chronology, however, see *Viterbo* 1986, 99-108.

⁴ See e.g. Wikander & Wikander 1990, 204.

⁵ C.E. Östenberg, '2. L'abitato protostorico di capanne. Zona K', *NSc* 1986, 84-96. The final publication of these huts will be by E. Rystedt.

⁶ C.E. Östenberg, 'Acquarossa, L'Acropoli', *NSc* 1983, 79-96.

foundations consisted of more or less rectangular tufa blocks in a dry-wall technique.⁷ Sometimes the foundations were cut out of the tufa. The tufa blocks were mostly carved on the building site, but a quarry was also found in zone P.⁸ Sometimes inserted limestone and local *peperino* blocks were used in between tufa blocks. The blocks varied in size (H. 0.3-0.6 m; L. 0.9-1.1 m; depth 0.4 m). The foundations were either partially cut down into the tufa rock, or resting on a filling of earth. They had one or more courses, depending on the terrain, and the thickness varied between 40-60 cm. Buildings near a slope often had a double course of blocks. Outside the houses channels were often dug in the tufa to lead off rainwater. The walls were either wattle and daub (mostly in the earlier buildings), though some had stone walls or walls of mudbrick. *Pisé* walls were probably also used. *Peperino* was used for bases and capitals in Zone F. No evidence of windows was found. The floors were of beaten earth, and if the buildings were situated on slopes the floors were often on different levels. The roofs were tiled and must have been two-faced (pan tiles, cover tiles, and ridgepole tiles were found). Examples of skylight tiles have also been found. Many buildings were decorated with architectural terracottas, especially in the early phases, while in the late phase (the second half of the 6th century B.C.) only few buildings had a terracotta decoration. In the following I have listed the specific types of architectural terracottas and tiles found in Acquarossa.⁹ Since the chronology of the site is not very clear, these dates are tentative and very approximate.¹⁰

Pan tiles

- Pan tiles with flanges, the flanges cut off at the upper end (type I)
- Pan tiles with tapering flanges and an indentation on the exterior side of the flanges at the thicker end (type II)

⁷ For building technique see L. Wendt in *Viterbo* 1996, 58-60.

⁸ Vidén 1981, 67.

⁹ The illustrations are taken from *Viterbo* 1986, figs. 42, 46, 47, 51, 51, 53, 57, 69, 70 and Ö. Wikander 1986, figs. 75, 76, 92.

¹⁰ Not much has been published on the chronology except for the revetment plaques (C. Wikander 1981 and C. Wikander 1988). Also the section discussing chronology in *Viterbo* 1986, 99-105 mostly deals with the revetment plaques. Since none of the zones (except for zone A) have been published, I have had to base my suggestions on dates and periods on the revetment plaques and the types of terracottas associated with these roofs (e.g. antefixes associated with a roof with revetment plaques type IIA must be dated to the same period as the revetments) - unfortunately the system is not always consistent! (i.e. terracottas from different periods are suggested by the excavators to decorate the same building). These combination of dates are based on the information in C. Wikander 1981; Rystedt 1983; Ö. Wikander 1986 and the "catalogue of roofs" in *Viterbo* 1986, 68-70).

-
- Skylight tiles

Cover tiles

- Cover tiles, simple, tapering (type I)
- Cover tiles with a slight flange at the narrow end (type II)
- Cover tiles with a marked flange at the narrow end (type III)

Ridgepole tiles

- Ridgepole tiles, almost triangular in section, with a slightly depressed flange at one end (type I)
- Ridgepole tiles, almost semi-circular in section, with a distinctly depressed flange at one end (type IIA)
- Ridgepole tiles with a distinct depressed flange at one end and a cordon along the ridge (type IIB-C)
- Ridgepole tiles, semi-circular in section, tapering towards one end with a raised, *torus*-shaped flange and a raised border along the short side and with a semi-circular hole for a cover tile (type III)
- Ridgepole tiles, almost semi-circular in section, with a flat raised flange at one end (type IV)

Akroteria¹¹

- Two antithetic quadrupeds (650-600 B.C.)
- Two pairs of antithetic animals (felines?) (610-590 B.C.)
- Gorgons, possibly belonging to the above-mentioned type (610-590 B.C.)
- Volutes (610-590 B.C.)
- Vegetable patterns (?)

Antepagmenta¹²

- antepagmenta with a painted decoration (one with a cock is dated to 600-575 B.C.?)
-

Protomes¹³

- Cover tiles with griffin protomes and lion protomes (625-600 B.C.)

Antefixes¹⁴

- Female head antefixes (type I) (550 B.C.)
- Semi-circular antefixes with one triangular hole (type II) (625-600 B.C.)
- Semi-circular antefixes with two triangular holes (type III) (575-500 B.C.?)
- Semi-circular antefixes with a painted palmette (type IV) (600-550 B.C.)
- Semi-circular antefixes with a painted palmette (type V) (perhaps 625-600 or 600-575 B.C.)

¹¹ Rystedt 1983.

¹² C. Wikander 1981; C. Wikander 1988.

¹³ C. Wikander 1981; Ö. Wikander 1986; C. Wikander 1988.

¹⁴ For female antefixes see Olofsson 1984 and for other types of antefixes see Ö. Wikander 1986.

- Semi-circular antefixes with a painted palmette (type VI) (600-575 B.C.)
- Disc antefixes (type VII) (600-575 B.C.)

Lateral simas¹⁵

- Lateral simas with a semi-circular spout on top of which is a modelled ram's head (type I) (600-575 B.C.)
- Feline waterspouts from lateral simas (type II) (575-550 B.C.)
- Lateral sima (type III) (575-525 B.C.)

Raking simas¹⁶

¹⁵ Ö. Wikander 1986.

¹⁶ C. Wikander 1981; Ö. Wikander 1986; C. Wikander 1988.

- Raking simas with a plain fascia decorated with palmettes and volutes and a plain curved cavetto (type I) (600-575 B.C.)
- Raking simas with a plain *fascia* decorated with a single guilloche and a low curved cavetto with painted strigils (type II) (575-550 B.C.)
- Raking simas with a plain fascia decorated with a single guilloche and a fairly high curved cavetto with painted strigils (type III) (c. 575 B.C.)

Frieze plaques with a relief decoration

These are dated to 550 B.C.¹⁷

- Herakles and the Cretan bull (within a procession) (type A)
 - Herakles and the Nemean Lion (within a procession) (type B)
 - Banquets (type C)
 - "Feasts"/dancing (type D)
-

Revetment plaques¹⁸

- Flat plaques (a frieze without a cavetto) decorated with a painted double guilloche (type IA) (600-575 B.C.)
- Frieze plaques with a projecting cavetto, almost triangular in section, and decorated with a painted double guilloche (type IB) (575-500 B.C.)
- Plaques with a horizontal flat projection, perpendicular to the top edge, and decorated with painted birds, lions and humans, geometric designs (type IIA) (625-600 B.C.)
- Similar plaques with different details. They are decorated with painted birds and geometric design (type IIB) (625-600 B.C.)
- Frieze plaques with a very low *fascia* and a curved painted cavetto. It is not known if the fascia was decorated (type III)

¹⁷ Olofsson 1984.

¹⁸ C. Wikander 1981; Ö. Wikander 1986; C. Wikander 1988.

Zone A

Foundation walls have been uncovered but it is not possible to reconstruct buildings (*Fig. B4*).¹⁹ The walls can be divided into two phases: to phase 1 belonged wall 2, at least block 11 and 4 and the stone packing with a layer of clay west of wall 2. The daub layer west of wall 2 must also have belonged to this phase. The remains may have been part of a house. To phase 2 belonged wall 1, and wall 2 was probably rebuilt. Wall 2 may have been a partition wall. Wall 3 was probably a continuation of wall 2. Wall 4 was probably a corner of another building. The paved area in the SW probably also belonged to this phase. Wall 1 had a double course. The walls belonged to the period between 625-550 B.C.

A number of architectural terracottas were found, but it is not possible to ascribe them to specific walls/buildings. The terracottas are dated to two periods: Period 1 (625-600 B.C.): revetments type IIB. Apart from these, fragments of unidentified akroteria and three fragments of possible akroteria were found,²⁰ probably belonging to this phase. Period 2 (600-550 B.C.): revetments type IA; raking simas type I; and antefixes type III.

The two building periods probably corresponded to these two phases.

Primarily domestic pottery was found (both handmade and wheelmade impasto: jars, bowls, lids, stands, cooking stands, dolia. Red impasto with white decoration was also found), bucchero (chalices, kylikes, kantharoi, oinochoai, and plates), a single fragment of an Italo-Geometric bowl, and fragments of Etrusco-Protocorinthian ware (aryballoi, alabastron, pyxis, cups, bowls, olpai/oinochoai), and weaving implements (loomweights, spindle whorls, and *rocchetti*).

Zone B

Several buildings were found in this area (*Fig. B5*).²¹

Building A is difficult to interpret. In the first reconstruction proposed (*Fig. B6*) the building was reconstructed with three rooms in a row and a narrow anteroom in front. The building measured 12 x

¹⁹ C. Wikander 1981, 13-24; M.-B. Lundgren & L. Wendt, *Acquarossa vol III. Zone A*, *ActaRom* 4°, 38:3, Stockholm 1982; Rystedt 1983, 81; Ö. Wikander 1986, 24-33; C. Wikander 1988, 31-32.

²⁰ Rystedt 1983, AR 1-2 and 3-5.

²¹ Östenberg 1975, 11-14; C. Wikander 1981, 25-45; Rystedt 1983, 81-83; Ö. Wikander 1986, 34-76; A. Vidén in *Viterbo* 1986, 50-51; C. & Ö. Wikander in *Viterbo* 1986, 68; C. Wikander 1988, 32-34. For distribution maps of terracottas see C. Wikander 1981, fig. 12; Rystedt 1983, fig. 45; Ö. Wikander 1986, fig. 38.

9.5 m and was oriented NE-SW. The entrance was in the centre of the anteroom, to the NW. Remains of the stone basis for the doorpost have been found. All rooms probably had doors towards the anteroom. The largest room (no. 5) had a hearth and has been interpreted as a kitchen. On the rear side of the building was a recess, originally interpreted as a chimney. Room 6 was the smallest (3.5 x 2.5 m) and could have been a sleeping room, while room 7 could have been for storage (on the rear side of the room was a kind of silo. In wall 9 and 10 were found postholes (and a single hole in wall 11). As opposed to most buildings at Acquarossa the walls were of stone.

Finds consisted of domestic pottery and loomweights (found in room 5).

Building C was placed close to building A and perhaps even part of it, though built at a later stage. The ground-plan of this building is also problematical. It was originally reconstructed with two rooms (rooms 11-12) and an anteroom (room 13). The building was oriented NE-SW like Building A, but the entrance was now probably on the short southwestern side. In between the two buildings was a small room or courtyard (room 10), which must have been open towards the north because here is located a terracotta oven (no. 21). In room 11 was found a skylight tile.

In 1986 a new reconstruction of buildings A and C were proposed (for room numbers/wall numbers see *Fig. B5*).²² According to this the earliest ground-plan of Building A consisted of two rooms (room 4 and 5) with an NW-SE orientation and the entrance probably on the southeast side (*Fig. B3,17*). The rectangular extension in room 5 is no longer interpreted as a chimney, but as a deposit.²³ To this building was added room 6, and in front of room 6 was a small vestibule (room 8) with the entrance towards the NW. The area in front (room 9) must have been covered judging from the pavement, but it could have been a light roof supported by posts in line with wall 11 and no walls. The area SW of Building A (room 7) could have been an open courtyard.

The ground-plan of Building C has also been changed (*Fig. B3,16*). It is now suggested that it consisted of an elongated room to the SW (no. 13), two rooms, one in front of the other (nos. 11-12) and a courtyard (no. 10). The entrance would have been on the northeastern or the northwestern side.

All in all it is difficult to determine which reconstruction is most right, but to me the original reconstructions seem most likely.

Building B consisted of three rooms next to each other (rooms 1-3) and possibly an anteroom (*Fig. B3,18*). Room 3 was added in a later period. The rear foundation wall was double. The building was oriented ENE-WSW and measured 14.5 x 6 m. The entrance to room 2 was towards the south and room 1 was probably reached through room 2. In the earliest phase there was a door in the eastern wall of room 2 (wall 5), but this was later closed. The later room 3 must have had the entrance towards the south. There was a hearth in room 2 (1 x 1.5 m) which must have had a skylight tile (*Fig. B7*). SSE of Building B was a stretch of wall which either was part of the anteroom for Building B or a wall separating Building A and B. There was a well on either side of the wall.

²² A. Vidén in *Viterbo* 1986, 52.

²³ Sheffer 1981; A. Vidén in *Viterbo* 1986, 56.

Building D consisted of at least two rooms, one behind the other. It was oriented NE-SW. Several traces of foundation walls were found in this area.

Building E consisted of a small corner of a building.

Building F consisted of a few early remains beneath Building C. To this phase belonged the oven in room 12. A wall of white stone blocks beneath the southwestern corner of Building B may have been a precinct wall from the earliest phase.

Architectural terracottas from two phases have been found:

Phase 1 (625-600 B.C.): volute akroteria; a pair of two antithetic quadrupeds (antepagmentum);²⁴ revetments type IIA and IIB; and antefixes type II.

Phase 2 (600-550 B.C.): a fragment of a raking sima type I; raking simas type III; and a fragment of a revetment type IB, and several antefixes type III.

Of the fragments from phase 1 none can be securely associated with buildings, but the find circumstances suggest that two roofs should be reconstructed:²⁵ 1: the antepagmentum with the quadrupeds and revetments type IIA. This roof originated from a building in the vicinity of the later Building C (the row of blocks in PEj 785-789 may have been part of this building), and 2: revetments type IIA and antefixes type II. These architectural terracottas may have decorated Building E. Of the fragments from phase 2 the antefixes type III probably decorated Building C,²⁶ while the revetments type IB cannot be associated with any buildings.

Zone C

Only one building has been located in this area, Building F (*Fig. B8 and Fig. B3,22*).²⁷ This consisted of a rectangular elongated building with an internal latitudinal wall dividing it into a large room (6 x 10.7 m) and a very shallow anteroom at one end (2 x 6 m). The building measured 14.09 x 7.04 m and the orientation was almost E-W. The entrance was probably on the southern side. Around the building was a curved precinct wall with an opening to the north. Just north of this building was a curved street, lined with tufa blocks. The date of the building is uncertain, but it was probably contemporary with building A-C in zone F, dated to the mid-6th century B.C.²⁸

Beneath this building were found remains of an earlier building (foundation walls and wattle and daub). An oven (of the same type as the one found in zone H) also belonged to this phase. The buildings were severely damaged by agricultural work and very little archaeological material was found. Only few architectural terracottas were found: antefixes type III and a fragment of a raking sima type I. These cannot be assigned to any building.

Zone D

²⁴ Rystedt 1983, 61-62 refers to this as an akroterion. She dates it to 650-600 B.C.

²⁵ Roof 1 is probably slightly earlier than roof 2.

²⁶ The roof is reconstructed in *Viterbo* 1986, fig. 72.

²⁷ C. Wikander 1981, 77-82; Östenberg 1975, 24-25; Ö. Wikander 1986, 77-82.

²⁸ Based on the plan in *Viterbo* 1986, fig. 20.

Several buildings have been located in this area (*Fig. B9*).²⁹

Building A was previously reconstructed as three (or two) rooms in a row with a narrow anteroom in front, measuring 10.5 x 9 m and with a ENE-WSW orientation (*Fig. B10*).³⁰ Postholes were found in the walls with an interval of 40-60 cm. In room 2 was found a hearth. A recess was interpreted as a chimney. Behind the rear wall of the building were postholes, probably for a shed.

This reconstruction has now been changed.³¹ It is suggested that the northern wall (which in the original reconstruction was part of the anteroom) should belong to a different (and earlier) building. The building is thus reconstructed with a small room to the east and a larger room to the west (*Fig. B3,21*). The chimney suggested in the previous reconstruction is now considered to have been part of earlier activity on the later or part of a later destruction.

Further to the north are other buildings, consisting of a corner of a building, oriented WNW-ESE (Building B). To the east was another stretch of wall with a different orientation (NNW-SSE).

The zone was only preliminarily excavated. No architectural terracottas and only few tiles were found.

Zone E

The area was severely damaged by ploughing and only a part of a building has been preserved, oriented NNE-SSW (*Fig. B11*).³² The length of the building was at least 12 m, while the width cannot be determined. The building seems to have consisted of at least two rooms in a row, probably more. Many tiles, but only one fragment of a revetment type II has been found. This may have belonged to the building or have been washed down from the slope above.

Zone F

In the area several buildings from different periods were found (*Fig. B12*). Underneath the later building complex an elongated building was located (below Building B and C) (*Figs. B13-B14*).³³ In the western part of the area the later buildings rest directly on bedrock, thus all earlier remains have been destroyed. More than 2/3 of the area to the east has been excavated. The remains form an elongated structure to the east, divided into a large southern room (with a central posthole) and a smaller northern room. While the western wall was preserved, no trace of an early eastern wall was found, and thus the excavators conclude that the eastern wall of Building C was reused from the previous period. Thus the inner wall of the earlier building had a width identical to that of Building C, i.e. 5.8-6.3 m. The length was reconstructed to c. 25 m. On the western side was a narrow portico, 0.80-1.20 m (postholes in the tufa) and a courtyard. The building probably formed part of a larger

²⁹ Östenberg 1975, 15-16; Ö. Wikander 1986, 83-86.

³⁰ I have changed the orientation on this plan in accordance with the plan published in *Viterbo* 1986. Since the description and the plan in *Viterbo* 1986 fits I assume that this is the correct orientation.

³¹ A. Vidén in *Viterbo* 1986, 56.

³² C. Wikander 1981, 46; Ö. Wikander 1986, 87-90.

³³ C. Wikander 1981, 47-85; Rystedt 1983, 83-85; Ö. Wikander 1986, 91-162; C. & Ö. Wikander in *Viterbo* 1986, 68-69; M. Strandberg Olofsson in *Viterbo* 1986, 81-89; C. Wikander 1988, 34-38; Olofsson 1989; Wikander & Wikander 1990.

complex with a central courtyard, the other structure(s) destroyed by later buildings. The complex was oriented NNW-SSE. The foundations consisted of large, more or less rectangular tufa blocks. The roof was tiled, and Wikander & Wikander suggest that it was two-faced and that the narrow portico was covered by a shed roof, possibly in another material.³⁴

Only a small amount of tiles were found, such as pan tiles type I C and ridgepole tiles type II D. In the southern part of the building ridgepole tiles of type II A and C were found, possibly signifying that the southern part of the roof was renewed at some point. Only few architectural terracottas were found, consisting of raking simas type II and a possible volute akroterion. Since the raking simas type II belong to a later period they may also be evidence for a later repair/renewal of the roof. Besides these a ridgepole fragment with some part rising above the tile was found, possibly the lower part of an akroterion (?).

In front of the building was a courtyard, probably extending towards the N-S cutting. It was drained by a channel in the north, joining a channel within the portico.

A *pozzo* with a rectangular cutting around it was located south of the building. In the lower strata were found material dating to the late 7th or first half of the 6th century B.C.

Just south of the building, in Area II, building debris was found (a heavy tile fall among which was an antefix type II and a painted revetment). No traces of walls were found, but the destruction layer clearly indicates a building. To the west of this was located Building D. The building was badly preserved and consisted of at least two rooms, of which only the westernmost was preserved, c. 2 x 2 m. It is possible that the building also continued to the west, or that another building is located here. The building was constructed before Building A-C. The building was tiled and decorated with architectural terracottas (pan tiles type I, some of which had raised borders like those of zone G, cover tiles type II and III B; ridgepole tiles type II A-B, and perhaps C, possibly antefixes type V, and revetments type IIA).

Building J was located just northwest of Building D. No walls were preserved, but the cuttings in the bedrock clearly show the corner of a rectangular building. It is uncertain whether the three postholes belonged to the building. The building was tiled and adorned with architectural terracottas (pan tiles type I, cover tiles type I (one of them possibly decorated with a protome), possibly ridge-tiles of type II B or C, and revetments of type II).

To the north of the building complex another building, Building H, was located. Of this only a small stretch of wall was preserved.

A number of stray finds of architectural terracottas were made that can be associated to a phase before Building A-C.³⁵

³⁴ Why the building should not have been covered by a plain two-faced longitudinal roof with wide eaves towards the courtyard, supported by the posts, I do not quite understand.

³⁵ Wikander & Wikander 1990, 198.

The chronology for the early phase of zone F is uncertain, but the architectural terracottas and tiles point to a date for the central complex to around 600 B.C. with a later phase around 575 B.C., while Building D and J may be slightly earlier, c. 625 B.C. The stray finds of architectural terracottas seem to belong to the early 6th century B.C. Most of the buildings must have been destroyed by a fire around 550 B.C. with the exception of Building J and possibly also D.

In the second phase the *pozzo* was filled in, and a new complex built. This was located on top of the earlier complex, and the rear wall was reused as a terrace wall for a filling, raising the level about 50 cm. In the west large parts of the bedrock was cut away to make a large squarish courtyard, on the same level.

Here Building A and C and in the northeastern corner between them Building B, were erected. To the south was Building D, connected to Building C by a precinct wall (*Fig. B12*).³⁶ Though the extent of the complex is not quite certain, the building seems to have measured c. 32 x 27 m.

The new complex consisted of a series of rooms facing a central courtyard, oriented NNW-SSE and E-W. Towards the courtyard was a portico (on the northern and eastern sides), supported by wooden columns on *peperino* bases and with stone capitals (the diameter of the shaft was 55 cm) (*Fig. B15*). Building C consisted of four rooms in a row. From the courtyard there was an entrance to the second room from the north, and in the middle of the doorway there was a column. The access to the northernmost room and the room further towards the south was also from the courtyard. In the room further towards the south supports for benches were found, consisting of tufa blocks. The southernmost room was reached from the courtyard. Building A was similar to Building C, but the portico was deeper and the *intercolumnia* shorter. The length of Building A is unknown. The western part can clearly be seen in the tufa, but how far the building extended towards the east is uncertain. The rooms behind the portico of Building A were situated on a higher level. The arrangement of the rooms is uncertain, but traces show that there was a doorway leading from the portico to a small western room. In the western end it can be seen that the portico was longer than the part behind it.

The walls were stone (one of the short walls of building C has been reconstructed to a height of more than 4 m) and the roof was two-faced and tiled (pan tiles, cover tiles, and ridgepole tiles were found). The roof was decorated with architectural terracottas, consisting of female head antefixes (type I), and friezes: Herakles and the Cretan bull, Herakles and the Nemean lion, a banquet, and a "feast"/dancing scene (friezes type A-D).

Originally the four buildings were reconstructed as a single complex (*Fig. B16*). Later the excavators have argued that the complex should be seen as consisting of four buildings: Building A, B, C, and D (*Figs. B17-B18*). There are many reasons for this: if the complex was one building the roof would meet at diagonal angles. No oblique tiles have been found, and the placing of the buildings would make it very difficult to make one wing higher than the other. While there is no doubt that

³⁶ Olofsson 1984, 81-82; M. Strandberg Olofsson in *Viterbo* 1986, 81-89, fig. 96.

For a discussion of the placement of the terracottas see Olofsson 1984, 77-80 and distribution maps 9-45; *Viterbo* 1986, 86-89; Olofsson 1989, 172-183.

Building C had a longitudinal two-faced roof, Building A more likely had a gable construction with a recessed roof facing the courtyard. The find locations point to only Building A and C being decorated with architectural terracottas. The southern part of Building C, possibly the whole length, was probably decorated only with friezes type A, while Building A seems to have been decorated with friezes of all four types. The female antefixes decorated both Building A and C. Olofsson has suggested that the friezes type C and D could have been placed on the facade, one row along the edge of the recessed roof, below the antefixes, and one row on the architrave. Type A and B friezes (of which a lower number of fragments were preserved) are placed as raking friezes. A weak point in this reconstruction, however, is Building B, which is not included in Olofsson's reconstruction. Torelli, on the other hand, has suggested that the roofs were shed-roof, but since ridgepole tiles were found, this is not likely.³⁷

The complex is dated to the mid-6th century B.C. and was destroyed in c. 525 B.C. To the east of this complex Building G and E were located.

Building G consisted of a one-room building, oriented N-S and measuring c. 6 x 12 m.³⁸ The entrance was probably on the eastern side. The building was decorated with revetments type IIA and IIB.³⁹ Building G probably belonged to the last quarter of the 7th century B.C., based on the date of the revetments.

C. 1 m south of this building was found an almost E-W oriented wall.⁴⁰ This must be the northern wall of a building (the remaining part was destructed by ploughing). Traces of a previous building were found beneath.

Building E consisted of at least three rooms in a row, oriented ENE-WSW, facing a large rectangular courtyard with a precinct wall north of the building.⁴¹ The rooms measured 4.5 x 4.5 m and 4.5 x 5 m. The eastern part of the building has not been preserved/not been excavated. Apparently the building belonged to the same phase as Building A and C. The walls were of stone, covered with plaster. Building E was decorated with lateral simas type I, which suggest a date in the first quarter of the 6th century B.C.⁴² In a deep trench in the courtyard was found traces of a previous phase - the wall was 1 m in height.⁴³

South of zone F was zone C with Building F, often discussed in connection to zone F (see above).

Zone G

Three buildings have been located in this zone (*Figs. B19-B20*).⁴⁴

³⁷ M. Torelli, 'Acquarossa I-II, IV-V. By Wikander and others', *Gnomon* 58, 1986, 259-267.

³⁸ Östenberg 1976, 30. The length given by Östenberg is slightly less (10.75 m), but judging from the drawing in *Viterbo* 1986, fig. 20 a short stretch of wall was found (at a later date ?) to the north.

³⁹ C. & Ö. Wikander in *Viterbo* 1986, 69.

⁴⁰ Östenberg 1976, 30-31.

⁴¹ Östenberg 1975, 24.

⁴² C. & Ö. Wikander in *Viterbo* 1986, 69.

⁴³ Östenberg 1976, 31.

⁴⁴ Östenberg 1975, 27-30; C. Wikander 1981, 86-132; Rystedt 1983, 85; Ö. Wikander 1986, 163-194; C. & Ö.

Building B consisted of three rooms in a row. On the eastern side of the eastern room was a small extension (1.7 x 2.5 m), cut out of the tufa. The building measured 6.5 x 12 m and was oriented almost E-W. The eastern room was 5.5 x 2.8 m; the central room 2.3 x 5.5 m. The entrance was to the north. In the central room was a hearth, and the room has been suggested as a kitchen. The walls were built of tufa blocks. Building B is dated to around 625 B.C. and was destroyed in the late 6th century B.C.

On the southern side of the building was a street.

As opposed to most of the other buildings in Acquarossa a large number of finds were made in this building: domestic pottery, Etrusco-Corinthian, bucchero, and a bronze jar. The pottery is dated to the second half of the 7th and the 6th century B.C.

Building A was located north of this building. The building was rectangular and oriented ENE-WSW. Two large silos were cut out of the tufa. Within the building was a large stone water trough and postholes suggest stalls. The architectural terracottas (see below) suggest that an earlier building was located beneath Building A. Another silo is located in between the two buildings.

Further to the north were slight remains of another building (cutting in the tufa and architectural terracottas (see below).

A large number of architectural terracottas, primarily from the Early Archaic period, were found in this zone:

Phase 1 (625-600 B.C.): akroteria (two antithetic animals with gorgons (?))⁴⁵ and antepagmenta (two quadrupeds); antefix type II (1 fragment); revetments type IIB; and griffin and lion protomes. The revetments were decorated with painted horses and a single fish.⁴⁶ Pan tiles with a painted decoration on the underside (horses and birds) and pan tiles of type I with raised borders were also found.

Phase 2 (600-550 B.C.): raking simas type I; revetments type IA; antepagmenta; antefixes type IV and VI; revetments type IB; felines, probably from a lateral sima; and an antepagmentum with a painted cock.

These architectural terracottas must have decorated three buildings: the architectural terracottas from phase 1 must have decorated the roof of Building B, room f.⁴⁷ The ridge was in a N-S direction. The central room g would have been uncovered or covered by the lower falls of the roofs of room f and h. The description is not quite clear, but I assume that room h also had a separate roof (though no remains of this are mentioned). To this building may also be associated the antepagmenta fragments (quadrupeds) as well as the panther fragment. The painted tiles mentioned above also decorated this building. The angle of a revetment plaque show that the inclination of the roof was 23.5°.

The architectural terracottas from phase 2 seem to have decorated two buildings in the northern part of the zone.⁴⁸ A building to the north was decorated with antefixes type IV and revetments type IB,⁴⁹

Wikander in *Viterbo* 1986, 69-70; C. Wikander 1988, 38-41.

⁴⁵ The akroteria may belong to this phase or the following phase 2.

⁴⁶ C. Wikander 1981, 115-124; Ö. Wikander 1986, 169.

⁴⁷ C. & Ö. Wikander in *Viterbo* 1986, 69.

⁴⁸ C. & Ö. Wikander in *Viterbo* 1986, 69-70.

while a building beneath Building A was decorated with raking simas type I, revetments type IA, antepagmenta and probably akroteria (animals and gorgons).

Zone H

Remains of three buildings were found (*Fig. B21*).⁵⁰

Building A consisted of at least two rooms, possibly more. The ground-plan is uncertain. The building was oriented almost N-S or E-W and measured at least 10 x 9 m.

Building B preserved only cuttings in the bedrock, but the tiles suggest that they belonged to a building.

Building C consisted of only a corner.

Only few architectural terracottas were found in this zone: revetments type I; revetments Type II (only two fragments); and a relief frieze (1 fragment). The revetments type I may have decorated Building A, while the other fragments cannot be attributed to any known building.

Zone J

Badly preserved buildings remains were found, but it is uncertain whether they belong to one continuous building or several smaller building (*Fig. B22*). Tiles but no architectural terracottas were found. A cave-like room, cut out of the tufa has been interpreted as a kind of outdoor kitchen. In one side was a bench of tufa with a shallow depression, probably a place for a cooking stand.⁵¹

Zone L

Three buildings were excavated (*Fig. B23*).⁵²

Building A consisted of three rooms in a row (*Fig. B3,20*). The building measured 4 x 8 m and was oriented ENE-WSW. The central room measured 2.7 x 3.7 m; the eastern room 1.5 x 3.8 m, and the western room 2.4 x 3.3 m. In the eastern room was an extension on the rear eastern wall. The entrance was probably in the southwestern corner and from this room was access to the other rooms. The walls (at least some part of the walls) were made of mudbrick. Within the building was found a mudbrick measuring 36 x 43 x 7.5 cm. Fragments of mudbricks were also found outside the building. Between Building A and B was a small trapezoidal courtyard.

Building B had several phases. To the earliest phase belonged a one-room building (inner measurements 4.8 x 5.5 m) with the entrance towards the south. The building was oriented E-W. In the second phase a room on the western side was added (1.8 x 4.8 m) and a door was made between the two rooms (*Fig. B3,19*). In this phase the building measured 6 x 8.5 m. In the third phase a simple anteroom/enclosure on the southern side as well as a small room further to the west was added. The technique was similar to Building A.

Building C was only partially excavated. It was severely damaged by erosion and ploughing. It was oriented either ENE-WSW or NNW-SSE. The ground-plan is uncertain, but it probably consisted of

⁴⁹ Illustrated in *Viterbo* 1986, fig. 73.

⁵⁰ C. Wikander 1981, 133-141; Ö. Wikander 1986, 207; C. Wikander 1988, 41-42.

⁵¹ Sheffer 1981, 96, fig. 69.

⁵² Östenberg 1975, 33-34; C. Wikander 1981, 142; Rystedt 1983, 85; Ö. Wikander 1986, 215-226.

four rooms (two eastern and two western rooms). The building was used for storage because large dolia, a cooking stand, a *bacino*, a fragment of an Etrusco-Corinthian kylix, and a lamp were found.⁵³

Only few architectural terracottas were uncovered: an unidentified akroteria fragment and two fragments of revetments type II. None of these can be attributed to buildings.

The large number of finds in this area consisted of domestic pottery (among these large storage containers) and spinning and weaving implements. These show that the buildings were erected in the late 7th century B.C. and were in use till around 500 B.C.

Zone M

Badly preserved remains of a building with three rooms (a-c) in a row were located (*Fig. B24*).⁵⁴ It measured c. 16 x 8 m and was oriented ENE-WSW. The long sides were not preserved. The eastern room was the largest (4.5 m wide and a preserved length of 7 m) and the central room 2.5 m wide and probably 7 m in length. The room to the west was large but the measurements uncertain. It is likely that there were more rooms and that the building was continued towards the south. The partition walls were of wattle and daub. No traces of fire were found. Thus, it is possible that the building was abandoned.

A few architectural terracottas (a fragment of raking sima type I and several fragments of revetments type II) were found.

Only little pottery was found (handmade impasto, red impasto, buccheroid, a few Etrusco-Corinthian, and black glazed (dated to the second half of the 6th century B.C.)). The pottery in general is dated to the late 7th and the 6th centuries B.C.

On the northern spur remains of a building (cutting in the bedrock, tiles and painted revetment plaques) were found, but the area was only superficially excavated.⁵⁵

Zone N

This is located on the Pian Di Sale, probably a densely inhabited area of the town. The area was only partially excavated, especially Building A. Four buildings have been excavated, constructed in a rectangular system with a width of c. 4.5 m (*Fig. B25*).⁵⁶ As opposed to the other buildings at Acquarossa their orientations suggest that they were planned as an entity.

Building A had two rooms and measured 11.5 x 5 m (the northern room measured c. 7 x 4 m, the southern room 3 x 4 m) (*Fig. B3, 14*). It was oriented NE-SW. The level of the floor was below the lowest level of the foundations. Domestic pottery was found, mostly impasto. In the northern room four large dolia were found *in situ*. A few fragments of Etrusco-Corinthian pottery were also found, dating to the mid-6th century B.C.

Building B had at least two rooms, probably more (*Fig. B3, 15*). It measured 5.5 x c. 13 m and was oriented almost NW-SE, and thus at a right angle to building A. The western room measured 3 x 5 m.

⁵³ C. Sheffer in *Viterbo* 1986, 109.

⁵⁴ Östenberg 1975, 35-37; C. Wikander 1981, 143-149; Ö. Wikander 1986, 227-241; C. Wikander 1988, 42.

⁵⁵ Ö. Wikander 1986, 227.

⁵⁶ Vidén 1981, 63-66; C.B. Persson in *Viterbo* 1986, 42; Ö. Wikander 1986, 242-246.

A tufa block was found at a distance of 7.5 m from the eastern wall of the western room and parallel to this wall, possibly indicating another partition wall.

Building C has only preserved a corner. The building measured at least 3 x 6 m and was probably oriented WNW-ESE. The southwestern wall was almost parallel with the northeastern wall of building B.

Building D measured 5 x at least 10 m and was oriented ESE-WNW (*Fig. B3, 13*).⁵⁷ The ground-plan is uncertain, but there were at least four rooms (two northern and two southern rooms). Along the wall to the NNE were two preserved rooms. The northern room measured 2.5 x 4.5 m and the southern room c. 3 x 4 m. The southern room is considered an annex, added in a later period. Beneath the building were remains of an earlier building with tufa foundations and walls in wattle and daub. In connection to this were found impasto, bucchero, tiles and three fragments of architectural terracottas (a cover tile fragment with the scar for an antefix; a fragment of a lateral sima type I; and a fragment of an akroterion (with a vegetal pattern?)).⁵⁸ A deep trench to the west of building D also revealed traces of earlier buildings.

In an area towards the south trial trenches have revealed the remains of a number of buildings (through mechanical means, but not excavated).⁵⁹ Six trenches (Tr. 91-96), oriented N-S and E-W, were excavated. 12-14 buildings were located. In Tr. 94 were found early buildings, probably with thatched roofs since no remains of tiles were recorded. It is uncertain whether they were huts or houses. In Tr. 92 buildings with three phases were found. In phase I, dated to the 7th century B.C., remains of thatched houses or huts were found with wattle and daub walls. In phase II, dated to the 6th century B.C., were found rectangular houses with stone foundations. In phase III similar remains were found.

Zone O

Only a small part of a building was uncovered (*Fig. B26*).⁶⁰ The building probably had two rooms, the eastern room measuring 5.5 x 6.5 m and the western c. 2.5 x 6.5 m. The building must have been oriented either N-S or E-W. Tiles and a few fragments of revetments type II were found. Below the tile layer was found a large impasto *olla* with a white on red decoration, dating the building to the first half of the 6th century B.C.

Zone R

A rectangular building, measuring 8 x 5 m and oriented NNW-SSE was excavated.⁶¹ The building had two rooms, the northern measured 4 x 5 m and the southern 3 x 5 m. A posthole suggests that the walls were wattle and daub supported by posts cut into the tufa. No architectural terracottas, only tiles were found. A bucchero oinochoe was also found.

⁵⁷ Called building E in Vidén 1981, 66. Building D is used for the few stones lying to the east of building B.

⁵⁸ Ö. Wikander 1981, 242-246; Rystedt 1983, 87.

⁵⁹ Östenberg 1975, 33-35; Strøm 1984, 355; 362 n. 2; L. Wendt *et al.*, *Acquarossa vol VII. Trial trenches, tombs and surface finds*, *ActaRom* 4°, 38:7, Stockholm 1994, 65.

⁶⁰ Vidén 1981, 66-67; C. Wikander 1981, 150; Ö. Wikander 1986, 247-253; C. Wikander 1988, 42.

South of this building was an open square (c. 6 x 7 m), which possibly functioned as a courtyard. In the eastern part of this courtyard postholes were found, which may have belonged to a hut.

Interpretation: most of the buildings should probably be interpreted as domestic buildings. Building A in zone G seems to have functioned as a combined storeroom and stable.

Some buildings may have had a political and/or civic function, especially the complex in zone F. No evidence of temples or cult has been found. Building F in zone C has been regarded by many scholars, e.g. M. Torelli, as a temple with a pronaos, because of its plan, because it was well-built, and because of its almost E-W orientation.⁶² Torelli has argued that there were no similar house plans, but in fact the plan of Building F corresponds to several houses at Acquarossa and San Giovenale (*Fig. B3*). None of the finds in zone C support a temple identification.⁶³

Allumiere

A few remains of Etruscan Archaic buildings have been noticed, but primarily through surveys. Settlement remains have been found in and around Allumiere.⁶⁴

Arezzo

Arezzo is located on a 296 m high plateau. The ancient town was located on the highest part, but the Etruscan town is almost unknown because of the Medieval city.

Piazza S. Jacopo/Via Roma

During the excavations in the 1940s and again in the 1970s several architectural terracottas, dated to 480-470 B.C., were found.⁶⁵ They are believed to have decorated the same building: *nimbus* for antefixes,⁶⁶ fragments of antefixes (warriors, males, and females),⁶⁷ three large raking simas with warriors combined with open-work crestings above,⁶⁸ revetments with ornamental design,⁶⁹ and relief friezes with warriors and animals.⁷⁰ No traces of walls were found.

Arezzo/Fonte Veneziana

At Fonte Veneziana near Arezzo a large number of votives (200 bronze statuettes and anatomical votives, incised stones), *aes rude*, gold and silver rings, and "black vases" were found. In connection

⁶¹ Vidén 1981, 67-68; Ö. Wikander 1986, 254. No plan of this building has been published.

⁶² E.g. by M. Torelli. This was rejected by Olofsson 1984, 82 n. 101.

⁶³ Olofsson 1989, 183.

⁶⁴ Rendeli 1993, 416-425, at Bufolareccia, Monte Sant'Angelo, Poggio Camposicuro, Fontanile Bandita Grande, Macchia di Freddara, Spiantacase, and Tenuta Casale.

⁶⁵ G. Maetzke, 'Terrecotte architettoniche etrusche scoperte ad Arezzo', *BdA* 1949, 251-253; Maetzke 1952-1953 (unfortunately Maetzke publishes no photographs in this article); Pacini 1975 (esp. 60-62). A gorgoneion antefix claimed to be Archaic (Pacini 1975, tav. XIb) seems to be later.

⁶⁶ Pacini 1975, tav. Xa. Maetzke 1952-1953, 21-22 considers them female antefixes.

⁶⁷ Maetzke 1952-1953, 21.

⁶⁸ *Rasenna* 1986, fig. 343.

⁶⁹ Pacini 1975, tav. X-XI.

⁷⁰ Maetzke 1952-1953, 22.

with these finds *large walls* were found near a spring.⁷¹ It is suggested that these large walls may belong to a temenos. The votives are dated from the third quarter of the 6th century B.C. onwards. Otherwise, no traces of walls/buildings were found.

Interpretation: Piazza S. Jacopo: it is uncertain to what type of building the terracottas belonged. Fonte Veneziana: the remains are interpreted as a spring sanctuary, though the preliminary publication makes this uncertain.

Blera

While numerous Archaic tombs are known from Blera and the area around Blera only few settlement remains have been found.⁷² These consist mainly of surface finds and too little is preserved/excavated/published to discuss this any further.

Capena

Recent investigations have revealed Archaic settlement remains at Capena (*Figs. B27-B28*).⁷³ Archaic remains have been found on Castellaccio (primarily pottery and drainage systems); Monte Aquila (an at least 4 m long wall constructed in tufa ashlar blocks, a kiln, and a cistern); Monte Cornazzano, and Monte Perazzeto (a monumental wall in tufa ashlar blocks). Traces of a fortification wall, dated to the 6th-5th centuries B.C. have been preserved. The wall was constructed in tufa ashlar blocks (approximately 1.30 x 0.40 x 0.50 m).

Interpretation: these remains cannot be interpreted until further publication.

Castel d'Asso

Two fragments of a frieze plaque of Acquarossa type A with Herakles,⁷⁴ dated to 550 B.C. were found, but no remains of walls.⁷⁵ These fragments cannot be designated to any known building.

Interpretation: Colonna & Colonna di Paola reconstructs a temple on the basis of the terracotta fragments even though no trace of the temple is found. According to the excavators Archaic remains are found especially on the eastern part of the hill (tiles etc.). Until further excavation it remains uncertain to what type of building the terracottas belonged. No finds support a temple identification.

⁷¹ The site is only preliminarily published (Edlund 1987, 68 (with further references)).

⁷² S. Qulici Gigli, *Blera. Topografia antica della città e del territorio*, DAI Sonderschriften 3, Mainz am Rhein 1976; Rendeli 1993, 485-506.

⁷³ R. Turchetti & F. Bartolini, 'Notizie preliminari sulle ricognizioni a Capena e nel territorio', in N. Christie (ed.), *Settlement and economy in Italy 1500 BC - AD 1500, Papers of the fifth conference of Italian archaeology*, Oxbow Monographs 41, 1995, 413-420 (with further references); A. Camilli & B. Vitali Rosati, 'Nuove ricerche nell'agro capenate', in N. Christie (ed.), *Settlement and economy in Italy 1500 BC - AD 1500, Papers of the fifth conference of Italian archaeology*, Oxbow Monographs 41, 1995, 403-412.

⁷⁴ Colonna di Paola & Colonna 1970, tav. CCCCLI:2.

⁷⁵ Colonna di Paola & Colonna 1970, 53.

Castelnuovo Berardegna

During excavations on Piano Tondo in the 1970s and 1980s a large Archaic complex were revealed (*Fig. B29*).⁷⁶ Unfortunately, the site was almost totally destroyed by ploughing, and it was not possible to reconstruct a plan. On the eastern side of the excavated area a double row of holes, probably for wooden posts, was found going in a N-E and E-W direction, forming a corner of a large building - possibly of a type similar to the Upper Building at Murlo. To the west of this, five *fosse* were found as well as several holes, irregularly placed between the *fosse* and possibly to be interpreted as holes for trees.

Architectural terracottas (seven female antefixes) and tiles were found, dated to the late 7th-early 6th century B.C. Besides these mostly domestic pottery was found, dated to the same period.

Interpretation: the building was probably used for habitation, perhaps also a kind of civic/"palazzo" similar to that of the Upper Building at Murlo. Unfortunately, the nature of the building cannot be further determined, since the building was so badly preserved.

Castro

Ischia di Castro

At the cemetery of Ischia di Castro a building cut out of the rock was found (*Fig. B29a-c*).⁷⁷ It was located below a platform with a monumental altar dated to the last quarter of the 6th century B.C.⁷⁸ The dromos lead to a terrace with three chambers next to each other, which date to the same period as the tomb. Less than half of the upper part has been preserved. The overall width of the roof was 10.30 m; the depth of the central room 3.74 m with a somewhat deeper side-chamber. In the centre of the central room was the base of a rectangular pillar. The upper part of the monument was very large. On a foundation of isodomic tufa masonry was a *torus* made of large tufa blocks and traces of another *torus*. Other tufa blocks may have belonged to a cornice. The nature of the roof is hard to determine. The find of two tufa protomes (a lion and a ram) suggests a two-faced roof - in this case the protomes would have been placed at the corners of the roof.

⁷⁶ P. Bocci Pacini, 'Un ritrovamento arcaico presso Castelnuovo Berardegna', *StEtr* 41, 1973, 121-141; A. Talocchini, 'Castelnuovo Berardegna', *StEtr* 48, 1980, 550-554; E. Mangani in *Casa e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 155-159; E. Mangani, 'Castelnuovo Berardegna (Siena)', *StEtr* 51, 1983, 427-428; E. Mangani, 'Castelnuovo Berardegna', *StEtr* 55, 1989, 517.

⁷⁷ F. de Ryut, 'Saggi e scoperti della missione belga nella necropoli etrusca di Castro', *RendPontAcc* 37, 1964-65, 80-81; F. de Ryut, 'Nouvelles œuvres d'art étrusques découvertes a Castro (Province de Viterbe)', *CRAI* 1967, esp. 167-168; *EAA Suppl.* 1973, 190; M. Bizzari, *Magica Etruria*, Florence 1968, 156; Pfiffig 1975, 72; A.M. Sgubini Moretti, 'Castro (com. di Ischia di Castro, Viterbo)', *StEtr* 48, 1980, 525-526, tav. XCIX-C; Steingraber 1981, 227-228, fig. 120; Steingraber 1982, 105-107, Taf. 2,2-3,2; Euwe-Beaufort 1985, 100; Sgubini Moretti in *Viterbo* 1986, 137-138, fig. 4; Romanelli 1986, 51, tav. 38, 40; Edlund 1987, 72; Thuillier 1990, 244-245; Damgaard Andersen 1993b, 52-53; A.M. Sgubini Moretti, *Vulci e il suo territorio*, Rome 1993, 138, fig. 139.

⁷⁸ This date is based on a stylistic analysis of two nenfro sculptures belonging to the altar (Steingraber 1982, 106).

On the ceiling of the central chamber is a central ridge in relief. In the rooms were stone benches on all sides - on the left and right side of the central chamber these were worked. The building seems to have been open at the front.

The area of Castro

In the vicinity of Castro a number of Archaic building remains have been discovered, but they are only briefly mentioned by Rendeli. They are found especially in Ponte San Pietro,⁷⁹ Riminino,⁸⁰ and Valentano.⁸¹

Interpretation: Ischia di Castro: the construction was interpreted as a tomb by Sgubini Moretti, but Steingraber has convincingly argued that the building was used to hold banquets in honour of the ancestors.⁸²

The area of Castro: the remains located in the vicinity of Castro may have belonged to domestic buildings or farm houses, but until further investigations/publications this is uncertain.

Cerveteri and area

The town of Cerveteri lies on a tufa plateau (*Fig. B30*).⁸³ The area of the town was approximately 150 ha. Unfortunately, very little remains of the town, due to agricultural work and the presence of the modern town. Actual excavations have been few, and most of the large number of architectural terracottas were found by *clandestini*. On the other hand the entire urban area seems to have been inhabited in the 6th century B.C.⁸⁴

The area of the Roman Theatre/Vigna Marini Vitalini

The earliest recorded finds of architectural terracottas were "coloured tiles and antefixae" found in 1845-1846 near the Roman theatre by some monks (*Fig. B30,2*).⁸⁵ The first "excavation" (*scavi Jacobini*) was made in 1869-1870 "behind the Roman theatre" in the Vigna Marina Vitalini. The exact spot is not known, nor was the excavation published except for the short account by Helbig.⁸⁶ Helbig states that some architectural terracottas were found before the excavation by *clandestini* and that these architectural terracottas were sold at the Roman art market. From Helbig's short account of the "excavation" we know that several Archaic architectural terracottas as well as later ones were found "behind the theatre" in a large deep rectangular depression in the tufa, probably a cistern. The architectural terracottas were found in a mixed layer, 1.75 m in depth. At the bottom of the depression

⁷⁹ Rendeli 1993, 387-394, esp. nos. 1, P3, P13, P30, P31, 136, 189, 204, 224, 225, 266, 267, 270, 275, 285.

⁸⁰ Rendeli 1993, 394-397, esp. nos. 25, 141, 142, 155, 156, 212.

⁸¹ Rendeli 1993, 397-407, esp. nos. P7, P15, P18, 48, 50, 68, 77, 79, 83, 90, 91, 94, 95, 108, 111, 131, 193, 205, 211, 213, 235, 334.

⁸² Steingraber 1982, 106-107; Damgaard Andersen 1993b, 53.

⁸³ For Cerveteri in general see Andrén 1940, 11-64; G. Nardi in *Civiltà degli etruschi* 1985, 116-119; Melis 1986; Cristofani 1986a; Cristofani 1986b; Nardi 1986; Cristofani & Nardi 1987; V. Kästner in *Welt der Etrusker* 1988, 154-182; Nardi 1989; Cristofani 1990a.

⁸⁴ Mafei & Nastasi 1990, 33-34. Numerous architectural terracottas are found spread over the entire area.

⁸⁵ Andrén 1940, 11.

⁸⁶ Though only from the 1869 excavation (Helbig 1870).

a *cuniculum* was found. Apparently the architectural terracottas were placed in the cistern after the destruction of nearby buildings. In 1870 some of these architectural terracottas came to Berlin,⁸⁷ and a few to Museo Kircheriano in Rome.⁸⁸ Later, via the Castellani collection, some of the finds came to Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek, the British Museum, the Philadelphia University Museum, and the Metropolitan museum.⁸⁹ Since we do not possess an account of the 1870 excavation, we cannot be sure that all the fragments now in the USA, Copenhagen, and London actually came from the cistern or from excavations nearby. Furthermore excavations were carried out in the same area some 10 years later, but they were never published. We do know that traces of walls as well as a few architectural terracottas and votive terracottas were found.⁹⁰ The architectural terracottas from these excavations include: many types of female antefixes dating from the mid-6th to the second quarter of the 5th centuries B.C.; satyr antefixes;⁹¹ four gorgoneion protomes;⁹² two Acheloos protomes;⁹³ an Eos and Kephalos (or Tithonos) akroterion;⁹⁴ an akroterion consisting of a fragment of a foot;⁹⁵ a small warrior;⁹⁶ and riding amazons.⁹⁷ The large number of amazon akroteria in the Cerveteri museum (formerly Villa Giulia) may also have come from this excavation.⁹⁸ They are probably to be dated around 510 B.C.

Several fragments of small fighting warriors from two pediments, possibly from the same building as the amazons and the warrior, are also known, dated to 510 B.C.⁹⁹ Several fragments were preserved, which may have been part of an antepagmentum with warriors with helmets, dated to 510 B.C.¹⁰⁰

⁸⁷ Helbig 1871.

⁸⁸ *MonInst* suppl. 1891, tav. 1-3.

⁸⁹ The architectural terracottas in the Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek were acquired in 1889-1894, the ones in the British Museum in 1876 and 1884, while those of the Metropolitan Museum and the Philadelphia University Museum were acquired in 1897. See Christiansen 1985; Melis 1986, 159-160 n. 12; *Welt der Etrusker* 1988, 155; Christiansen 1989; M.A. Rizzo, 'Nuove lastre dipinte da Cerveteri', in M. Martelli (ed.), *Tyrrhenoi philotechnoi*, Atti del giornata di studio (Viterbo, 13 Ottobre 1990), Terra Italia 3, Rome 1994, 51-60.

⁹⁰ Melis 1986, 160. The excavations took place in 1877 and 1882.

⁹¹ Two satyr antefixes (*Welt der Etrusker* 1988, B 6.1.30 (ill.)) and *NCG* 1966, H 192), dated to 490-480 B.C. (a mould for the shell for these antefixes was found by Mengarelli in the excavations of the so-called Hera temple - see below); two seated satyrs (Andr n 1940, pl. 10:33; *Etruscan Culture* 1962, pl. 50), dated to the Late Archaic period.

⁹² *Welt der Etrusker* 1988, B 6.1.20 (ill.), dated to 510 B.C.

⁹³ Andr n 1940, pls. 10:34, 10:37. This is dated to the Late Archaic period.

⁹⁴ *Welt der Etrusker* 1988, B 6.1.18 (ill.). The akroterion is dated to 525-500 B.C. M. Goldberg, 'The "Eos and Kephalos" from Caere', *AJA* 91, 1987, 605-614, does not realize that both heads are reconstructed, thus her late dating cannot be accepted.

⁹⁵ *Welt der Etrusker* 1988, B 6.1.15 (ill.). It is dated to 525-500 B.C., and probably comes from Vigna Marina Vitalini.

⁹⁶ Andr n 1940, pl. B:2-3. This has previously been interpreted as the central figure of a pediment.

⁹⁷ *NCG* 1966, H 167-168.

⁹⁸ Andr n 1940, pls. 12:42-43, and 13:44 and 46. These were bought through an art dealer before 1913.

⁹⁹ Andr n 1940, pls. 11:40-41, fig. 20; *Welt der Etrusker* 1988, B 6.1.19 (ill.).

¹⁰⁰ *Welt der Etrusker* 1988, B 6.1.28).

Several fragments of revetments were found: 1. friezes: a large number of friezes with warriors and chariots (one type with a warrior mounting a chariot with the driver and on the other type the warrior was standing behind the driver).¹⁰¹ A similar type of frieze (probably raking friezes) consisted of groups of three galloping warriors.¹⁰² The friezes can be dated to 540-530 B.C. Besides these a few other frieze fragments are known.¹⁰³

A large number of other revetment types were found, all with ornamental decoration (raking simas and revetments), all dated in the Late Archaic period.¹⁰⁴

Hence an extremely large number of architectural terracottas were found, originating from buildings dating from the middle of the 6th to the early 5th century B.C. Unfortunately, we know nothing of these buildings, except that the large number of different types of architectural terracottas seems to imply that they came from several buildings.

The fairly large collection of antefixes and akroteria in the Louvre, from the Campana collection, was lacking an exact provenance.¹⁰⁵ It is, however, possible that they were found in the area of the Roman theatre since this area seems to be the earliest recorded area for finds of architectural terracottas: female antefixes, dated to 540-530 B.C. and 530-510 B.C.; three negro antefixes, dated to 510 B.C.;¹⁰⁶ an akroterion with a standing figure and a sphinx on a chariot, dated to 490-480 B.C.;¹⁰⁷

¹⁰¹ For a reconstruction see Melis 1986, fig. 12a. The fragments are illustrated in *Welt der Etrusker* 1988, B 6.1.5; Melis 1986, figs. 1-9; Andrén 1971, figs. 25-27. Note that NCG H 175 (= Andrén 1971, fig. 26) is a variant of the type (according to Andrén 1940, I:1c).

¹⁰² For a reconstruction see Melis 1986, fig. 12b (Andrén 1940, pls. 5:11-12; Andrén 1971, figs. 27, 29-30); Melis 1986, figs. 10-11; *Welt der Etrusker* 1988, B 6.1.4.).

¹⁰³ A warrior carrying a shield (Andrén 1940, 20, I:3g); two riders, one carrying a bow (Andrén 1940, 19; I:3 - now lost?); and a section of a man and a bull in high relief (Andrén 1940, I:3f). Two fairly large fragments may also have come from friezes: a man carrying the body of another man (?) (*Welt der Etrusker*, B 6.1.13 (ill)); and two men in high relief with pointed hats (Andrén 1940, pl. 10:38; *Welt der Etrusker* 1988, B 6.1.14). Both fragments can be dated to 525-500 B.C.

¹⁰⁴ Raking simas: of these three types are preserved: 1. L-shaped simas with a painted geometric or floral design, sometimes with small animals in between. They can be dated to 525-500 B.C. (Andrén 1940, fig. 19b; Wiegand 1912, figs. 18 and 32-39; *Welt der Etrusker* 1988, B. 6.1.12 (ill.)); 2. Simas with a "plain *cyma*" with the same type of decoration as the above mentioned type and from the same period (Andrén 1940, figs. 19c-d); 3. Large simas with large *tori* below, often a double *torus*. The *fascia* often had a painted geometric design. They can be dated to the late 6th/early 5th centuries B.C. (Andrén 1940, 31, II:9c (Wiegand 1912, fig. 22); Andrén 1940, 31, II:9b (Wiegand 1912, fig. 23); Andrén 1940, pl. H:1; Andrén 1940, 31, II:9d (Wiegand 1912, fig. 21 (if this last fragment belongs to a sima it should be turned upside down - in relation to Andrén's description and Wiegand's drawing)).

Revetments with a lotus-palmette decoration, dated to the first half of the 5th century B.C. (Andrén 1940, pl. 8:27; *Welt der Etrusker* 1988, B 6.1.22) and a fragment with a similar decoration (*Welt der Etrusker* B 6.1.21 (ill.)); and a lotus-palmette fragment (Wiegand 1912, fig. 28).

Two fragments of revetments cannot be precisely defined: a possible frieze or raking frieze (Andrén 1940, 30, II:8b; Wiegand 1912, fig. 24) and a curious L-shaped fragment (Andrén 1940, 30, II:7e; Wiegand 1912, fig. 25). Both can be dated to the Late Archaic period.

¹⁰⁵ For these see *Museo Campano* 1857 and Andrén 1940. Note that several of the inventory numbers, as well as the references to *Museo Campano* 1857 by Andrén, are wrong.

¹⁰⁶ Andrén 1940, pl. 18:58.

¹⁰⁷ Andrén 1940, pl. 15:50; Briguet 1968, 64-66, figs. 24-26.

fragments of friezes: one with a warrior mounting a chariot of the above-mentioned type, dated to 540-530 B.C.,¹⁰⁸ and one with a banquet scene, dated to 525-500 B.C.¹⁰⁹

Vigna Parrocchiale

In 1983 excavations were begun in this area, near the Roman theatre, slightly further northeast from the 1869-1870 excavations (*Figs. B30, I-B31*).¹¹⁰ Two areas were excavated (*Figs. B32-B33*): north of the theatre a building, oriented NW-SE, with two phases was discovered: an early 5th century phase of which four parallel foundation walls (longitudinal) consisting of two or more tufa blocks placed next to each other and some latitudinal walls connecting the larger walls. The distance between the longitudinal walls varies between 7.40 and 8.40 m. The thickness of these walls was 1.80 m, as was the thickness of the westernmost latitudinal wall, which was constructed in the same manner. The other two latitudinal walls only consisted of a single row of tufa blocks. While the northernmost of the parallel foundation walls were constructed with headers and stretchers, the remaining walls seem to be constructed with layers of more or less square tufa blocks.¹¹¹ The floor of the building was of beaten earth and an opening for a *pozzo* was found (depth 16 m). The building was reconstructed as 5:7, like Pyrgi Building A or Orvieto Belvedere, thus measuring c. 25 x 18 m. No part of the roof construction except for a few architectural terracottas were found, due to the destruction by agricultural work. The architectural terracottas, however, suggest a tiled roof. Beneath this a few intermediary walls of an earlier phase (second half of the 6th century B.C.) with several cavities with water-channels leading to a large cistern were found. The earliest structure may have been a hut.

East of this building an elliptical Roman building was discovered under which was another elliptical structure which was probably not roofed. It is dated to the early 5th century B.C. and thus contemporary with the second phase of the above-mentioned building. The foundation or precinct wall was constructed with tufa blocks on either side, the cavity in between filled with concrete. It was surrounded by a pavement of radially placed tufa slabs, the maximum width of which was 3 m. The structure measured c. 30-35 x 20 m and had a NW-SE orientation. A precinct constructed with wooden poles and a beaten earth pavement belonged to a previous period, dated to the late 6th century B.C.¹¹² The structure was situated on the highest part and was thus severely damaged by ploughing. Almost nothing was found within the structure.

Several architectural terracottas were found as well as Greek pottery (Corinthian, Attic, and Ionic), local pottery (transport amphorae etc.), loomweights and other domestic items, and an inscription *mi*

¹⁰⁸ Andrén 1940, 19, I:3.

¹⁰⁹ Andrén 1940, 19, I:3c; Cristofani 1981, pl. XIb. According to Cristofani 1981 this fragment comes from the Campana collection. The inv. no. (S 1077), however, suggests that it does not - the Campana collection normally bears CP-numbers.

¹¹⁰ Cristofani 1986a; Cristofani & Nardi 1987, 87-92; Colonna 1993a, 343-347, fig. 10; M. Cristofani, 'B. Terrecotte decorative', in Cristofani 1992b, 29-57; M. Cristofani, 'Su alcuni rivestimenti fittili alto-arcaici da Cerveteri', in *DELICIAE FICTILES* 1993, 221-223.

¹¹¹ This can be seen from the published drawings and especially in the photo published in M. Cristofani, 'Scavi clandestini', *Archeo* 49, Marzo 1989, 44.

¹¹² Colonna 1993a, 345 (with further references).

celthestra.¹¹³ The material was primarily found in the large cistern between the two buildings. Most finds can be dated to 540-500 B.C. The architectural terracottas consisted of: volute akroteria;¹¹⁴ fragments of human statue akroteria and a foot of a feline;¹¹⁵ a statue fragment (architectural?) of Herkle;¹¹⁶ akroteria in high relief (warriors and Herkle; two sizes);¹¹⁷ antepagmenta with warriors of the Pyrgi types;¹¹⁸ six types of female antefixes,¹¹⁹ gorgoneion protomes;¹²⁰ lateral simas with feline spouts;¹²¹ frieze plaques with a relief decoration (warriors on chariots);¹²² revetments with a painted decoration of animals, centaurs, riders, and hunting scenes;¹²³ revetments with a painted decoration;¹²⁴ and several revetments (raking simas and other revetments).¹²⁵ In the large cistern an early antefix with a human head, dated to 580-570 B.C. was found¹²⁶ together with MC pottery as well as some fragments of early revetment plaques (in the so-called white on red-technique, similar to the ones from Acquarossa), dated to the last quarter of the 7th century B.C. West of the theatre an Acheloos antefix was found, dated to 530 B.C.¹²⁷ Pan tiles, cover tiles, ridgepole tiles, skylight tiles, and painted eaves tiles were also found in the cistern.¹²⁸

Within the cistern 15 fragments of *peperino* columns, mostly bases, were found (*Fig. B34*).¹²⁹ The columns were of the Tuscan order. The plinth was circular and there was an *echinus* above the plinth (instead of on the capital as on other columns). Based on the diameter the columns can be divided into three types. Type 1 had a diameter of the base of 1.08 m and a diameter of the shaft of 79 cm; type 2 had a diameter of the base of 97 cm - 1 m and a diameter of the shaft of 74 cm; type 3 had a diameter of the base of 90 cm and a diameter of the shaft of 58 cm. On four of the fragments was an incised line, which suggests the level of the foundation (20 cm) and possibly also where plaster was attached.

¹¹³ Marchesini 1997, cat. no. 118 (with further references). The inscription was found on a bucchero bowl, dated to 520-500 B.C. *Celthestra* is interpreted by Colonna as Celthe, connected to Cel, and identified by Colonna as *Terra*.

¹¹⁴ M. Cristofani in Cristofani 1992b, 31-32.

¹¹⁵ M. Cristofani in Cristofani 1992b, 32-33..

¹¹⁶ Cristofani 1986a, tav. IIIc.

¹¹⁷ M. Cristofani in Cristofani 1992b, 34.

¹¹⁸ Cristofani 1986a, tav. III, a-b.

¹¹⁹ AR 1985-1986, 107, fig. 6; Cristofani 1987, figs. 4-7, 25; M. Cristofani in Cristofani 1992b, 42-46.

¹²⁰ M. Cristofani in Cristofani 1992b, 52-53.

¹²¹ M. Cristofani in Cristofani 1992b, 39-40.

¹²² M. Cristofani in Cristofani 1992b, 49-51.

¹²³ Cristofani 1986a, tav. II,6; M. Cristofani in Cristofani 1992b, 46-49.

¹²⁴ M. Cristofani in Cristofani 1992b, 30-31.

¹²⁵ Raking simas with *torus*, L-shaped raking simas (Cristofani 1986b, 22; M. Cristofani in Cristofani 1992b, 51-52), raking simas with a cavetto and a *fascia* with a painted ornamental design, some with a slight relief decoration (M. Cristofani in Cristofani 1992b, 35-40); revetments with a cavetto and a large painted floral design (Cristofani 1986a, tav. I; M. Cristofani in Cristofani 1992b, 49); hanging curtains (M. Cristofani in Cristofani 1992b, 42); painted plaques (M. Cristofani in Cristofani 1992b, 55-56).

¹²⁶ Cristofani 1986a, tav. 24-25.

¹²⁷ Cristofani 1990; Cristofani 1989, 13 (ill.).

¹²⁸ M. Cristofani in Cristofani 1992b, 29-30; 40-42; 53-55.

They are dated to the second half of the 6th century B.C. Other stone architectural members were also found.

Together with these were found numerous tufa flakes and blocks. Some of these blocks had holes for posts (diam. 30 cm, depth 15 cm).

To what building these architectural elements belonged cannot be determined, though the columns because of their date cannot have belonged to the above-mentioned buildings.

Vigna Zoccoli/Nuova Vigna Parrocchiale

The site was excavated by Mengarelli in 1913.¹³⁰ This site was located just north of Vigna Parrocchiale (*Fig. B30, "Tempio di Hera"-B31*). Several foundation walls, channels, cisterns, *pozzi*, *cuniculi*, and a kiln were found (*Figs. B35-B36*).¹³¹ Unfortunately, Mengarelli did not describe the exact location of any of the finds, nor did he describe the foundation walls. The ground-plan is uncertain, and the building probably had more than one phase judging from the drawing (Mengarelli suggests a modest first phase with an enlargement in the second phase). It is also possible that there was more than one building. The building was probably oriented NW-SE and the foundation walls consisted of rectangular tufa blocks. The dating is uncertain.

Architectural terracottas from the Archaic period, dated from 540 to the early 5th century B.C., as well as Hellenistic ones, were found. The Archaic ones consisted of: female antefixes of several different types;¹³² a fragment of a mould (the shell) for a female or satyr antefix found in the 1869-1870 excavations;¹³³ raking sima fragments;¹³⁴ and revetments¹³⁵.

Besides pottery (e.g. bucchero) votive inscriptions to Hera (*era*), dated to the Hellenistic period, were found.¹³⁶

San Antonio

Recently a joint Italian and English team has started excavations at San Antonio, in the southern part of the plateau (*Fig. B30, 18*).¹³⁷ Two buildings dating to the late 6th century B.C. have been found. Both have a construction similar to the three-cellae building from Vigna Parrocchiale. In relation to

¹²⁹ P. Moscati, 'A. Strutture lapidee' in Cristofani 1992b, 21-27.

¹³⁰ Mengarelli 1936; Andr n 1940, 13-14; Mafei & Nastasi 1990, 36-37.

¹³¹ Mengarelli 1936, 71-73, fig. 3.

¹³² Mengarelli 1936, tav. XXV-XXVI.

¹³³ Andr n 1940, 64, no. 2; Mengarelli 1936, tav. XXVII:2. See also *Welt der Etrusker* 1988, B 6.1.29; 6 1.30 (both ill.).

¹³⁴ Andr n 1940, 30, II:7f, pl. 8:24. Several unpublished fragments of this type are exhibited in the Cerveteri museum. Similar ones were found in the 1869-1870 excavations as well as the new excavations.

¹³⁵ A revetment with a cavetto and a painted *fascia* (Andr n 1940, 23, I:5. No photographs of these are published but from the descriptions they might be of the same type as the ones found during the new excavations) and an oddly-shaped revetment fragment (Andr n 1940, 30, II:8; Mengarelli 1936, tav. XXIX:1).

¹³⁶ Cristofani has suggested that *era* may be an abbreviation of Herakles (M. Cristofani in *Contributi alla ceramica etrusca tardo-classico*, Rome 1985, 21-24. See also Colonna 1989-1990, 880.

¹³⁷ These finds were mentioned briefly by N. Spivey during the conference "From huts to houses - Transformation of ancient societies", Rome, September 1997.

one of these buildings votive bronze clubs and votive inscriptions to Hercle (in Etruscan) were found. Beneath the building the foundation channels for a large hut were found.

A fragment of an Archaic tufa capital (of a type similar to the ones from Veii, Portonaccio), was found at Cerveteri, Loc. S. Antonio nella Vigna Calabresi, which is probably the same site.¹³⁸

Previously a rescue excavation was undertaken at San Antonio (same location?). At the foot of the hill were found terracotta statuettes (four figures on a throne, a woman with a child and a pig), dated to the 4th-3rd centuries B.C. On the top of the hill were architectural remains (a corner of a building, constructed of one row of square tufa blocks), *peperino* column fragments.¹³⁹ An *arula* was also found.

Several architectural terracottas were found, among them antepagmenta, dating to the late 6th/early 5th century B.C.,¹⁴⁰ hanging curtains, simas, and revetment plaques.

Valle Zucchara

During an excavation in 1923 a small building, possibly dating to the second half of the 6th century B.C., was excavated by Mengarelli (*Fig. B30,24*).¹⁴¹ Only a sketch of the plan of the building has been preserved (*Fig. B38*). It consisted of an almost square building, c. 6 x 5 m, with an internal basin and a *peperino* column base of the Tuscan order in one corner. The floor was probably covered by stone blocks or slabs, still *in situ*. Outside the building was an oblique structure. The front of the building was probably oriented towards the SE.

Several types of Archaic architectural terracottas were found: female antefixes without *nimbus*,¹⁴² simas, and eaves tiles with a painted decoration, dated to the second half of the 6th century B.C., as well as a few later ones.¹⁴³ The date of the building is based on these terracottas.

The finds consisted of pottery (a Nikosthenes amphora fragment, Attic and Etruscan red figured vases, black glazed vases, and domestic pottery), fragments of *ex voto* (of unknown type), and stone bases of different sizes for bronze statuettes, all dated from the second half of the 6th century B.C. till the 2nd century B.C. The building was located near a spring.

Vignali, the northern part of the town

Near the Via degli Inferi was located a monumental building, dated to Late Archaic period as well as architectural terracottas (female head antefixes, friezes, and eaves tiles) (*Fig. B30,22*).¹⁴⁴

Madonnella, in the outskirts of the town, near the campo sportivo

¹³⁸ Naso 1996, 396-397 n. 653.

¹³⁹ G. Colonna, 'Cerveteri', *StEtr* 41, 1973, 540; *Repertorio* 1981, 62; Nardi 1986, 64.

¹⁴⁰ Mafei & Nastasi 1990, 34.

¹⁴¹ Nardi 1986, 67; Cristofani & Nardi 1987, 104-106.

¹⁴² Nardi 1986, fig. 34.

¹⁴³ No illustration of these has been published.

¹⁴⁴ Mafei & Nastasi 1990, 35-36. What this Late Archaic phase consists of is not clear from their description, nor from Mengarelli's excavation report (R. Mengarelli, 'Il tempio del "Manganello" a Caere', *StEtr* 9, 1935, 83-94). I assume that this is the same site mentioned in Nardi 1986, 66.

Tufa walls and traces of a wooden building, dated to the 7th-6th century B.C. were found (*Fig. B30,6-7*).¹⁴⁵ During agricultural work on the site in 1968-1970 Late Archaic architectural terracottas (a fragment of a sima, a fragment of a small head, pan tiles, and cover tiles) were found as well as pottery from the 6th century B.C. to the Roman period. In the nearby Vigna Monaldi were found a Late Archaic female head antefix and *un struttura in tufo a carattere probabilmente abitativo*. North of the *campo sportivo* eaves tiles and sima were found.

Fosso della Mola

Two sites were located: one on a terrace on the left side of the river, the other in front of the small abandoned church S. Angelo (*Fig. B30,26-27*).¹⁴⁶ Tufa blocks, architectural terracottas, and votive terracotta statuettes were found during agricultural work. According to Nardi the original constructions date from the late 6th century B.C.

The northeastern area of the plateau

After *clandestini* excavations in the area, an excavation was recently undertaken by GAR (*Fig. B30, located near no. 12*).¹⁴⁷ Several structures in rectangular tufa blocks were uncovered as well as numerous *pozzi* and cisterns, connected by *cuniculi*. These structures are not dated. Material dating from the 5th century B.C. to the Roman imperial period (the pottery primarily dating to the 4th-3rd centuries B.C.) was found (bones, Hellenistic votives, loomweights, *fornelli*, metal objects, domestic pottery, Hellenistic pottery), as well as Late Archaic architectural terracottas: five fragments of satyr antefixes and several fragments of revetments with ornamental decoration.

Vigna Renzetti/Zona di Vigna Grande

An excavation in 1984 revealed several walls, dated to the mid-5th century B.C. and the Republican period, as well as a *pozzo* and a cistern (*Fig. B30,16 and Fig. B37*).¹⁴⁸ Two female head antefixes, dated to 550-540 B.C., were also found. Other Archaic architectural terracottas were also found (sima, eaves tiles, and hanging curtains, all found in a cistern). Later architectural terracottas were also found.

Vigna Ramella

The site was excavated in a short campaign in 1911-1912 by Mengarelli, but never published (*Fig. B30,3*).¹⁴⁹ A rectangular building, probably of a later date was found, as well as architectural terracottas. A few of these were Archaic, consisting of female head antefixes and revetments with a floral decoration. Archaic pottery as well as later pottery was also found.

Piazza S. Pietro

¹⁴⁵ *Repertorio* 1972, 31-32; Nardi 1986, 59-60.

¹⁴⁶ Nardi 1986, 68.

¹⁴⁷ Enei 1987.

¹⁴⁸ Cristofani 1986a, 7-8; Nardi 1986, 55-57.

¹⁴⁹ Nardi 1986, 55-57.

A few Archaic architectural terracottas (female head antefixes and satyr antefixes as well as eaves tiles) were found (*Fig. B30,4*).¹⁵⁰ Though they are not dated the types of architectural terracottas suggest a date in the Late Archaic period.

Vigna Turiani

A few Archaic architectural terracottas were found (*Fig. B30,12*) as well as walls in tufa blocks (of an uncertain date) and *pozzi* and cisterns.¹⁵¹ Hellenistic and Roman finds were also located here.

Vignareccia/Granarone

Several *pozzi* and cisterns were found and late votive terracottas (*Fig. B30,20*).¹⁵² A few Archaic architectural terracottas were found, but mostly Hellenistic ones.

The cemeteries

In Banditaccia several architectural terracottas were found. One female head antefix was found in Via delle Cornice di Macco, Tomba 68 - the antefix has not been published but is exhibited in the Cerveteri museum, and should be dated to 550-540 B.C. A fragment of a frieze (with painted bulls), dated to 520-500 B.C., was found together with the antefix,¹⁵³ and another female head antefix was found by the Tumulo del Colonello, dated to 550-530 B.C.¹⁵⁴ Several unpublished fragments are exhibited in the Cerveteri Museum.

In Monte Abantoncino a female head antefix was also found.¹⁵⁵

In the Sorbo cemetery architectural terracottas were also found (though not published).¹⁵⁶

Other sites in the area of Cerveteri: a large number of sites in and around Cerveteri have yielded finds which may have belonged to buildings/settlements. Unfortunately most of these are only recognized from *clandestini* excavations and/or rescue excavations. None of them are published, except for very short notices, and I have thus refrained from discussing this evidence further.¹⁵⁷

Interpretation: regarding most of the buildings at Cerveteri the function cannot be determined due to limited excavation and only few and incomplete publications.

Vigna Parrocchiale: Cristofani has suggested that the four parallel walls belonged to a three-cella temple, which seems reasonable. Only little of the superstructure has been found, though it is clear that it was adorned with architectural terracottas. The few structures of the second half of the 6th century B.C. he interprets as belonging to a domestic building. In 1986 Cristofani suggested that the elliptical

¹⁵⁰ Nardi 1986, 57-59.

¹⁵¹ Nardi 1986, 62-63.

¹⁵² Nardi 1986, 65.

¹⁵³ F. Melis in *Stockholm* 1972, tav. XXVIIIb.

¹⁵⁴ Torelli 1984, fig. 63.

¹⁵⁵ *Viterbo* 1980, 49.

¹⁵⁶ Naso 1996, 367 n. 593.

¹⁵⁷ They are mentioned in Rendeli 1993 (the catalogue on Cerveteri, pp. 455-471 (nos. 10, 11, 15, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 50, 55, 56, 65, 72, 74, 86, 89, 97, (with further references). Remains were also found in the vicinity of Cerveteri (Rendeli 1993, 471-506): Bracciano (nos. 12, 13); Marcomora; Canale Monterano, and Canale Monterano, Monterano.

building may have been a civic building,¹⁵⁸ but later he suggested that it was sacred (*funzioni cultuali*), but that it could have had a kind of "forum" function.¹⁵⁹ Proietti suggests a kind of "curia".¹⁶⁰ Colonna suggests a kind of Comitium or *ekklesiasterion*, which could also have been used for sportive events.¹⁶¹ Thus, some sort of civic structure/enclosure seems likely.

Vigna Zoccoli/Nuova Vigna Parrocchiale: Mengarelli suggested that the terracottas decorated a hypothetical temple nearby, since he did not consider the walls adequate for a temple. His theory was based on Hellenistic votive inscriptions to Hera as well as other votives found in the vicinity. Because he found bucchero, he believed that the votive deposit went back to the 6th century B.C.! Thus, the existence of an Archaic Hera sanctuary is hardly proved. I do not see why the terracottas could not have originated from the excavated building. Even if we have no idea about the date of these walls, the *pozzi*, the canals, the kiln (probably not Archaic, though)¹⁶² and the mould (as well as other later moulds)¹⁶³ seems to indicate that the building may have been a workshop. It is impossible to determine whether the architectural terracottas were only made here or also decorated the building. The votives probably belonged to a nearby temple.

San Antonio: the evidence so far indicates a sanctuary dedicated to Hercle because of the number of votives in the shape of clubs and the inscriptions. Another temple is reported in the vicinity, but what this identification is based on is uncertain.

Valle Zucchara: based on the votive finds the building was probably a temple.

The northeastern plateau and Fosso della Mola: these buildings may have been temples, but further publications/excavations will be needed to confirm this. The evidence from Vignali, Vigna Renzetti, Vigna Ramella, Piazza S. Pietro, Vigna Turiani, and Vignareccia is too badly published to allow any identification.

Madonella: the tufa building is suggested to have been domestic, but what this is based on is unknown. The cemeteries: the architectural terracottas may have come from funerary buildings.

Chiusi

While the Archaic period in Chiusi is well-known from numerous tombs, almost nothing is known of the settlement. No foundation walls for any Archaic buildings have been found, only a few architectural terracottas.¹⁶⁴ Unfortunately no precise provenance is known for any of these.

One curious building, however, is known from Chiusi, though its provenance is also unknown (*Fig. B39*).¹⁶⁵ It consisted of two travertine roof fragments with corners of a gable. On each fragment are the

¹⁵⁸ Cristofani 1986, 15.

¹⁵⁹ Cristofani & Nardi 1988, 90.

¹⁶⁰ Proietti 1986, 143.

¹⁶¹ Colonna 1993, 345-347.

¹⁶² Mengarelli 1936, 71-73, fig. 3.

¹⁶³ Andr n 1940, 64, nos. 1, 3; Mengarelli 1936, tav. 27:1, 3.

¹⁶⁴ Potnia Theron antefixes (Rastrelli 1985, 56; *NCG* 1928, H 104; *NCG* 1966, H 104; Damgaard Andersen 1992-1993, 93, Taf. 13) and satyr antefixes (Andr n, pl. 86:303).

lower corner of a plain gable, the lower corner of a plain raking sima, and a corner volute akroterion. The inclination of the roof was 17°. ¹⁶⁶

The size of the fragments suggests that the stone building from which they originate must have been between 2.50 m and 4 m in width. ¹⁶⁷ The building is dated to the third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

Interpretation: we have no parallels for the stone building, unless the fragments were part of a tomb (like the Populonia tombs - see chapter 3). The fragments may suggest that the building was open at the front, in which case the building could have been a "*naiskos*" like the model probably from Cerveteri (cat. no. 17)(*Fig. A15*) and the one also known from Chiusi (in a much smaller scale) (cat. no. 34)(*Fig. A33*). These models/buildings were probably connected to the funeral sphere and it is possible that the building at Chiusi may have functioned as a funerary building.

Civita Castellana

Civita Castellana was considered the capital of the Faliscans. The site was located on a c. 1 km long and 200 m wide plateau with steep slopes, approximately 90 m above the Rio Maggiore to the north and the Rio Filetto (Vicano) to the south (*Fig. B40*). The plateau was only accessible from the west. Further plateaus were located to the west with deep valleys in between: Colonette, Vignale, Celle, and Monterano. Remains of Archaic buildings have been found on the Vignale, probably the acropolis, and just outside (Sassi Caduti and Celle), but none on the main plateau.

Vignale

The plateau of Vignale was c. 30 ha., and located NE of the main plateau (*Fig. B41*). The plateau was surrounded by a fortification wall, at least dating to the 5th century B.C. ¹⁶⁸ The site was excavated by Mengarelli and Pasqui in 1885-1886, but never published. ¹⁶⁹

Architectural terracottas from two different buildings have been found, but so far no walls. ¹⁷⁰ The architectural terracottas have, because of their size, been assigned to the so-called Larger Temple and the so-called Smaller Temple.

The so-called Larger Temple: the finds were located on the northern part of the plateau and include architectural terracottas dated from the early 5th century B.C. as well as later ones. The Archaic terracottas consisted of akroteria (recumbent griffins, a female figure; a centaur, fragments of

¹⁶⁵ The fragments are in the public garden in Chiusi (Jannot 1974, 729-731, figs. 7-9; Stopponi 1979, 250; G.M. della Fina, *Le antichità a Chiusi. Un caso di "arredo urbano"*, *Archeologica* 31, Rome 1983, 53-54, cat. nos. 38-39, tav. XII,38-39).

¹⁶⁶ Fragment A. It is not possible to measure the inclination of fragment B.

¹⁶⁷ A: H. 44 cm; L. 74 cm; diam. of volute 32 cm. B: H. 42 cm; L. 79.5 cm; diam. of volute 31 cm.

¹⁶⁸ T.C.B. Rasmussen, 'Archaeology in Etruria 1985-1995', *AR* 42, 1995-1996, 49.

¹⁶⁹ F. Melis in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 85; Moscati 1983, esp. 65-78, 81-89; Comella 1986, 194-198; Moscati 1990, 156-158; Carlucci 1995. Notes and sketches from the first excavation are preserved at the Villa Giulia.

¹⁷⁰ Moscati 1983, 65.

Hercules, and fragments of a winged horse (probably Pegasus);¹⁷¹ two types of harpy antefixes;¹⁷² nine satyr antefixes;¹⁷³ seven female antefixes;¹⁷⁴ fragments of Juno Sospita antefixes;¹⁷⁵ a revetment plaque with a fascia with a relief decoration, probably floral, and above an *anthemion*;¹⁷⁶ raking simas with a strigilated cavetto, *torus* and a painted *fascia* (at the end of these are wings in relief, probably for a harpy or a griffin.¹⁷⁷ These wings may have functioned as lateral akroteria); fragments of open-work crestings;¹⁷⁸ and a fragment of a hanging curtain.¹⁷⁹ Several moulds for antefixes were found: a Juno Sospita;¹⁸⁰ a satyr and a maenad;¹⁸¹ and a satyr (of a different type than the above mentioned).¹⁸²

A large amount of votive finds were made,¹⁸³ mostly dating from the 4th century onwards: male and female terracotta statuettes, animal figurines, anatomical votives, *rocchetti*, *arule*, bronze statuettes, stone bases, and pottery (Attic black figured and red figured, black glazed, and Faliscan). Only a few statuettes and possible some anatomical votives can be dated to the Late Archaic period. A few may be earlier (black figured dated to 550-525 B.C.) and *rocchetti* (7th-6th centuries B.C.).

A votive inscription to Apollo, dated to the early 5th century B.C., was also found.¹⁸⁴ An inscription to Juno was also found on a black glazed oinochoe.¹⁸⁵

The so-called Smaller Temple: the finds were located on the southern part of the plateau and include architectural terracottas dating from the early 5th century: a satyr and maenad antefix;¹⁸⁶ a satyr antefix;¹⁸⁷ and a female antefix.¹⁸⁸ Later architectural terracottas were also found.

Only few votives have been related to this temple, all dated to the 4th to the 2nd centuries B.C.¹⁸⁹

Remains of two large rectangular cisterns have recently been discovered on the summit of the plateau.¹⁹⁰ In these were found architectural terracottas, numerous ceramic fragments and votives

¹⁷¹ Andr n 1940, 93-94; Carlucci 1995, 77-81. Andr n interprets these as a group placed on the ground, while Moretti interprets the female figure as a temple image (Moretti 1963, 222-223). Moretti dates these figures to the late 5th century B.C. The interpretations of the figures as akroteria is supported by Carlucci 1995, 77.

¹⁷² Andr n 1940, 94-95; Carlucci 1995, 83-84, figs. 7-8.

¹⁷³ Andr n 1940, pl. 29:102.

¹⁷⁴ Andr n 1940, pl. 29:103.

¹⁷⁵ Carlucci 1995, 83, fig. 6.

¹⁷⁶ Carlucci 1995, 85, fig. 8.

¹⁷⁷ Andr n 1940, pl. E:3; Carlucci 1995, 85-86, fig. 9.

¹⁷⁸ Andr n 1940, pl. 31:109.

¹⁷⁹ Carlucci 1995, 88, fig. 12.

¹⁸⁰ *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 1.38 B4.

¹⁸¹ Andr n 1940, pl. 32:111.

¹⁸² Andr n 1940, pl. 32:113.

¹⁸³ Comella 1986, 158-162.

¹⁸⁴ Comella 1986, 171, no. 28.

¹⁸⁵ Comella 1986, 172, no. 30.

¹⁸⁶ Andr n 1940, pl. 33:114.

¹⁸⁷ Andr n 1940, 101, I:2.

¹⁸⁸ Andr n 1940, pl. 35:120.

¹⁸⁹ Comella 1986, 163.

¹⁹⁰ Moscati 1983, 69-78; Moscati 1990, 156-158.

which implies that they were used for dumps after the abandonment of the buildings. From recent excavations and surveys it is clear that the Vignale plateau not functioned only as an acropolis with sanctuaries, but was also used for habitation.¹⁹¹

Celle

The site was situated on a terrace at the foot of a hill by the river Rio Maggiore (*Fig. B42*). It was excavated in 1886, in 1939, and again in 1976-78.¹⁹² Behind the later building, dated to the second half of the 4th century B.C., a small elongated building (3.60 x 6.20 m) on a platform (4.80 x 9.60 m) (alpha) has been reconstructed.¹⁹³ Only the foundations consisting of tufa ashlar blocks have been preserved. The building was oriented towards the SW. There was an open area in front of the building, a passage on the eastern side, and a small open area at the back. Behind the building was a channel (beta) leading to a basin, which has now disappeared, and two *cuniculi* (gamma and delta). The building was decorated with architectural terracottas (one satyr antefix), dated to the Late Archaic period. The exact date of the building itself is uncertain.

Near the basin at the back of the building a live-size female tufa head with remains of a bronze leaf crown and two statues of seated winged lions were found.¹⁹⁴ These sculptures are dated, according to Colonna,¹⁹⁵ to the first half of the 6th century B.C. He dates the building accordingly, since he believes that the female head was part of the cult statue and the lions were placed on either side of the door. In my opinion this is not certain (see further the discussion on cult statues in chapter 5). Comella on the other hand dates the female head to around 500 B.C.¹⁹⁶

A large number of votives were found mostly dated to the 4th century onwards,¹⁹⁷ but also several Archaic ones consisting of terracotta heads and figurines (both male and female) (500 B.C. onwards), *rocchetti* (7th-6th centuries B.C.), bronze statuette of a warrior (480-450 B.C.), a figurine carved out of bronze sheeting (6th-5th centuries B.C.), a man incised on a bronze sheet (second half of the 6th century B.C.), fibulae (7th-6th centuries B.C.), a bronze belt (second half of the 6th century B.C.), *aes rude*, and miniature bucchero (kantharoi/kyathoi) and impasto vases (cylindrical containers), both types dated to the 6th-5th centuries B.C. The later finds consisted among others of terracotta statuettes,

¹⁹¹ Moscati 1990, 153.

¹⁹² These excavations have only been preliminarily published (A. Pasqui & G.F. Gamurrini, 'Civita Castellana', *NSc* 1887, 92-107; Andr n 1940, 81-93; G. Ricci, 'Civita Castellana', *Le Arti* 3, 1940-1941, 140; E. Stefani, 'Civita Castellana', *NSc* 1947, 69-74; G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 110-113, no. 5.2; Comella 1986, esp. 177-187; Moscati 1990, 158-159; A.M. De Lucia Brolli, *L'Agro falisco*, Rome 1991, 35-38).

¹⁹³ The plan of the building of the Archaic period is not clear - for a discussion of this problem see Comella 1986, 177-181.

¹⁹⁴ A. Hus, *Recherches sur la statuaire en pierre  trusques archa que*, Paris 1961, 91-93, cat. nos. 1; 4-5, pl. XL; G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 110-111; M.A. De Lucia Brolli, *Civita Castellana. Il Museo Archeologico dell'agro falisco*, Roma 1991, 74, fig. 50. The male head is at the Museo Archeologico at Civita Castellana, while the two lions are at the Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia.

¹⁹⁵ G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 111.

¹⁹⁶ Comella 1986, 183.

¹⁹⁷ Comella 1986, 153-156.

anatomical votives, *arule*, and weapons. The exact provenance of the votives is not clear, but they seem to have been found at five different places.¹⁹⁸

Sassi Caduti

Sassi Caduti was situated on a terrace on the left bank of Rio Maggiore, between the river and the hill Colonette (*Fig. B43*).¹⁹⁹ In 1884 sporadic finds of architectural terracottas were made here, but an excavation was not undertaken until 1901 (a private excavation!).

Several traces of walls were found. Of these Stefani considered walls A-E Archaic. A and B are considered the front walls of two different buildings. In both buildings basins were found as well as water channels. Close to the N-S wall of Building B a column base was found. The walls C, D, and E may be part of the same building.

Finds dating from the Archaic period to the Roman period were found spread over the area. A large number of Archaic architectural terracottas as well as later architectural terracottas were found (the Archaic ones can be dated to the early 5th century B.C., though some may be slightly later): a central akroterion with fighting warriors;²⁰⁰ a bird akroterion;²⁰¹ numerous fragments of satyr and maenad antefixes;²⁰² satyr antefixes;²⁰³ another type of satyr antefix;²⁰⁴ a fragment of either a satyr or a female antefix of the same type as the ones from Vignale (the "Larger Temple");²⁰⁵ a female antefix, probably a later replacement;²⁰⁶ a Juno Sospita antefix;²⁰⁷ and a large number of different types of revetments (raking simas, open-work crestings, and revetments).²⁰⁸

The location of a few important finds was noted in the "trench-books": the akroterion with the warriors was found within the proprietà Micheli, a short distance from M. The later architectural terracottas were found near G and H.

¹⁹⁸ Comella 1986, 181-183.

¹⁹⁹ R. Mengarelli, 'Sulla scoperta del tempio di Mercurio ai "Sassi Caduti" (Falerii)', *BullCom* 39, 1911, 62-67; Andrén 1940, 104-116; Stefani 1948; F. Melis in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 113; Edlund 1987, 75; Comella 1986, 188-193.

²⁰⁰ F. Melis in *Civiltà degli etruschi* 1985, 10.11 (ill.). Other fragments of the same type was also found (van Buren 1921, pl. XIX,2).

²⁰¹ Andrén 1940, pl. 37:125.

²⁰² Andrén 1940, pls. 37:126; 38:127-128. Fragments of similar antefixes of a poorer quality were also found (Andrén 1940, 111-112, I:4).

²⁰³ Van Buren 1921, pl. III:2; Andrén 1940, 112, I:5.

²⁰⁴ Andrén 1940, 112, I:6.

²⁰⁵ Andrén 1940, 112, I:7.

²⁰⁶ Andrén 1940, 112, I:8.

²⁰⁷ Andrén 1940, 112, I:9.

²⁰⁸ Raking simas with strigilated cavettos, painted *fascia* and *torus* (Andrén 1940, pl. 39:130); open-work crestings (Andrén 1940, pl. 39:129); and several types of revetments with painted geometric decoration or floral motives in relief (Andrén 1940, pls. 40:131; 40:132; 40:134; 41:135-136; 42:137-140; and 43:141).

Votive finds were made, but only dating from the 4th century B.C. onwards.²⁰⁹ On several cups were Faliscan inscriptions *titoi mercuri efiles*, interpreted as a dedication to Mercury by *magistri falisci*.²¹⁰

Interpretation: Vignale: the votive finds suggest that one or more temples should be located on the Vignale plateau and some or all of the architectural terracottas may have belonged to these temples. The many different types of antefixes associated with the so-called Larger Temple cannot all have decorated this building. Thus, more Archaic buildings must have been in the vicinity. Until building remains have been found, the interpretation is problematic. The inscription to Apollo may suggest an Apollo cult, probably Apollo as a healing god.²¹¹ Comella further argues that the early votive finds appear more "male" than at Celle.

Celle: the site has been interpreted as a sanctuary and the later building as a temple because of the podium, its monumentality and its plan, and the votive finds. The earlier building has been identified as a temple because of votives and the later building. The interpretation of the female head as part a cult statue I consider dubious. When the sanctuary was found, it was identified as the Juno Curite sanctuary mentioned by Ovid (*Amores* 3.13.1ff), but this identification is only tentative.²¹² Prayon has suggested that because of tombs in the vicinity and because of the water and the basin as in Cannicella the sanctuary may have been a funerary sanctuary,²¹³ but this is uncertain.

Sassi Caduti: to judge from the large amount and variety of Archaic architectural terracottas, they must have decorated more than one building. On the basis of Stefani's short report it is not possible to determine whether or not they belonged to Buildings A and/or B, nor to define the function of these buildings. Later votive inscriptions suggest an identification of a sanctuary to Mercury either here or in the vicinity.²¹⁴ Because of these a temple/temples cannot be excluded.

Doganella

The Doganella survey was started in 1982 (*Figs. B44-B45*).²¹⁵ This has revealed - according to the surveyors - a settlement, which extends over an area of 240 ha. The entire area was walled in by a fortification wall (not dated). Settlement remains were present at an area of at least 140 ha. It has been suggested that Doganella should be identified with Kalousion, mentioned by Polybios (2.23.1-5), but

²⁰⁹ Comella 1986, 157.

²¹⁰ Stefani 1948, 107; F. Melis in *Santuaria d'Etruria* 1985, 113; Comella 1986, 165-169.

²¹¹ For a discussion of the cult see Comella 1986, 195-198.

²¹² For a discussion of the cult see Comella 1986, 185-187.

²¹³ F. Prayon, 'L'Architettura funeraria etrusca. la situazione attuale delle ricerche e problemi aperti', *Atti del II Congresso Internazionale Etrusco, Firenze 1985*, Florence 1989, 441-449, esp. 444.

²¹⁴ For a discussion of this see Comella 1986, 190-193.

²¹⁵ L. Walker, 'Survey of a settlement: a stratigraphy for the Etruscan site at Doganella in the Albegna Valley', in C. Haselgrove, M. Millett & I. Smith (eds.), *Archaeology from the ploughsoil. Studies in the collection and interpretation of field survey data*, Huddersfield 1985, 87-94; L. Walker, 'The site at Doganella, in the Albegna Valley: spatial patterns in an Etruscan landscape', *BAR* 245, 1985, 243-254; Perkins & Walker 1990.

this is uncertain. Doganella was located on a gently undulating terrace, nowhere more than 33 m above sea level. The highest point of the site was the northern end. Dennis noted the presence of a wall here (now lost). The site was located c. 6 km from the coast and on the right side of the river Patrignone. In 1979, before the survey, two small excavations were carried out at the eastern end of the site.²¹⁶ Excavations were resumed in 1983-1984. A building with a complex ground-plan with rectangular rooms was excavated. The building had a central courtyard. The foundation consisted of river stones (*ciottoli*) in a dry-wall technique. The walls were not preserved and it is assumed that they were in mudbrick (or *pisé*). The roof was tiled. Traces of metal working activity were discovered in the vicinity. The building had two phases, dating from the late 6th to the mid-4th centuries B.C. On the basis of this it is suggested that the site developed in the late 6th century B.C., and was violently destroyed in the mid-4th century B.C. On the western side of the building was a street with pebbles and clay. Michelluci suggests that the building was part of a settlement with an orthogonal town plan with *insulae* along streets. From the short notice published this reconstruction seems to be based on very little evidence. During the survey pottery dating from the 7th to the 3rd centuries B.C. was found, as well as buildings remains, mostly stones and tiles (*Figs. B46-B47*). The surveyors suggest that the buildings on the site were rectangular, the foundations in a dry-wall technique, possibly mudbrick (or *pisé*) walls, and tiled roofs. They further suggest that all buildings were placed along a main street (identified from a distinct line of cobbles) and along lateral routes, particularly running down the south facing slopes. A NW route was suggested, more or less at right angles from the main street, based on a hollow way which cuts through the line of the fortification wall and runs down towards the river. The surveyors stress, however, that the overall street-layout did not seem to have been orthogonal. Since no building remains survive above ground the reconstruction of the site must be based on the presence of the roads, the one building excavated by Michelluci, and the position of the streets.

The earliest finds belong to the last quarter of the 7th century B.C. (*Figs. B48-B49*). A large amount of storage vessels (jars, amphorae, and dolia) were found. Almost no imported objects have been found. Loomweights, metal wares (iron and copper alloy waste, and one lead ingot) and evidence of pottery production (ceramic wasters and kiln debris) were located. The amphorae, the ceramic wasters, and the kiln debris were all located at the western end of the settlement. The loomweights and metal waste fragments, on the other hand, were located throughout the site, and especially closely associated with domestic debris (*Fig. B50*).

Interpretation: the reconstruction of the site seems to be based on very little archaeological evidence. The site and the buildings are very hard to interpret since only one building has been excavated. The chronology is uncertain and the reconstruction of the large size of the settlement problematic, especially since the walls are not dated, nor excavated (and only published as a line drawing on the plan). The excavators suggest that they may be as early as the 6th century B.C., since "Etruscan cities

²¹⁶ M. Michelucci, 'Magliano', in *Gli etruschi in Maremma* 1981, 102; M. Michelucci, 'Caletra, Kaulousion, Heba. Indagine sugli insediamenti etruschi nella bassa Valle dell'Albegna', *Studi di antichità in onore Guglielmo Maetzke*, Archeologica 49, Rome 1984, 377-392 (esp. 377-386); M. Michelucci, 'Doganella' (Com. di

tended to be walled in from the 6th century B.C. onwards".²¹⁷ Since we have **very** few examples of such early Etruscan city walls, this argument is hardly valid. The large size of such an early settlement seems unlikely - if the settlement was this large it would be more than twice the size of Veii and in that case it would be surprising that it did not play a large role in Etruscan history and was never mentioned by literary sources (the identification as Kalousion is dubious). More likely several settlements were located within this large area and the fortification wall belonged to a later date. The fairly poor finds furthermore do not suggest such a large settlement. The reconstruction of a large city with buildings along several streets also seems to push the evidence too far, considering that only one building has been excavated. The function of the only excavated building is difficult to establish, since it is only preliminarily published without any illustrations, but it may have been domestic judging from the finds.

Regarding the finds the natural conclusion would be that the manufacture of amphorae was restricted to the western area and that this should be interpreted as a workshop area, while cloth-making and metal making took place in the domestic buildings. That metal production in the late 6th century B.C. and later should take place at a domestic level seems very strange, and is unparalleled in Etruria.

Michelucci has suggested that Doganella was a "colony" laid out from Vulci, like Marzabotto. This theory remains to be supported by more substantial facts.

Fanum Voltumnae

The most famous Etruscan sanctuary was *Fanum Voltumnae*, which has not yet been located,²¹⁸ but it is generally agreed that it should be placed in Volsinii (i.e. Orvieto), based on a late Roman inscription from Spello mentioning priests and religious activity in Volsinii.²¹⁹

From literary sources the site is known as the meeting place of the Etruscan 12-city league. Livy (4.23.5) mentions that in 434 B.C., after the capture of Fidenae, the 12-city league met at *Fanum Voltumnae*. The nature of this Etruscan league is obscure, i.e. whether it was a political or a religious league, but probably both major religious, military, political, and administrative issues were dealt with at *Fanum Voltumnae*,²²⁰ and trade and *ludi* (Livy 5.1.4-5) also took place. The league consisted of the following 12 cities: Veii, Cerveteri, Tarquinia, Vulci, Volsinii (probably Orvieto), Roselle, Vetulonia, Populonia, Chiusi, Perugia, Volterra, and Arezzo. Later others were added such as Cortona and Fiesole. These sources, however, are all late and they do not all mention the same cities. How far back this league dates is debated, but it was probably founded in the second half of the 5th century B.C., or

Orbetello)', *StEtr* 55, 1989, 480-481. No plan of the excavation has been published.

²¹⁷ Perkins & Walker 1990, 56.

²¹⁸ Campo della Fiera are by some scholars regarded as *Fanum Voltumnae* - for this see below.

²¹⁹ For references see Edlund 1987, 85.

²²⁰ See e.g. Edlund 1987, 85-86.

even earlier according to some scholars.²²¹ Of these cities at least some were definitely not cities before the 4th century B.C., such as Perugia. The nature of the *Fanum Voltumnae* is also uncertain, and it is not certain that there was a temple building.

The sanctuary was dedicated to Voltumna, the highest Etruscan god according to Varro, *Ling. Lat.* 5.46 (*deus Etruriae princeps*). This name is only used by Livius; otherwise the god is called Velthumnae, or in an Archaic name Velthumana. The god is probably also to be identified with the Roman god Vertumnus/Vortumnus.²²² The god is a young man, whose cult is connected to vegetation.

Gravisca

The site lies on the coast 6 km from Tarquinia (today Porto Clementino) and functioned as a port for the town from the early 6th century B.C. (*Fig. B51*). Several literary sources mention Gravisca.²²³ Excavations were begun here in 1969 and continued in the 1970s and approximately 1000 m² has been excavated (*Fig. B52*).²²⁴

According to the excavation reports the site was located in the periphery of the settlement. The remains date back to the late 7th century B.C., possibly as early as 630 B.C. (*Fig. B53*). From this early period few traces of huts survive (postholes and hearths), though tents have also been suggested. Two *pozzi* were also found.

Around 580 B.C. (phase I) these were replaced by a small rectangular building, c. 5 x 4 m, with a rear room (3.75 x 1.80 m), an anteroom (3.25 x 1.75), and a porch, oriented ENE-WSW, probably with the opening towards the WSW. The opening from the porch to the anteroom measured 1.45, the opening from the anteroom to the rear room 0.90 m. The foundations were of pebbles and tile fragments and the walls mudbrick. The floor was beaten clay. This building was located c. 10 m NW of the main *pozzo*. Shortly after the erection of the building, probably not more than 10 years, (perhaps after a fire) a new floor of crushed stone was laid. Probably at the same time the building was enlarged towards the ENE with walls of large rounded stones, at least 5 m long. In this area was found a circular *bothros* (2.30 m in diam.) containing c. 10 Ionic amphorae. The complex was destroyed around 530-520 B.C. and all the material buried. To the NNW were traces of two other buildings, probably also belonging to this first phase. One was a corner, c. 2 x 2.5 m and the other a stretch of wall, c. 1.5 m long. Both had an orientation similar to the central building.

Numerous votive offerings were found (some in a circular *fossa*): pottery (a large amount of Greek pottery, both Ionic cups, Corinthian, Laconian, and Attic, wine amphorae, but also Etruscan pottery

²²¹ E.g. Colonna 1985, 244.

²²² The cult is described by Porpertius 4.2. See Pfiffig 1975, 234-236.

²²³ M. Torelli, 'Gravisca', *BTCGI* VIII, Pisa-Rome 1990, 172.

²²⁴ M. Torelli, 'Il santuario di Hera a Gravisca', *PP* 136, 1971, 44-67; M. Torelli *et al.*, 'Gravisca (Tarquinia) - Scavi nella città etrusca e romana. Campagne 1969 e 1971', *NSc* 1971, 195-299; Torelli 1977; Torelli 1979; F. Boitani & F. Melis in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 141-144; F. Boitani in *Civiltà degli etruschi* 1985, 181-186; F. Boitani in Bonghi Jovino 1986, 250-255; Edlund 1987, 76-77; M. Torelli, 'Gravisca', *BTCGI* VIII, Pisa-Rome 1990, 172-176; F. Boitani, 'Le ceramiche laconiche a Gravisca', in *Lakonikà. Ricerche e nuovi materiali di ceramica laconica*, *BdA* suppl. al n. 64, 1990, 1, 19-67; Pianu 1991.

such as bucchero - many perfume containers were found); Egyptian *faïences* and figurines of Bes and Horus, ivory reliefs, stone anchors; lamps; Sardinian bronze boats, bronze statuettes, plough bills, votive inscriptions in Greek to Aphrodite (from the mid-6th century B.C.), Hera (from the mid-6th century B.C.), Demeter (from 550-530 B.C.) and Apollo (from the third quarter of the 6th century B.C. and the well-known Sostratos²²⁵ inscription to Apollo, dated to the late 6th century B.C. (Fig. B54)),²²⁶ other Greek inscriptions,²²⁷ 12 Etruscan votive inscriptions to Turan (from 560 B.C. onwards), one to Uni, and two to Vei (from the late 6th century B.C.).

Around 510 B.C. the site was reorganized (phase IIA)(Fig. B55).²²⁸ The complex consisted of two almost square rooms (3.95-4.30 x 3.50 m and 4.30 x 3.75 m), oriented NNW-SSE with the entrance towards the SSE. In the second room was a *pozzo*. Towards the NNW was a portico. In a slightly later period the complex was enlarged (phase IIB). The eastern wall of the two rooms was rebuilt and a corridor constructed on the northern side (2.5 m wide and visible for 15 m). A wall divided this corridor into two rooms, of which only a small part of the western room was preserved. This room was probably connected to a wall (7 m long) further to the WSW (though the orientation on the plan seems to be slightly different) - the interruption in the wall was due to a later street. A wall perpendicular to this wall must thus be considered the western end of the complex. A wall perpendicular to this preserved part of the southern wall (thickness 0.90-1.00 m). This long wall may have been a precinct wall.

SSE of the main complex was a large paved rectangular *piazza*. The walls can be divided into two phases and should probably be interpreted as precinct walls. In the *piazza* was found a *nenfro casetta* (1.80 x 0.70 m). The casetta was oriented exactly NE-SW.

The complex has been restored as an almost square *piazza*, c. 50 x 50 m. On the northern side a portico and on the eastern side rooms with a tiled roof (the two square rooms and further rooms - not excavated - to the east). The walls must have been of mudbricks.

Towards the SW are remains of other structures, which are difficult to interpret. Some of these are interpreted as altars.²²⁹

In the western part of the complex votive offerings were found, though in much less quantity than in the preceding period. The finds are now almost solely Etruscan, such as Etruscan transport amphorae. Between 470 and 410 B.C. almost no votive finds were found.

Only few architectural terracottas were found: female head antefixes²³⁰ and satyr antefixes, both dated to the early 5th century B.C.²³¹

²²⁵ Probably the Greek merchant mentioned by Herodotos (4.152).

²²⁶ For these inscription (also the Etruscan ones) see F. Boitani in *Civiltà degli etruschi* 1985, 181-182.

²²⁷ For a discussion of the Greek names see Torelli 1977, 407-408.

²²⁸ Pianu 1991, 195. This phase was previously dated by Torelli to 480-470 B.C.

²²⁹ Pianu 1991, 195.

²³⁰ B. Boitani in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 144, no. 7.2 E (ill.). An identical antefix is at the Badischen Landesmuseum Karlsruhe (W. Schürmann, *Katalog der antiken Terracotten im Badischen Landesmuseum Karlsruhe*, SIMA 84, Göteborg 1989, 112, Taf. 70).

During the excavation of the Roman Gravisca, approx. 200 m to the north of the sanctuary, a fragment of a lateral sima with a painted floral design on the fascia and a small fragment of the spout, probably a feline, was found, dated to the mid-6th century B.C.²³² Two fragments of terracotta capitals for columns (Tuscan, though the *echinus* was circular) were also found.²³³ The diameter has been reconstructed to 48 cm. The *abacus* was painted white and the *echinus* has a *kyma* in white. The sima and the capitals were found in a *pozzo* in Insula I, room 7 (*Fig. B56*) together with material from the 6th and 5th centuries B.C. It is not known to what building the sima and capital fragments belonged, though it cannot be excluded that they belonged to the complex described above.

In the following period (phase III), probably in the late 5th century B.C., the sanctuary was totally rebuilt (*Fig. B57*). It now consisted of five buildings, placed along a broad street (N-S), with porticos and courtyards (Building Gamma, Delta, Epsilon, Beta, Alpha). Several altars belong to this phase.

The votive finds consisted of terracotta heads, terracotta statuettes, small votive buildings and female anatomical votives.

Interpretation: the site is identified as a sanctuary because of votive inscriptions to Aphrodite, Hera and Demeter. The fact that the early votive inscriptions were in Greek, and because of large quantities of Greek pottery (mostly Attic and East Greek) and Greek lamps (lamps believed to be connected to a Thesmophoric cult (Demeter)) the sanctuary has been defined as Greek (possibly Phocaean), connected to the emporion. In phase I the central building was probably dedicated to Aphrodite. The dedications to Hera were primarily found west of the building. Thus, it is probable that another shrine was located here. The dedications to Demeter were found to the SW, and here another shrine may be located. Hera and Demeter are not attested before the mid-6th century B.C., while dedications to Apollo are known from the third quarter of the 6th century B.C. Based on the large number of finds this period seems to have been the main period. The next phase seems to be Etruscan (from 510 B.C.) judging by the votive finds (especially inscriptions to Uni, Vei, and Turan) and pottery. Etruscan inscriptions, however, date back to 560 B.C. thus in the early period the sanctuary seems to have truly been an "international" sanctuary. The *nenfro casetta* has been interpreted as containing cult objects related to Demeter or possibly for a symbolic burial of Adonis.

In the late 5th century B.C. Building Gamma is interpreted as a *naiskos* for Turan (in the centre was the *nenfro casetta*). Building Beta was dedicated to Vei, while Building Alpha probably was dedicated to Uni.

The excavators suggest that sacred prostitution may have been practised at Gravisca.

Lago dell'Accesa

²³¹ Torelli 1977, 413.

²³² Torelli 1979, tav. I.

²³³ Torelli 1979, figs. 5-6.

Lago dell'Accesa near Massa Marittima was situated on a slope by the lake of Accesa with the river Bruna to the north (*Fig. B58*).²³⁴ Excavations in 1928-1930 revealed tombs and the foundations of an Archaic building, but the entire site was not excavated until 1980 and onwards. One settlement area (area A) was located on the lower slope of a hill and c. 200 m from area A and 30 m higher up the hill was settlement area B and the cemetery. No archaeological material was found between area A and B.

The settlement was in use during the entire 6th century B.C. The site is partially excavated (it covers an area of c. 6,000 m²), and a number of rectangular buildings have been found. They usually consist of a single row of four or five rooms, sometimes with a portico or an extra wall in front. The rooms are often on different levels because of the slope (up to 2 m in difference). Only the foundations (one or more courses), laid directly on clay, have been preserved, consisting of roughly cut blocks of local stones in different shapes and sizes.²³⁵ Each course was composed of one or two stones next to each other (30-40 cm wide). The height varied between 10 and 90 cm. The interstices were filled with smaller stones and earth. Mixed with the stones were sherds and fragments of dolia and tiles and a few slags. In Area B two different building techniques can be seen (probably used only with an interval of 10 to 20 years). In the first phase stone slabs were used in a single course and placed horizontally and in the second phase smaller stones were used in more than one course and in a dry-wall technique. The walls were either mudbrick or wattle and daub. In many of the buildings the floor level (beaten clay, often with a layer of stone chips mixed with pottery and tile fragments) was beneath ground level (c. 20-25 cm), thus (wooden) stairs would have been needed. Pan tiles and cover tiles were also found.²³⁶ All roofs were probably two-faced.²³⁷ The buildings were not arranged according to a fixed plan. Many of the buildings have repairs, probably because of the position on the slope, which would have made the buildings susceptible to floods. No wells or cisterns were found, probably because of the proximity to the lake.

The acidity of the soil has destroyed many of the artefacts. 90% of the recovered artefacts consisted of domestic pottery²³⁸ (*olle*, dolia, wine amphorae, *bacili*, mortars, and table ware) and a smaller amount of local bucchero (among these miniature kyathoi), *argilla figulina* (cups, bowls, plates, and

²³⁴ G. Camporeale, D. Canocchi & L. Donati in *L'Etruria mineraria* 1985, 127-170; T.C.B. Rasmussen, 'Archaeology in Etruria, 1980-85', *AR* 32, 1985-86, 118-119; *Gli etruschi a Massa Marittima* 1993; M. Chiara Bettini *et al.*, *Museo Archeologico di Massa Marittima*, Florence 1993; Damgaard Andersen 1997, 367-368, fig. 11.

For short preliminary excavation reports see G. Camporeale in *StEtr* 51, 1983, 379, *StEtr* 54, 1988, 379, *StEtr* 58, 1993, 597.

²³⁵ For building technique and tiles in general see S. Giuntoli in M. Chiara Bettini *et al.*, *Museo Archeologico di Massa Marittima*, Florence 1993, 93-95.

²³⁶ The pan tiles measured c. 61 x 44 cm and the width of the cover tiles was 15 cm. For the different types of tiles see G. Camporeale in *L'Etruria mineraria* 1985, 130-131.

²³⁷ Ridgepole tiles have only been found in complex V, Area B - see below. Since no ridgepole tiles were found in Area A Camporeale originally suggested (in *L'Etruria mineraria* 1985) that the roofs were shed roofs - even if no ridgepole tiles were found this need not have been the case (see further chapter 4).

²³⁸ D. Canocchi & L. Donati (in *L'Etruria mineraria* 1985, 135) suggest that not only was the pottery production local, it was probably made within the single households, at least regarding the impasto vases.

chalices), a few fragments of imported black glazed, one bronze bowl, stone weights for fishing nets, millstones, loomweights, spindle whorls, and *rocchetti* were found.

Towards the late 6th century the settlement was demolished and most artefacts and tiles were removed (with a few exceptions such as the roof of area B, complex V). Camporeale has suggested that the inhabitants moved to nearby Vetulonia.

Area A

Ten structures were found in this area (*Fig. B59*).²³⁹

Structure I (*Fig. B60*): the building had three phases and was oriented ESE-WNW. Of phase I only a single room (VII) is preserved. This was probably incorporated into the later phases. In phase II the building had three rooms (I-III)²⁴⁰ and probably a portico in front with the entrance to all rooms (towards the SSW). In phase III the building was enlarged with two rooms (IV and V) and an anteroom or portico in front (VI).²⁴¹ These rooms probably also had the entrance towards the SSW and the anteroom/portico. While room III was in use in phase III it is uncertain if room I and II was also in use. The entire structure measured 21 x 8 m. C. 3.30 m from wall 22 was a parallel wall (23 - not on the plan), probably a protection against floods.

Structure II (*Fig. B61*): the building probably had only one room (5 x 3 m) and was oriented NNE-SSW. The entrance was probably towards the NNE. The few stones to the SSW in line with wall 1 may suggest, however, a second room. In that case the opening in wall 6 could have been a door to this second room.

Structure III (*Fig. B62*): the building had three phases. Phase I consisted of one room (room I), measuring c. 8 x 4.50 m, and oriented NNE-SSW. The building may have continued towards the SSW. The building was not rebuilt, but it is possible that the building was incorporated into the second phase of the building. It is not clear whether wall 9 (west of walls 4 and 6) divided the room into two (rooms I and II) or whether this part of wall 9 was merely an extension wall to the second phase. Phase II consisted of four rooms (III, IV, V, and VI) and was oriented ESE-WNW.²⁴² The entrance (to all the rooms (?)) must have been on the NNE-side. In phase III a large irregular room (VII) (5.50 x 4.50 m) was added on the ESE-side (the foundations were wider (60-65 cm) as opposed to the rooms next to it (40 cm)). Room VII was added after the collapse of room VI. In this phase the building measured 27 x 9 m.

Traces of walls between complex I and III suggest that one or more earlier structures existed here.

²³⁹ Note that in some of the editions of the *L'Etruria mineraria* 1985 the overall plan of area A has been reversed (p. 132 and 133 should be exchanged and p. 132 should be reversed). Furthermore, judging from the detailed plan of the buildings, building VI have been exchanged on the overall plan. The latter is also the case with my plan in Damgaard Andersen 1997, fig. 11. In the plan here reproduced here (*Fig. B59*) the numbers of these two buildings have been exchanged in accordance with the detailed building plans.

²⁴⁰ Room I: 4.20 x 3.60 m; room II: 4.20 x 1.60 m; room 3: 5 x 4.20 m.

²⁴¹ Room IV: 4.75 x 3 m; room V: 4.75 x 4.75 m; room VI 1.75 x 21 m.

²⁴² Room III 3.40 x 3 m; room IV: 6.20 x 3.50 m; room V: 5 x 3.60 m; room VI: 4 x 3.50 m.

Structure IV (*Fig. B63*): the building had three phases. Phase I consisted of one room (possibly more), oriented ESE-NNW. The stones from this phase were probably reused in the later phases. To phase II belongs a few stretches of walls (nos. 5, 6, and 9 - beneath wall no. 4 were remains of a wall also of this phase). The building, probably two rooms on different levels, was oriented E-W. Phase III consisted of four rooms in a row (I, II, III, IV), measuring 22.70 x 11.50 m.²⁴³ Since wall 4 reached wall 2 of the first phase this wall (and wall 3 also of the first phase) must have been incorporated into the third phase.²⁴⁴ The entrance may have been on the southern side, between wall 3 and 7. Here was found a large slab which may have been used as a doorstep. It is uncertain if the northern part of wall 3 and wall 1 was incorporated into the structure of the third phase. How the building of the second phase was related to that of the third phase is uncertain.

In room II a semi-circular depression (diam. 30 cm) was found by wall 10, either a hearth or a posthole (within was found a miniature kyathos, a bucchero strap handle, and an iron *bastone*). In the southern part of room III (where the wall was missing) was found a bronze bowl beneath several smaller stones of the same type as the foundations.

Structure V (*Fig. B64*): the walls of the Y-shaped structure probably belonged to three different phases. Phase I consisted of a E-W oriented wall (wall 1). Phase II consisted of a N-S oriented wall (wall 2). In the third phase the orientation was changed (NW-SE) (wall 3).

Near complex V, in the outskirts of the area, was found an infant tomb.

Structure VI (*Fig. B65*): the building consisted of at least one room, oriented NNE-SSW. The length of the building was at least 12.50 m, the width at least 6 m. The building should be dated before the first phase of complex III, possibly also before the first phase of complex IV.

Structure VII (*Fig. B66*): the building had two phases. To phase I belonged a one-room building (walls 5, 6, and 7). Room I measured 4 x 3.50 m. The building was oriented ESE-WNW. The second phase consisted of three rooms in a row (room II-IV), measuring 17 x 6 m.²⁴⁵ The orientation was altered slightly. The north wall was oblique, making the ground-plan trapezoidal. The entrance must have been on the eastern side. This second phase should be dated to a later phase than the last phase of complex VIII.

Structure VIII (*Fig. B67*): the building had three phases. Phase I consisted of a few stretches of walls in small stones and chips (walls 14-15 and 21-23), belonging to one or more buildings. These structures were probably demolished when the later buildings were constructed. Phase II consisted of at least one room (IV)(walls 7, 9, and the wall beneath wall 10).²⁴⁶ The building was oriented ENE-

²⁴³ Room I: 6.30 x 5 m; room Ia: 5.50 x 4.50 m; room II: 6.50 x 4 m; room III: 5.50 x 5 m; room IV: 6 x 4.20 m. In *L'Etruria mineraria* 1985, 150 is given the measurements of room V, but no such room seems to exist on the plan.

²⁴⁴ In that case the walls should also have been standing in the second phase, but how they were incorporated into this phase is not quite clear.

²⁴⁵ Room II: 4 x 3.50 m; room III: 4 x 4 m; room IV: 4.50 x 4 m.

²⁴⁶ The walls of phase 2 were 65 cm wide, the walls of phase 3 40 cm wide.

WSW and measured at least 6.50 x 5.50 m.²⁴⁷ This was incorporated into the building of phase III. The building now had six rooms (I-VII) and an anteroom or portico in front (to the south) (VIII).²⁴⁸ It is uncertain whether the southern wall spanned the entire length of the building, i.e. including wall 24, or whether wall 24 was just an isolated stretch of wall protecting the building from flood. Two of these rooms (I and III) are very narrow and may have functioned as corridors, storage rooms or as support for the roof. The building measured 28 x 9.50 m. The entrance must have been on the southern side. Because of the slope, a terrace wall was constructed north of wall 5.

Structure IX (*Fig. B68*): the building consisted of one room, oriented according to the points of the compass, and measuring 4.50 x 4 m.

Structure X (*Fig. B69*): the building had three or four phases, all oriented ENE-WSW. Phase I consisted of a corner of a building (walls 8, 9, and 11). To phase IIa belonged a corner and a short stretch of a wall (walls 6, 7, and 10), and to phase IIb belonged a corner and a stretch of wall (walls 4 and 5). It is not clear whether these walls were related to either phase I or IIa. To the third phase belonged the walls 1-3 and 12-17. These should probably be reconstructed as two separate buildings. The western building, measuring at least 8.75 x 3.50 m, had at least one room (room I). The entrance (W. 90 cm) was on the southeastern side. The eastern building, measuring c. 6.50 x 4.50 m, consisted of at least two rooms (III and IV).²⁴⁹ Camporeale suggests that room III was used for kitchen and female activity, while room IV was used for sleeping.²⁵⁰ To the SE was a stretch of wall (wall 18), possibly part of an anteroom or portico. The entrance (W. 1 m) was on the southeastern side. Mudbricks (thickness between 5 and 7 cm) were found in room III.

Area B

Area B covered an area of approximately 3000 m². Here were found nine buildings (*Fig. B70*).²⁵¹ These were placed along a street. On the south side was a large house with five rooms (complex I), and on the northern side a series of buildings with one to four rooms (complex II-IX).

Complex I: the building had two phases and was oriented NW-SE. To the first phase belonged room IV and the large central room (III), divided by a wattle and daub wall. In the second phase the rooms to the west and east were added. The building now consisted of six rooms, four in a row and two small rooms to the south. The entrance was in room IV. Room I is interpreted as a kitchen. In room IV was found a Samian lekythos, dated to c. 575 B.C. This building was the largest in Area B. Domestic pottery and miniature kyathoi were found.

Complex II: this consisted of only one room, oriented NNE-SSW. The walls were wattle and daub and the roof tiled. The finds suggest that kitchen activities took place outdoor.

²⁴⁷ According to the detailed plan it was oriented E-W, according to the overall plan ENE-WSW. I have chosen to believe the overall plan because of the connection to complex VII.

²⁴⁸ Room I: 7 x 1.20 m; room II: 5 x 5 m; room III: 5 x 1 m; room IV: 4.50 x 4.5 m; room V: 4 x 3 m; room VI: 4.50 x 3.50 m; room VII: 4.50 x 4 m; room VIII: 5 x 1.80 m.

²⁴⁹ Room III: 3.50 x 3.50 m; room IV: 1.70 x 3.50 m.

²⁵⁰ G. Camporeale in *L'Etruria mineraria* 1985, 169.

²⁵¹ These are only preliminarily published.

Complex III: the building had two phases and was oriented NW-SE. To the first phase belonged rooms I and II. In the second phase the small room III was added east of room II. The walls were of wattle and daub. Impasto, bucchero, *argilla figulina*, a millstone, loomweights, a spindle whorl, and *rocchetti* were found. In Room III were found several miniature bucchero kyathoi.

Complex IV: this consisted of only one room, oriented NE-SW. Domestic pottery and a millstone were found. A small bronze slag was also found.

Complex V: this consisted of only one room, oriented NW-SE. The entrance was on the southwestern side. Three courses of foundation walls were preserved. The walls were probably of mudbrick or *pisé*. Remains of a hearth were found inside. The roof was tiled and two-faced - this building is the only building on the site with a complete roof preserved (pan tiles, cover tiles and ridgepole tiles were found). The finds consisted of domestic pottery, a millstone, and an impasto *pisside lenticolare*, dated to 580-560 B.C.

Complex VI: this consisted of only one room, oriented WNW-ESE. Domestic pottery, bucchero, and some fine ware pottery were found.

Complex VII: there were three building phases. To the earliest phase belonged the two small rooms north of room II. This phase should probably be dated to the 7th century B.C. In the vicinity of the building were found impasto bucceroid sherds, dating to the 7th century B.C. A plaster fragment with reed impressions suggests that the walls were wattle and daub. To the second phase belonged the eastern and southern wall of room IV. In the third phase these walls were reused and the building now consisted of four rooms in a row, oriented WNW-ESE. The walls were wattle and daub and the roof tiled. The latest phase is dated to the 6th century B.C. In the earliest phase room IV was used for habitation, in the second phase for a stable. Besides domestic pottery bucchero and *argilla figulina* (jars, oinochoe, kylix, kantharoi and a miniature *bacile*) were found. Millstones were also found. In room III loomweights, spindle-whorls, and *rocchetti* were found.

The ground-plans of complex VIII and IX are uncertain. Complex VIII may be dated to the 7th century B.C., possibly also complex IX.

In general these buildings seem to date from the first half of the 6th century B.C. To the west (and partly overlaying it) was the Orientalizing cemetery and to the east a few tombs that were contemporary with the buildings.

Interpretation: the excavators suggest that the settlement was used by the owners of mines, located a few hundred metres from the site. The finds indicate that all the buildings were used for habitation. The buildings, however, are rather large (compared to other Etruscan domestic buildings) often with four rooms or more. This may suggest that some of the rooms were used for stables or possibly work-areas, perhaps in relation to metal production. In Area B, Complex VII, room IV in its earliest phase was used as a stable according to the excavators. Complex VII and VIII in area A may have been used by the chieftains/owners of the mines because of the larger size. Complex I and VIII in area B are just as large.

The excavators suggest that the miniature kyathoi found in room III in complex III in area B suggest domestic cult, but otherwise we have no evidence for such a domestic cult (see chapter 5). Furthermore these miniature kyathoi were found in a number of buildings both in area A and B, and it is possible that they had a practical function (see chapter 5).

Lucus Feroniae

The site has now been identified with a sanctuary, c. 6 km from Capena in the Faliscan territory. How far back *Lucus Feroniae* dates is uncertain, since only later finds are known.²⁵² According to literary sources the sanctuary dated to the reign of Tullus Hostilius (Strabo 5.2.9; Livy 1.30). Most of the early sanctuary was destroyed by the later Roman colony, and so far the earliest artefacts found date to the 5th century B.C.²⁵³ As was the case for *Fanum Voltumnae* we have no knowledge of the early layout of the sanctuary, nor if there was a temple/sacred building.

Feronia was a goddess related to trade, craftsmanship, merchants, and peasants (Dion. Hal. 3.32.1),²⁵⁴ and her cult was wide spread in Central Italy.

Luni sul Mignone

Luni was situated on an easily defensible plateau, 5.3 ha., near the river Mignone, considered by Servius (*Ad Aen.* 8,597 and 10,183) the border between Cerveteri and Tarquinia. The remains were poorly preserved due to subsequent construction activity in the Roman and Medieval times. A building with two phases has been excavated (*Fig. B71*).²⁵⁵ The building was located on the northern side of the plateau. Here erosion by wind and water have destroyed all stratigraphical evidence.

In the first phase, called House A, the area was levelled, since the surface was uneven. The building phase preserves mere cuttings in the rock for the first course of blocks (these ditches were 90 cm wide and 20 cm deep on the average)(*Fig. B71, the dotted areas mark the plan*). The building was rectangular and measured 7 x c. 10 m (the cuttings gradually disappear in the north since the rock was fairly even in itself here). The building was oriented NNW-SSE. The foundation probably consisted of rectangular tufa blocks. The walls were probably mudbrick or *pisé*. The building is dated to the second half of the 6th century B.C. and the building was probably destroyed around 500 B.C. or slightly later.

In phase 2, after the destruction of House A, another building, called House B, was erected on the same place, but now with a N-S orientation (*Fig. B71*). The building measured 13 x 7 m. Of the foundations two preserved courses of rectangular tufa blocks of different sizes (some of them reused) were preserved, placed in two parallel rows in each course in a dry-wall technique. On the northern and southern side the foundations were badly preserved. The foundations rest either directly on the rock or in foundation trenches, which were levelled at the bottom. The foundation cuttings were the

²⁵² Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 127 (with further references); Edlund 1987, 87.

²⁵³ Potter 1979, 110-111.

²⁵⁴ Pfiffig 1975, 309.

²⁵⁵ Östenberg 1969, esp. 89-97; Prayon 1975, 147-148.

same as those used for House A, except slightly shallower (0.70-0.80 m in width). In the centre of the building was a large posthole cut into the tufa (60 cm in diam.). The floor level was just below the upper edge of the block of the second course (since the blocks were finished on the inside till this level). The walls were probably of *pisé* with a timber frame construction, since a large lump of clay with a hole (c. diam 25 cm) was found, which must have been for a wooden post in the wall.²⁵⁶ The entrance has not been preserved, but was probably located on the southern side or in the western end, considering the position of the building. The roof was tiled and probably two-faced, though no fragments of ridgepole tiles were found. The building is dated to around 500 B.C. or in the first quarter of the 5th century B.C.

Many sherds were found in the layer above the buildings, dating from the mid-6th century to the mid-5th centuries B.C. (as well as a few Bronze Age sherds). The pottery consisted of bucchero *sottile*, and Attic black figured, but mostly of domestic pottery and coarse ware. A few bronze objects were also found.

Interpretation: the two buildings must be interpreted as domestic buildings because of the size and plan of the buildings and the domestic finds.

Marsiliana d'Albegna, Loc. Pietriccioli

The site was located in an agrarian area, on a low hill gradually descending towards the river Fosso Citerone.²⁵⁷ The excavations took place between 1989-1993. A building with several rooms was uncovered. It was destructed by fire in the late 4th century B.C. To the earliest phase belonged a few traces of an Archaic building, dated to the second half of the 6th century B.C. Most of the material uncovered consisted of domestic pottery.

Interpretation: the building is interpreted as a farmhouse.

Marzabotto

Marzabotto lies near the river Reno (approximately 1/3 of the town is now eroded by the river) and consisted of an acropolis and the area of the town (*Fig. B72*). To the north and the east were the cemeteries. It differed from all other Etruscan towns in Etruria proper by being laid out like a Greek "colony". The town probably covered 27 ha.

Excavations at Marzabotto have taken place since the middle of the 19th century, especially in the 1850s and 1860s.²⁵⁸ After that a few sporadic excavations were made, but since 1950 regular exca-

²⁵⁶ The excavator suggests a mudbrick wall, but considering the lump of clay a *pisé* wall seems more likely.

²⁵⁷ M. Miari, 'Marsiliana d'Albegna (Com. di Manciano)', *StEtr* 61, 1995, 465-467. No plan of the building has been published.

²⁵⁸ Gozzadini 1865; G. Gozzadini, *Di ulteriore scoperte nell'antica necropoli nel Bolognesi*, 1870; Brizio 1886; Brizio 1889, esp. 300-305; Andrén 1940, 313-317; Mansuelli 1963; Saronio 1965; C. Schifone, 'Ricerche sui materiali dei vecchi scavi I: Terrecotte architettoniche', *StEtr* 35, 1967, 431-444; Staccioli 1967; Schifone 1971; D. Vitali, 'L'Acropoli della città etrusca di Marzabotto', *Ingegneri. Architetti. Costruttori*, June-July 1974, 157-167, 196-201; G. Sassatelli, 'Marzabotto (Bologna). - Scavi nella città etrusca di Misano (campagne 1969-1974)', *NSc* 1978, 57-129; D. Vitali in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 88-92; *Marzabotto* 1983; Rowe 1989, 39-48; Sassatelli

vations have taken place. Between 1971-1976 the French School at Rome has excavated the central part of the town (regio V,3).²⁵⁹ Unfortunately much of the material from the old excavations has been mixed and several artefacts were lost when the museum was destroyed in 1944.

The earliest phase consisted of remains of huts.²⁶⁰ After that two phases have been recognized: a (mostly) pre-urban phase, Marzabotto I, dated to the second half of the 6th century B.C.,²⁶¹ and the urban phase with the layout of the city on a N-S axis, Marzabotto II, dated to the 5th century B.C. It is suggested that in the last quarter of the 6th century B.C. there was an early urban phase in which the buildings were oriented with a 3.5°-4° deviation from the N-S orientation, which was used in Marzabotto phase II. To this early phase may belong Structure B on the acropolis, possibly the so-called spring sanctuary outside Marzabotto, and other walls.²⁶²

The acropolis

This was located on the summit of the hill of Misanello, 12 m above the area of the city. Remains of five square structures were found (A, B, C, D, E), all oriented towards the S²⁶³ - in accordance with the layout of the streets in the city below. (Fig. B73). This area was dug mainly between 1839 and 1862, and much was damaged during these "excavations".

The acropolis was probably reached from the western end of the northernmost decumanus (street B).

Structure A was situated on the eastern side. Only a few remains of the western and northern sides have been preserved (8.20 x 13.93 m preserved). These walls are interpreted as having belonged to a building. The foundation walls are constructed in a dry-wall technique with rounded river stones. Above these were the walls of cut travertine blocks. A small fragment of an interior wall was preserved on the western wall. Thus, the building probably had more than one room.

Structure B: this was well-preserved and consisted of a square podium (4.10 x 4.10 m) with a stairway centrally placed on the southern side. The walls were constructed of river stones, some cut into rectangular blocks, and without mortar. The platform was raised 1.20 m above the ancient ground level. The foundations were 5 m in depth. On top of the platform was a *pozzo*, 6.50 m in depth, reaching to the water below the ground. Within the *pozzo* animal bones, mostly ox, were found. In front of the podium, towards the E, was a basin (1.59 x 1.08 m) built of large tiles, raised 0.42 m above ancient ground level. It is not known what was found in this basin.

1989; G. Sassatelli, 'Marzabotto (Bologna). Località Pian di Misano. Nuovi scavi nell'isolato 2 delle regione IV. Campagna 1988-1991', *Bollettino di Archeologia* 9, 1991, 27-31; G. Sassatelli, 'Gli scavi nella città etrusca di Marzabotto (Bologna)', *Ocnus* 2, 1994, 247-254. Preliminary excavation reports are also published in *StEtr.*

²⁵⁹ F.-H. Pairault Massa, 'Marzabotto (Bologna). - Rapport préliminaire sur six ans de recherches (1971-1976) dans l'*Insula* VIII (Brizio) = V,3', *NSc* 1978, 131-157.

²⁶⁰ L. Malnati in *La formazione della città in Emilia Romagna* 1987, 125-127.

²⁶¹ E.g. Verger & Kermorvant 1994, 1088.

²⁶² E.g. Verger & Kermorvant 1994, 1088.

²⁶³ Building A and B, however, with a derivation of 3.5° towards the NW.

Structure C: even though large sections of the building towards the east and south have been destroyed, the remaining walls and the excavation reports justify a reconstruction of a large rectangular structure, c. 18.20 x 21.40 m, on a podium. Many different types of reconstructions have been proposed (*Fig. B74*).²⁶⁴ The foundations of the building were constructed in a dry-wall technique with rounded river stones and larger flattened stones at the corners. The width of the walls was 1.10 m. They were preserved up to a height of between 1.53 and 1.83 m above ground level. The foundations extended to a depth of maximum 0.90 m below the ground level. The interior of the building was divided by many foundation walls. Two north-south walls divided the building longitudinally into three sections, the central one being the widest, and another E-W wall laterally divided the building into two sections, the front part being considered the largest. Both parts were further divided by a series of E-W lateral walls. The central lateral wall was 1.10 m in width, while the remaining interior walls were 0.82 m in width. All the interior walls extended 0.30 m above ground level. Thus, the interior foundation walls were much lower than the exterior ones. The inner walls and the columns rested on these, and the cavities in between were filled with hard-packed earth. The exterior walls were at least partly built of stone, while the interior walls must have been built of mudbricks or wood (nothing of these interior walls was preserved). The building has been reconstructed with two rows of each two columns in front (because the interior walls were lower there would not have been room for columns in alignment with the outer walls). No fragments of columns, however, have been found/recorded. The rear part has been reconstructed as divided into three cellae or one cella and two *alae*. The E-W lateral foundation walls within these three cellae probably supported the floor/platform. The building must have been reached from a stairway, but no traces of this have been found. According to the proposed reconstruction Structure C and D would have had facades in line with each other.

Structure D: this consisted of a raised platform with a stairway on the southern side, just as Structure B. The structure measured 9.20 x 9.10 m.²⁶⁵ The platform was raised 0.30 m above the ancient ground level (as were the inner walls and thus the platform of Structure C). The wall was constructed in a dry-wall technique with rounded river stones. On the exterior it was decorated with a profiled moulding in travertine (*echinus, torus, fascia, torus, echinus*) and on top a large *abacus* and bordered by a parapet. The height of the outer wall was 1.20 m, while the height of the inner platform was 0.87 m. The structure was probably uncovered. On the platform some travertine bases were found.

Structure E: this consisted of a long wall with three stretches of walls perpendicular to it. The east corner has been preserved. This was also constructed of rounded river stones without mortar. This probably functioned partly as a precinct wall, partly as a terrace wall. It probably formed part of the entrance way to the acropolis.

²⁶⁴ D. Vitali (*Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 90-91) suggests that the Italic/Oscan foot was used (27.5 cm). The building would then have measured 66 x 77 feet. The outer foundation walls and the central lateral wall would have measured 4 feet in width and the other interior walls 3 feet in width.

²⁶⁵ Structure D would have measured 33 x 33 feet according to the Oscan/Italic foot suggested by Vitali (see above).

Structure Y: this was completely destroyed during the old excavations.²⁶⁶ It was placed approximately four metres above the other buildings (and thus at the highest point of the acropolis), directly north of Structure E. It consisted of a raised square building (c. 2 x 2 m) with a stairway with three steps. The orientation of the structure was probably S-E.

All structures have been dated to between 500 and 475 B.C.

A votive deposit was also found on the acropolis with bronze statuettes, though it is not certain exactly what bronzes came from here, though it is certain that at least some of them did.²⁶⁷

Two votive deposits (with some 40 bronze statuettes and anatomical bronzes) were found further to the north.²⁶⁸ They have all previously been claimed to belong to the above-mentioned Structures A-E, but it is dubious whether they all belonged to these buildings.²⁶⁹ Most of them (if not all) more likely belonged to a northern zone.²⁷⁰ Besides the votives, a stretch of a wall in a dry-wall technique, part of a pavement in travertine blocks, a central akroterion (a nude man, winged and seated),²⁷¹ a spring, a *pozzetto*, and a basin of travertine blocks were found, dated from the second half of the 6th century B.C., to the late part of Marzabotto I, i.e. to the early 5th century B.C. The N-S orientation of the structure, however, points to a date in the early 5th century B.C. and thus contemporary with the structures on the acropolis.

The buildings on the acropolis were probably destroyed by the Gauls during the attack on the city in the mid-4th century B.C.

On the acropolis "a large number of painted antefixes" were found. Apparently at least Structure C was decorated with these (see also below).²⁷²

The area of the town

The town was placed on Pian di Misano and laid out with streets oriented N-S and E-W. Each regio seems to have been divided into a number of rectangular *insulae*. The *insulae* near the river were excavated in the 19th century (*Figs. B75-B76*). These have been heavily restored. Thus, the ground-plan is not certain. The *insulae* to the north have been excavated since the 1950s. Only regio IV, 1 has been entirely excavated (*Fig. B77*).²⁷³ It was 135 m long and 35 m wide, and included six or eight houses (the number is uncertain because of the poor condition of the foundations in the south). Each house was separated by a channel. All had the entrance towards street A. The width of the houses varied from 17.40 to 23 m, thus covering an area of 609 to 805 m². Recent excavations have taken place in regio IV, 2.²⁷⁴

²⁶⁶ D. Vitalis in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 91; Rowe 1989, 42-43; Sassatelli 1989-1990, 607-609, figs. 1-2.

²⁶⁷ Sassatelli 1989, 46.

²⁶⁸ Sassatelli 1989, 46-47.

²⁶⁹ D. Vitali in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 92.

²⁷⁰ D. Vitali in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 92; Sassatelli 1989, 44-47.

²⁷¹ Sassatelli 1989, 46 suggests Proitus with Bellerophon and Pegasus or Daedalus.

²⁷² Gozzadini 1865, 28; Brizio 1886, 18; Brizio 1889, 259.

²⁷³ Mansuelli 1963.

²⁷⁴ M.T. Guaitoli & G. Sassatelli (eds.), *L'Alma Mater e l'antico scavi dell'Istituto di Archeologia*, mostra

The ground-plans of the houses in Marzabotto differed in shape and size, but the main structure was the same: from the entrance on the short eastern side and through a narrow and often long corridor or vestibule (with a channel) was access to a paved open courtyard (rectangular, in some cases shaped like a cross) with a well. In a few cases there was also a water basin with a channel (regio IV, 1, House 2/3). On each side of the corridor and the courtyard was a number of rooms of different sizes, often irregularly placed. Because of the nature of the foundations it is not possible to determine where the doors were.

In another zone, regio V, 3 the houses were smaller and square and placed in two rows (*Fig. B78*).

One house differed from the remaining houses, namely regio V, 2, partly excavated in the 19th century (then called *isola IX*) (*Fig. B76 and Fig. B79*). The house was large, approximately 1/3 of the entire *insula*. It had a long room parallel to street D, a large paved vestibule/corridor and another corridor perpendicular to this. The building probably had three entrances, the main one towards street D (this had a stone doorpost). In the well in the courtyard was found a stone weight with the inscription *mi lavtunies*, dated to c. 500 B.C. The building may have been decorated with architectural terracottas (both female and palmette antefixes were found in the vicinity - see below).

In general the foundations consisted of large rounded river stones, the foundations 50-60 cm thick (in a few cases thicker, such as regio IV, 1, house 6). The walls were of large mudbricks (35 x 15 x 15 cm), found during the excavations of the 1950s and later. Some scholars, however, believe that the walls were stone.²⁷⁵ Small travertine blocks were inserted in the foundations where the walls needed reinforcement, such as corners and around the channels. No trace of wood was found. Thus, the excavators suggest that no wooden beams were in the walls. This argument is not valid, since it is certain that wood was used for the timberwork of the roof, even if no trace of this has been preserved. The floors were of beaten earth. The roofs were tiled and at least partially two-faced since ridgepole tiles were found. There was a kind of *compluvium* arrangement over the courtyard, since oblique *compluvium* tiles were found (*Figs. B80-B81*).²⁷⁶ Some of the roof was adorned with architectural terracottas. Many of these were found both on the acropolis and in the city area. The types were limited to antefixes (female and male heads, plain antefixes without decoration, and palmette antefixes), painted eaves tiles, and decorated terracotta columns. All these terracottas can be dated to the first half of the 5th century B.C. Unfortunately, the exact locations of the architectural terracottas are only known for a limited number of fragments. Gozzadini and Brizio states in general that the architectural terracottas were found both on the acropolis (Misanello) and in the urban area (Misano).

In the urban area we know from the excavation reports that some fragments of palmette antefixes were found *nei fossi di scolo laterali della via decumana centrale* (the location of architectural

fotografico, Biblioteca comunale dell'archiginnasio, Novembre 1991, Bologna 1991, 7-21; G. Sassatelli & A.M. Brizzolara, 'Marzabotto', *StEtr* 60, 1995, 501-505 (with further references).

²⁷⁵ For the construction see Staccioli 1967.

²⁷⁶ Mansuelli 1963, 57-58.

terracottas can be seen on *Fig. B82*).²⁷⁷ One palmette antefix was found in *insula* IX (now regio V, 1), and another three in *insula* X (now regio VII, 3). Excavations in 1973 revealed three palmette antefixes as well as tiles. These were found in the large *pozzo* in strada D.²⁷⁸ One female antefix was found in the urban area,²⁷⁹ as was another²⁸⁰ and two in the *pozzo* of the second house of *insula* VIII (now regio V, 2).²⁸¹

Thus palmette antefixes were found both in the urban area and on the acropolis, while female antefixes seem to have been solely found in the urban area. Colonna has suggested that all the architectural terracottas found in the town area decorated the building in regio V,2 facing street D.²⁸² The distribution of the architectural terracottas, however, suggests that more than one building was thus adorned.

On street A was found a number of metal objects, iron slags and other traces of metal production (especially iron). Just to the south of this area, in regio V,5 also facing street A, was a bronze furnace/workshop.²⁸³ Two other kilns were found during the excavations of the 19th century, one in the south near the river and one in regio IV, 4. A large number of kilns have been found recently in regio IV, 2.²⁸⁴

In regio II, 1 two kilns for tiles, terracotta, and pottery, a depression for clay, and a basin for water, made of vertical tiles, were found.²⁸⁵ The rooms to the south were large and had a pavement of pebbles which probably signified that they had an open wooden roof (towards street A were found postholes).

A building has been located through geophysical investigations - and has not (yet?) been excavated - within the habitation area, in regio I, 5 (*Fig. B83*).²⁸⁶ These revealed a large area (54 x 34 m), bordered towards the south by a large wall and street B, towards the west by street A, and towards the north of a large channel. Within this area the investigations revealed the foundations of a rectangular elongated building, 36 x 23 m, oriented towards the S. It consisted of outer perimeter walls and an inner elongated building/room with internally dividing walls: two laterally (S-W): one almost dividing the area into two, and another towards the rear wall, and a short longitudinal wall (N-S) that divided this short rear area into two. Thus the building had an open front room (17 x 10 m), a central room (12 x 10 m) and two small rear rooms (each 4 x 5 m). The building would be dated to the second half of the 6th or the first half of the 5th centuries B.C., more probably to the first half of the 6th century B.C.

²⁷⁷ Brizio 1889, 198.

²⁷⁸ *Marzabotto* 1983, 50, fig. 40, 110; G. Sassatelli in *Civiltà degli etruschi* 1985, 158-160, 6.33 (ill.). Unfortunately this *pozzo* is not on any map thus these antefixes are not marked on my plan.

²⁷⁹ Schifone 1971, 250.

²⁸⁰ Gozzadini 1885, T4:11; Schifone 1971, 251, no. 1.

²⁸¹ Schifone 1971, 252, nos. 3-4.

²⁸² Colonna 1986, 465.

²⁸³ *Marzabotto* 1983, 95; Sassatelli 1989, 62-66, figs. 26-27.

²⁸⁴ G. Sassatelli & A.M. Brizzolara, 'Marzabotto', *StEtr* 60, 1995, 503-505.

²⁸⁵ Saronio 1965; Staccioli 1967, 117; *Marzabotto* 1983, 82-86, figs. 77-78; G. Sassatelli in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 46; Sassatelli 1989, 67-69, Damgaard Andersen 1993a, 79-80; Verger & Kermorvant 1994, 1091.

²⁸⁶ Verger & Kermorvant 1994, 1077-1094.

because of its N-S orientation. In the northern part of street A "Archaic" female head and palmette antefixes were found in 1964.²⁸⁷ I have previously suggested that these either decorated the workshop identified in regio II or were manufactured here. It is now suggested that these terracottas decorated the newly "found" building in regio I, 5, since - according to the trench books - the terracottas were found in the eastern side of the road. Two marble statues found in the vicinity, and a bronze object, are also suggested to have originated from this building. Until this building is excavated, all these hypotheses cannot be verified. The importance of the area is stressed by the fact that finds dating back from the Early Iron Age to the 3rd century B.C have been found here.

The monumentalized spring just north of Marzabotto

This consisted of a small (7.5 x 9 m) - at least - partially roofed rectangular structure (finds of tiles) with a *pozzo* and a retaining wall to the south (*Fig. B84*).²⁸⁸ The building was oriented according to the points of the compass. It was constructed as a "pit" (depth 1.5 m) and a rectangular basin for the water. Both were built of square travertine blocks. From the basin and towards the north was a channel, made of rounded river stones mixed with chips of travertine. In the northeastern part was preserved part of the pavement in large square travertine blocks, which once covered the entire area. The site was in use from the second half of the 6th century B.C. The building has been dated to the early 5th century B.C. because of its building technique which was similar to the houses of Marzabotto I. However, the architectural terracotta (one akroterion) dates to the second half of the 5th century B.C. and thus to a second phase.

Votive finds were excavated (bronze statuettes, cippi, and bases for votives), a kylix of local production with a votive inscription, and anatomical votives. Besides these a few fragments of pottery dating from the Late Bronze Age were also found in the destruction layer of the building.

Interpretation: the acropolis: the area with buildings on the acropolis has been interpreted as a sanctuary with temples. This identification is based on the altars, the votive statuettes, and the separated location on the acropolis. The ground-plan of Structure C also suggests a temple. The identification of the separate buildings at the acropolis of Marzabotto has been heavily discussed. Most scholars believe that because of their size and the fact that both had interior walls, Structures A and C should be considered temples. Regarding Structure C it has been suggested that the position of the E-W wall in the central room close to the rear north wall could have supported a cult statue, but no evidence for this have been found. Structures B and D are considered monumental altars. The *pozzo* on altar B has been interpreted as being used for sacrifices to *Dis Pater*, and the *mundus* related to foundation rites.²⁸⁹ The basin near altar B has been interpreted as being related to a chthonic cult. On Structure D were found travertine bases, which are interpreted as supports for votives. Structure B was associated with Structure A and Structure D with Structure C. Other scholars have disputed these

²⁸⁷ Saronio 1965, 387-388; Damgaard Andersen 1993a, 79-80.

²⁸⁸ *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 113-115; Edlund 1987, 68-69.

²⁸⁹ Sassatelli 1989, 41; Sassatelli 1989-1990, 604-606.

identifications, e.g. Structure D is often claimed to be a temple or a *podio-recincto*, not an altar.²⁹⁰ The no longer preserved Structure Y has been interpreted as an *auguraculum*.²⁹¹ No evidence as to which deities were worshipped here is known. It is assumed that altar B was associated with a chthonic cult.

The votive deposit further to the north probably belonged to another sanctuary with a temple of which only the pavement and a stretch of wall was found.

The area of the city: most of the houses must be considered domestic. Some of the rooms facing the street, however, must have been used as shops and workshops, while the inner rooms must have been private (such as those facing street A in regio I,4). Other workshops have been located, such as the bronze workshop in regio V. A number of other kilns were found in the city, but they do not necessarily identify the house as a production area in itself, with the exception of regio IV, 2.²⁹²

In regio I, 5 the building located through geophysical investigations has been interpreted as a temple solely on the basis of the ground-plan, even if the two small rooms to the rear are without parallel. However, considering the proximity in plan to other temples such as temple B at Pyrgi or Ara della Regina at Tarquinia this is likely. The geophysical investigations propose that the northern part of Marzabotto, i.e. regio I and II north of street B, could have been a large sanctuary, since only few structures have been located here, namely the above-mentioned temple and workshop and a few other buildings (*Fig. B85*). A public square/"forum" may also have been located here. More excavations are needed to confirm this.

The large building in regio V, 2 has because of the plan of the building and the large rooms been interpreted as a civic building.

The monumentalized spring just north of the city: this is identified as a sanctuary because of the monumentalized spring and finds of votives. Since the location of the sanctuary bears no relation to the city plan, Edlund has suggested that the sanctuary was in use before the city of Marzabotto was laid out.²⁹³

Monteriggioni-Campassini

Monteriggioni was situated in Valle dell'Elsa, the ancient crossing point of the rivers.²⁹⁴ Across this valley were the roads that linked the Arno valley in the north to the Chiana valley and to the Ombrone valley in the south. North of Monteriggione a large cemetery was excavated in the 19th and 20th

²⁹⁰ See e.g. Steingraber 1982, 107-108; Euwe-Beaufort 1985, 100-101; D. Vitali in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 91; Sassatelli 1989-1990, 604; Thuillier 1990, 244.

²⁹¹ E.g. D. Vitali in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 92; Sassatelli 1989, 41-42; Sassatelli 1989-1990, 605-609.

²⁹² G. Sassatelli & A.M. Brizzolara, 'Marzabotto', *StEtr* 60, 1995, 503-505.

²⁹³ Edlund 1987, 69.

²⁹⁴ *Opuscola*, Pubblicazione di divulgazione archeologica 2, no. 1, 1997; V. Acconcia, 'Monteriggioni - Campassini: un insediamento etrusco nell'area senese', *Archeologia*, marzo-aprile 1997, 6-7; G. Bartoloni, G.C. Cianferoni & J. De Grossi Mazzorin, 'Il complesso rurale di Campassini (Monteriggioni): considerazione sull'alimentazione nell'Etruria settentrionale nell'VII e VII secolo a.C.', *Atti del IXI Convegno di Studi Etruschi ed Italici*, Volterra 1995 (in print); V. Acconcia & M. Aiello, 'I tipi più antichi di fornaci da ceramica in ambiente etrusco: l'esempio di Monteriggioni - Campassini', *StEtr* (in print).

century (Piano del Casone) with burials from the 7th to the 1st centuries B.C. The settlement was located in Campessini, a small hill west of Monteriggioni, and it was occupied from the 8th to the early 6th centuries B.C. Excavations began in 1986 and still continues. The earliest architectural remains consisted of huts, dated to the last quarter of the 8th century B.C. Three oval huts (A-C) have been found. The walls were wattle and daub, supported by posts, placed at an interval of 1.60 m. Two or four internal posts supported the roof. The northernmost hut (A) had an entrance porch. Two burials were located in the area. In the early 7th century B.C. the settlement was reorganized and the southernmost hut (C) was demolished. Near the other huts a natural depression was completely covered with a thick cobbled paving, interpreted as a cistern/pond for the community. On the southern side it was reinforced with a stone wall. This pond functioned as a production centre (a hole for the decantation of the clay and a kiln. Fragment of partially worked antlers were also found). In 1997 a circular hut (D) and a fireplace were found. Another kiln, dated to the 7th century B.C., was located in the western side of the excavation area. Between the late 7th/early 6th centuries B.C. the cistern was filled and new structures built (still in process of being excavated). Tiles and a few fragments of architectural terracottas were found.

Interpretation: these building were probably all domestic buildings, judging from the finds.

Montetosto

The area of Montetosto was located approximately 4 km from Cerveteri (*Figs. B86-B87*). The river Zambra delimits the area on the southeastern side.²⁹⁵ To the north was the tumulus of Montetosto (7th century B.C.)²⁹⁶ and in between the site and the tumulus the ancient road (E-W) between Cerveteri and Pyrgi has been located. Agricultural work has produced evidence of walls as well as architectural terracottas, and brief excavations were carried out between 1965-1969.

Foundation walls of a rectangular building, approximately 54 x 54 m were found. It was oriented NNW-SSE/ENE-WSW. The buildings were damaged both by agricultural work and by a later Roman building (in the east). The foundations were wider and deeper at the bottom on the southern side because of the slope towards the river. In the south the widest course consisted of five to seven rows of rectangular tufa blocks, next to each other, while on the eastern, western and northern sides only one or two rows were preserved *in situ*. The width of the foundations was thus between 0.45 m and 3 m. The building has been reconstructed as a series of rooms lying around a courtyard on the northern and southern side (W. 11 m) and probably also on the remaining two sides, but these rooms would have been narrower. At least some of these rooms had an anteroom. The entrance was probably in the northern part of the western side with a kind of vestibule towards the courtyard. Within the courtyard, towards the west, a rectangular platform or base was found (1.50 x 1.50 m), interpreted by Colonna as

²⁹⁵ G. Colonna, 'Un nuovo santuario dell'agro ceretano', *StEtr* 31, 1963, 135-147; G. Colonna, 'Santuario etrusco presso il tumulo di Montetosto', *BdA* 1965, 107; G. Colonna in *Stockholm* 1972, 47-48; G. Colonna in *Viterbo* 1980, 47-48; Torelli 1981; G. Colonna in *Casa e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 192-196; Edlund 1987, 70-71.

²⁹⁶ M.A. Rizzo, 'Cerveteri. Il tumulo di Montetosto', *Secondo congresso internazionale etrusco*, Firenze 1985, suppl. di *StEtr*, Rome 1989, 153-161.

the basis for an altar. In the northern corner was an almost rectangular depression with steps (*Fig. B87,A*) and a similar complex with a moulded socle was found next to it (*Fig. B87,B*).²⁹⁷ Just outside the southwestern corner of the building was a kiln (*Fig. B87,C*), and to the south was a channel.

The building is dated to 530-520 B.C. The latest finds suggest that the site was used until c. 270 B.C. and then again in the early 1st century B.C.

Tiles were found, among them eaves tiles with a painted decoration. Only few architectural terracottas were found (primarily because only the area of the walls was excavated). The Archaic terracottas can be divided into two phases:²⁹⁸ phase 1 (530-520 B.C.): female antefixes²⁹⁹ and a high relief with a horse to which a barbarian head is associated (an antepagmentum?).³⁰⁰ Phase 2 (early 5th century B.C.): female antefixes,³⁰¹ and revetment fragments with an ornamental decoration.³⁰² Phase two probably points to a - partially at least - redecoration of the roof. Architectural terracottas dated to the mid-5th century and the late 4th century B.C. were also found.

Beside architectural terracottas pottery (from the late 6th to the 3rd centuries B.C.) and a few female terracotta statuettes are mentioned, but no dates are proposed.

Interpretation: the function of the building is uncertain, especially due to the preliminary status of the excavation report. The basis for the altar is possible, but may as well have been used for other purposes. The statuettes found have not been dated, nor illustrated. The shape and the size of the building identify it as a "*palazzo*",³⁰³ but it is uncertain if there were any sacred connotations.

Colonna and others have suggested that because of the nearby tumulus the building should be connected to the story of the sacrifice of the Phocaeen prisoners of war after the battle of Alalia (Herodotus 1.167).³⁰⁴ To expiate this the Pythia at Delphi instructed the Caeretans to organize gymnastic and equestrian games, and these could have taken place at Montetosto. This is an interesting possibility, but nothing more.

Edlund has suggested that the site was an important meeting place for the citizens of Cerveteri for the purpose of honouring the dead, which is also possible.

Murlo (Poggio Civitate)

²⁹⁷ G. Colonna in *Case e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 194 (ill.).

²⁹⁸ According to G. Colonna in *Case e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985. Hardly any of the terracottas are published. Several architectural terracottas were found close to the walls (primarily the area around the walls were excavated), in such a way that a placing towards the courtyard was indicated.

²⁹⁹ G. Colonna in *Case e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 194. These are similar to the ones from Pyrgi (*Pyrgi* 1970, 648-649).

³⁰⁰ G. Colonna in *Case e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 8.1 (ill.). According to G. Colonna in *Pyrgi* 1970, 404, antepagmenta fragments were found in Montetosto.

³⁰¹ G. Colonna in *Case e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 196.

³⁰² G. Colonna in *Case e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 194. Similar to Pyrgi (*Pyrgi* 1970, 395-402, type B9).

³⁰³ Strangely enough Torelli (1981, 2) has suggested that the building included a three-cella plan.

³⁰⁴ G. Colonna, 'Un nuovo santuario dell'agro ceretano', *StEtr* 31, 1963, 146-147; Torelli 1981, 1-2; Edlund 1987, 71.

The site was situated on a plateau located in a central position in Northern Etruria, inland, but through the river Ombrone easily accessible from the major Northern Etruscan sites (Orvieto, Fiesole, Cortona, Chiusi etc.). The American excavations at Poggio Civitate, Murlo, have taken place since 1966.

Recent excavations have shown that several more buildings existed on this plateau.³⁰⁵

A small cemetery has been excavated on the nearby hill of Poggio Aguzzo, all the tombs dated to the late 8th/early 7th century B.C.³⁰⁶

The South-East Building

The building was located southeast of the Lower and Upper Building (*Figs. B88-B89*).³⁰⁷ It had an open stoa-like construction with three rows of columns giving the minimum dimensions 48.5 m x 6 m. It was oriented E-W. The floor was of beaten earth. Apparently the building had no walls, since no foundations were found. On the other hand plaster fragments with reed impression on one side and smooth on the other side were found in abundance. The excavators suggest that plaster must have been placed on the underside of the roof or as some kind of ceiling, but this seems quite unnecessary in a building without walls. I believe that it is more likely that plaster may have been used for partition walls or even outer walls, even if they had no (stone) foundation. The roof was two-faced and tiled. Nielsen has suggested that a triangular plaster fragment found in connection to the South-East Building at Murlo was placed in the corner of the triangular gable, giving the inclination of 30°-35°.³⁰⁸ Even if this building is one of the earliest with a tiled roof and thus perhaps in an experimenting phase, such an inclination seems too steep. Perhaps the fragments were used in against an oblique beam in a wall with a timber frame construction, which would also explain the reed impressions.

It is possible that the large overhang of the roof was supported by a series of smaller columns along the long sides of the building. Such a large overhang would give the necessary space for drying tiles (see below). Several fragments of a lateral sima were found, consisting of a pan tile with a fairly low raised front edge without a cavetto (*Fig. B90*). A feline spout was placed in the centre of the *fascia* and cover tiles with antefixes in the shape of female heads interlocked every two simas.³⁰⁹ Cut out akroteria of a shape similar to the ones from the Lower Building probably also decorated the building.³¹⁰

A concentration of unfired stacked tiles was found in the centre of the building, laid out to dry.³¹¹ During the destruction of the building these tiles were baked and human footprints were preserved

³⁰⁵ Not yet published, but mentioned by Erik Nielsen in his paper, 'The relationship between the workshop and the Lower Building at Poggio Civitate', at the conference "From huts to houses - transformation of ancient societies in Rome in September 1997 (to be published in *OpRom*).

³⁰⁶ The publication of these tombs is in press.

³⁰⁷ Nielsen 1987.

³⁰⁸ E. Nielsen, 'Excavations at Poggio Civitate', *Studi e materiali* 6, 1991, 252, figs. 15-16.

³⁰⁹ Nielsen 1987, fig. 2c.

³¹⁰ Nielsen 1987, figs. 12-13.

³¹¹ Nielsen 1987, 91-93.

(*Fig. B91*). A mould for one of the canopic head antefixes were found on the floor of the building.³¹² Several finds of crucible fragments, metal objects, numerous ivory and bone fragments (both finished works and partially worked), and pottery (impasto, bucchero and a few fragments of imported Greek pottery). The building is dated to c. 640/630 B.C. and was destroyed by the same fire that destroyed the Lower Building (see below).

A kiln has been found to the west of the Upper Building, which may be connected to the South-East Building.³¹³

The building beneath the southern flank of the Upper Building

This building was located beneath the southern flank of the Upper Building. It was reexcavated in 1997 and is now thought to be the earliest building so far found at Murlo (no recent plan has been published - for the plan of the first excavations see *Fig. B92*).³¹⁴ Like the Upper Building it was oriented almost NE-SW. Unfortunately the building was not very well preserved. It consisted of a rectangular building with three rooms next to each other, the central room being the largest. The foundations consisted of irregular, fairly small tufa stones, and walls of *pisé*. No tiles have yet been found, but because of the poor condition of the building it cannot be determined whether the building was tiled or thatched. Since the foundations were similar to the other buildings on the site (perhaps even slightly wider) a tiled roof cannot be excluded. The early canopic head antefixes may thus either have belonged to this building or the Lower Building (see below). On the floor of the building a cup on a large flaring foot (with part of an inscription preserved) and a large tubular handle were found, of a type similar to the one found at Monteriggioni³¹⁵ and similar to one found in tomb 5 at Poggio Aguzzo. This cup is dated to c. 675 B.C., and the building may be as early. When the building was destroyed is not clear, but in the late 7th century B.C. at the latest.

The Lower Building

This building was located beneath the western flank of the Upper Building (*Fig. B92*).³¹⁶ It measured 8.5 x more than 40 m in length and it was oriented almost NE-SW like the Upper Building. The foundations (0.75 m wide) consisted of irregular, fairly small tufa stones of a type similar to the ones used for the Upper Building and the building below the southern flank of the Upper Building, and the walls were of *pisé*. Traces of painted plaster suggest that the walls were painted. The floor was beaten earth, 0.05-0.10 m in depth. The number of rooms is uncertain. No remains have been found beneath

³¹² Nielsen 1987, fig. 84.

³¹³ Not yet published, but mentioned by E. Nielsen (The relationship between the workshop and the Lower Building at Poggio Civitate) at the conference "From huts to houses - transformation of ancient societies" in Rome, September 1997 (to be published in *OpRom*).

³¹⁴ The building was discussed by E. Nielsen (The relationship between the workshop and the Lower Building at Poggio Civitate) at the conference "From huts to houses - transformation of ancient societies in Rome, September 1997 (to be published in *OpRom*).

³¹⁵ Not yet published. For Monteriggioni see above.

³¹⁶ The building has only been preliminarily published, except for the architectural decoration (Rystedt 1983; Nielsen 1983, 6-10; Rystedt 1984; K.M. Philips Jr. *et al.* in *Case e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 69-98; Philips 1993, 51-78).

the northern flank of the Upper Building, and on the eastern flank the bedrock rises high and the area was totally destroyed by erosion. The excavators suggest that the buildings may have had two storeys: the second floor may have been used for habitation and the ground floor for storage (as seen from the large amount of pithoi inserted into the beaten earth floor). In and around these pithoi was a heavy concentration of carbon from the burnt wooden ridge beam.

The roof was tiled, and probably two-faced. Several finds of both cut out and relief modelled akroteria were made, placed in a longitudinal position:³¹⁷ at least three horses and riders,³¹⁸ probably five felines (some with wings);³¹⁹ unidentified animals;³²⁰ several types of volute akroteria;³²¹ a few fragments with a vegetal pattern;³²² and one arc pattern with a human and two animals, possibly to be interpreted as a Potnia Theron figure.³²³ A fragment of a raking sima with a painted cavetto (red), found north of the Upper Building, has been identified by Nancy Winter in 1997.³²⁴ Such raking simas (phototypes of the ones used on the Upper Building with the moulded cavettos) may have adorned the Lower Building.³²⁵ The canopic head antefixes may have belonged to either this building or the building found beneath the southern flank of the Upper Building (see above). Within the building rich finds were made: impasto and fine pottery (both local bucchero and Etrusco-Corinthian) but also imported pottery (Corinthian and Ionic bowls), ivory, bronzes (e.g. the bronze figurines of the wrestlers and the umpire), and jewellery. An EC or early MC Corinthian skyphos, dated to shortly before 600 B.C., were found lying on the floor of the building.³²⁶ The construction of the building is dated to c. 640-630 B.C.³²⁷ The earliest finds in the occupation layer date to 675-650 B.C. and from the latest finds it can be concluded that the Lower Building was destroyed by fire around 610-600 B.C. That this building was destroyed in the same fire that destroyed the South-East Building is clear, since joining fragments from both buildings have been found. The space in front of the building(s) must have served as a courtyard, thus the Lower Building could have been part of a complex similar to that of the Upper Building (though it is uncertain how the other early building(s) on the site is related to the Lower Building.

The Southern Building

³¹⁷ Rystedt 1983; Rystedt 1984.

³¹⁸ Rystedt 1983, fig. 36.

³¹⁹ Rystedt 1983, fig. 37.

³²⁰ Rystedt 1983, pls. 13 and 26.

³²¹ Rystedt 1983, fig. 38.

³²² Rystedt 1983, pl. 22.

³²³ Rystedt 1983, fig. 42.

³²⁴ Mentioned by E. Nielsen in his paper given at the conference "From huts to houses - transformation of ancient societies" in Rome, September 1997.

³²⁵ Another type of raking sima is suggested by K.M. Philips Jr. to have adorned the Lower Building (*Case e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 73, nos. 21-23).

³²⁶ L.R. Lacy in *Case e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 75, no. 3.30 (ill.); Philips 1993, 53, fig. 60.

³²⁷ K. Philips (1993, 51) even suggests a date as early as 675-650 B.C., since the earliest pottery found date to this period.

The Southern Building was located south of the southern flank, and oriented almost NE-SW (*Figs. B92-B93*).³²⁸ The date of this building is uncertain, and it is not clear how this building is related to the other buildings.

The Northern Building

The Northern Building was located north of the northern flank of the Upper Building (*Fig. B92 and Figs. B94-B95*).³²⁹ The building measured 16.25 x 7 m with foundation 0.75 m wide. It had three rooms in a row, and was oriented almost NW-SE. The building technique is similar to that of the other buildings on the site (the walls perhaps less substantial), but it is not possible to determine whether or not it was decorated with architectural terracottas. Because of the pottery recovered under the foundation walls the building has been dated to c. 600 B.C. The relationship to the other buildings, however, is not quite clear.

The Upper Building

Foundations of a large rectangular structure have been preserved (*Figs. B94-B95*).³³⁰ The building measured 60 x 61.85 m and was oriented almost NE-SW/NW-SE. It is thus the largest building so far excavated in Etruria. The complex consisted of a central courtyard, surrounded by rooms on all four flanks. On the northern flank were four rooms, on the western flank five, and on the southern flank seven rooms. On the eastern flank it is not possible to determine the number of rooms. The measurements of these rooms varied greatly. The largest rooms were the two large rooms on the northern flank. Inside the courtyard, on three sides (N, S, and E), was a portico supported by posts (postholes found), and a small structure was located within the courtyard on the eastern side. The walls of this were so light that it was probably not roofed. The room behind this enclosure was open towards the courtyard. In the northeastern corner was an extension with two rooms and in the southwestern corner was a long open passageway with walls on either side connecting the building to a southern room (4.5 x 5 m).³³¹ This passageway and room are interpreted as part of the defence system, since the corridor was open and since a large number of sling stones were located here. The southern room could have functioned as a sentry house. The inner wall was 1 m thick and preserved to a height of 1.85 m. Along the western flank of the building was the *fossa*, possibly also part of the defence system.

The foundations consisted of rubble tufa stones in a dry-wall technique. The foundations were 1.20 m wide at their base, and 0.90 m at their bearing surface. The surface was covered by a layer of broken tiles and large pithoi fragments, which served as a levelling course for the walls. The walls were made of *pisé* and mudbrick. In the northern wall a *pisé* wall was preserved to a height of 1.10 m (within the *agger*). On the inner surface it was covered by a thin layer of light ochre plaster. The wall on the

³²⁸ The building has only been preliminarily published in Nielsen 1983, 23-24, fig. 16.

³²⁹ Nielsen 1983, 10-15.

³³⁰ The excavations were begun in 1966 and were published in the *AJA* from 1967 onwards. For an overall view of the excavations see K.M. Philips *et al.* in *Case e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 64-154 (with further references); Philips 1993 (with a complete bibliography until 1993).

³³¹ E. Nielsen, 'Excavations at Poggio Civitate', *Studi e materiali* 6, 1991, esp. 245-250.

northern flank was reinforced by wooden posts, probably because it carried a larger weight (see below). At least some of the interior walls were a combination of *pisé* or mudbrick, also covered by a fine layer of ochre plaster. The *pisé* walls seems to have been made in layers.³³² The unit used in the building seems to have been the Italic foot of 27 cm (e.g. the tiles and the friezes were 54 cm that is 2 x 27 cm). The courtyard could be entered through a narrow passage in the western flank, and through a room in the northern flank. The floor was beaten earth.

The roof was two-faced and tiled. Since no oblique tiles were found the roofs must have been placed at different levels, and some of the flanks possibly had two floors. An enormous amount of architectural terracottas from the Upper Building was found: akroteria in the shape of statues (both seated and standing figures, warrior, animals (horses, felines, boars, cow, ram), and mythological creatures (such as sphinxes, griffins, gorgons)) sitting on the ridgepole,³³³ antepagmenta with gorgoneions,³³⁴ gorgoneion antefixes,³³⁵ friezes (banquets, horseraces, assemblies, and processions with chariots),³³⁶ lateral simas with feline spouts (on the lower side was a painted meander, 15 cm in width, thus the overhang was at least 15 cm),³³⁷ and raking simas with dogs and hares.³³⁸ A group of feline protomes may have belonged to the Upper Building, though it cannot be excluded that they decorated the Lower Building.³³⁹

That the architectural terracottas were locally made is attested by the find of a mould for a lateral sima female head,³⁴⁰ and clay analysis show that both the architectural terracottas and the pottery were made locally.

The reconstruction of the building and especially the placement of the architectural terracottas are difficult, since many were found in dumps, located primarily to the west of the building but also within the building.³⁴¹ However, the fragments found *in situ* suggest that the lateral simas were placed on the inside of the courtyard. The procession and horserace friezes were probably placed towards the courtyard, the banquet frieze on the outer northern side, while it is uncertain where the assembly frieze was placed. The gorgoneion antefixes seem to have been placed on the exterior northern side, and possibly also elsewhere. The gorgoneion antepagmenta were probably also placed on the gables of the

³³² For this see K.M. Philips Jr., 'Bryn Mawr College excavations in Tuscany, 1970', *AJA* 75, 1971, 258.

³³³ *Case e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 102-114; I. Edlund-Berry, *The seated and standing statue akroteria from Poggio Civitate (Murlo)*, *Archeologica* 96, Rome 1992.

³³⁴ *Case e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, no. 3.337 (and possibly also 3.336 (ill.)).

³³⁵ *Case e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 114-115.

³³⁶ *Case e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 122-127.

³³⁷ *Case e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 118-121.

³³⁸ *Case e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 116-118.

³³⁹ *Case e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 121-122 (with further references).

³⁴⁰ L.R. Lacy in *Case e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 119, 3.358 (ill.).

³⁴¹ For the placement of the different types of architectural terracottas see Damgaard Andersen 1990, 78; Philips 1993; M. von Mehren, 'The Murlo frieze plaques. Considerations on their distribution and number', in *DELICIAE FICTILES* 1993, 143.

northern flank, as were the raking simas. The seated and standing statue akroteria seem to have been placed on the northern flank, perhaps also on the other sides.

Apart from the architectural terracottas large quantities of pottery were found, mostly local fragments (both coarse ware and impasto, but also large amounts of fine bucchero), but also a few imported Greek fragments.

The Upper Building was built shortly after the destruction of the Lower Building, probably around 600 B.C. or in the early 6th century B.C. It was destroyed in the third quarter of the 6th century B.C., based on the finds of the latest Greek pottery (Laconian) found on the site. For some unknown reason the building was deliberately torn down, most of the architectural terracottas buried to the west of the building in the so-called dumps and an *agger* built over the western flank of the building (*Fig. B95*). The whole area was levelled and the remains that were not buried in the dump were scattered over a large area.

Interpretation: the South-East Building: the tiles laid out to dry, the terracotta mould, the crucible fragments, and the unworked or partially worked bone and antler clearly indicate that the building functioned as a workshop.

The Northern Building, the Southern Building, and the building beneath the Southern flank of the Upper Building: the function of these buildings is not clear, nor is the relationship between the buildings or their chronology. They may have been domestic or they may have had a function similar to that of the Lower Building.

The Lower Building: this can be interpreted as a rich aristocratic dwelling, possibly with a function similar to the one of the Upper Building. The finds (ivory, gold, bucchero cups etc.) suggest that we are dealing with buildings equalling the rich tombs known from, e.g. Palestrina from the same period.³⁴² The large amount of domestic/coarse ware pottery found also indicate that the building was used for habitation. It is possible that the building also functioned as a kind of meeting hall. The building may also have had an integrated sacred function, and a small bone woman may even have been used as a votive as may some of the small ivory animals and the ivory gorgoneion³⁴³ - on the other hand they may just have been manufactured at the site (in the South-East Building).

The Upper Building: the function/nature of this building has been widely debated.³⁴⁴ When discovered it was considered a sanctuary. The principal arguments in favour of this identification have been the size and nature of the building, the supposed sacred character of the architectural terracottas, especially the friezes, and the deliberate destruction of the site.³⁴⁵ The plan of the building itself does not resemble any of the other known temples with the exception of Narce, Monte Li Santi, which is much later. Otherwise the closest parallels are those of Montetosto near Cerveteri, zone F at

³⁴² Rystedt 1984.

³⁴³ See e.g. Philips 1993, figs. 115-122.

³⁴⁴ For a recent discussion of this problem see E. Nielsen & K. Philips. Jr. in *Casa e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 64-69; A. Rathje, 'Alcuni considerazioni sulle lastre di Poggio Civitate con figure femminili', in A. Rallo (ed.), *Le donne in Etruria*, Rome 1989; Philips 1993, 79-83.

³⁴⁵ This has recently been argued by Edlund 1987, 87-92, esp. 91-92.

Acquarossa, the two buildings at Lavinium (Vigna Nuova), the courtyard buildings at Satricum, and possibly the complex south of the cistern at Veii, Piazza d'Armi. The small structure on the eastern side of the courtyard is suggested to have been a kind of temple, but no finds support such an identification. Furthermore the structure probably was not roofed. The seated figures on the friezes have been taken to represent gods and goddesses, but magistrates or ancestors may be a more plausible interpretation. The human figure akroteria on the roof were probably also meant to represent ancestors.³⁴⁶ When the building was demolished (for whatever reason), the material was buried in several dumps, both within the building and outside. Edlund suggests that this was done as a sort of *damnatio memoriae*.³⁴⁷ However, much of the material was left where it fell, when the building was demolished, e.g. many of the architectural terracottas. None of the finds from Murlo can be said to have a definitely sacred character, such as, e.g. votive offerings, altars, or votive inscriptions. On the contrary, a large amount of domestic pottery/coarse ware etc. has been found, clearly signifying that a fairly large number of people must have lived here. The large amount of rich finds (metal, fine pottery etc.) and the elaborate architectural decoration of the building point to the high status of the owner, probably a local chieftain with a large household, hence the term "*palazzo*". On the other hand the complex may have had a sacred function integrated in the building. The spacious courtyard with porticos and the central geographical location of Murlo in Northern Etruria suggests that the Upper Building was also used as some kind of a meeting-hall for a Northern Etruscan league.³⁴⁸ Finally the deliberate burial of at least some of the architectural terracottas may suggest that this was done as a kind of sacred act.

Narce

Narce was one of the most important settlements in the Faliscan area. The site was primarily known from the vast cemeteries excavated in the late 19th century with material from the 7th century B.C. onwards.

Monte Li Santi-Le Rote

The site was located in a small valley by the river Treja at the foot of Monte Li Santi (*Figs. B96-B97*). In the late 19th century a few test trenches revealed a few bronzes, spindle whorls, pottery, and two fragment of architectural terracottas, among these a satyr head antefix of a Veian prototype, dated to 480-470 B.C.³⁴⁹ Until few years ago tufa blocks were visible in the area. In 1985 excavations were

³⁴⁶ Damgaard Andersen 1993b, 29.

³⁴⁷ For a discussion of this see Edlund 1987, 91; I. Edlund-Berry, 'Power and religion: how social change affected the emergence and collapse of power structures in central Italy', *Papers of the Fourth Conference of Italian Archaeology 2, The archaeology of power part 2*, 1991. For a critical comment see also P. Lulof, 'An early Etruscan terracotta workshop: the seated and standing statue akroteria from Poggio Civitate (Murlo)', *BaBesch* 70, 1994, 219.

³⁴⁸ Edlund 1987, 87-92; I. Edlund-Berry, 'Power and religion: how social change affected the emergence and collapse of power structures in central Italy', *Papers of the Fourth Conference of Italian Archaeology 2, The archaeology of power part 2*, 1991, 165; Philips 1993, 80-81.

³⁴⁹ Andr n 1940, 52, III.13, pl. 15.

resumed at the site.³⁵⁰ These have revealed part of the stone foundation for a large rectangular structure consisting of flanks (at least two) perpendicular to each other (approximately 32 x 38.5 m) and probably a central courtyard. The complex was oriented NNE-SSW and ESE-WNW. Only the stone foundations and part of the first course of the walls were preserved (on the western side), consisting of rectangular tufa blocks. In room C a number of tufa blocks probably originated from the walls. In the southwestern corner another wall construction can be seen (wall epsilon and epsilon'), probably a later reinforcement and enlargement of the wall.

The western wing consisted of five rooms. To the north was the large room A (13 x 7 m). In this a *pozzetto*, 55 cm in depth, made of tufa slabs, was found near the eastern wall. The *pozzetto* was covered with a "roof" of two rows of pan tiles and cover tiles. Near the *pozzo* was a rectangular altar, also constructed of tufa slabs and with a limestone cornice at the base. Between the altar and the *pozzo* was a deposit sealed by tufa blocks. This contained iron firedogs and iron pincers, a large impasto plate with a vertical rim, approximately half of the circumference deliberately cut off. A brazier was also found. A number of animal bones in black glazed cups, some in miniature, were found. In the northwestern corner was a small enclosure, which contained ceramic votives and a few other votives. In the southwestern corner, just outside room A, a votive deposit containing *ex-voto* was found, consisting of anatomical votives and terracotta figurines, the earliest of which were female figures seated on thrones, dated to the early 5th century B.C., and votive female heads (the earliest of which date to the early 5th century B.C.), terracotta statues (dated to the 3rd and 2nd centuries B.C.) and coins (wall theta) as well as two bovine skulls, protected by a series of tufa blocks in a circle. The votive deposit may have continued further south, outside room C. From room A was access to two narrow rooms (B and C), then to another large room D³⁵¹ and finally a small rectangular room E (4 x 5.5 m) with an elliptical kiln (2.35 x 1.19; max. pres. H 0.45 m). Room E was dated to the Late Archaic period. A channel made of tiles ran from room D through room E and out. The northern wing consisted of at least three rooms. The building is dated from the late 6th century to the 2nd century B.C.

The many traces of burning suggest that the building was destroyed by fire in the second century B.C.

Remains of an earlier phase have been found in the lowest strata, consisting of tufa blocks in connection with Late Orientalizing impasto fragments.

³⁵⁰ A.M. Lucia De Brolli, 'Narce (Com. di Mazzano Romano, Roma), *StEtr*, 55, 1989, 366-367; M.A. De Lucia Brolli, 'Un nuovo santuario a Narce sulla sponda del Treja (Loc. Monte Li Santi-Le Rote. Scavi 1985-1986)', *Civiltà dei falisci*, XV convegno di studi etruschi-Italici 1987, Florence 1990, 173-195; M.A. De Lucia Brolli, 'Narce (Viterbo). Località Monte Li Santi - Le Rote', *Bollettino di Archeologia* 3, 1990, 65-71; M.A. De Lucia Brolli, 'Narce (Com. di Mazzano Romano, Roma)', *StEtr* 58, 1993, 540-542; G. Benedetti & M.A. De Lucia Brolli, 'Narce (Com. di Mazzano Romano, Roma)', *StEtr* 61, 1996, 432-435.

³⁵¹ Room D was reused in the Hellenistic period.

A short distance to the east of the building another two kilns were excavated.³⁵² In this area was a large basin (H. 53; internal diam. at the inner bottom 32; external diam. c. 80 cm). Within this pebbles were found, probably for levigating clay. Finds of remains of tiles indicate that the kilns were used for firing tiles and possibly also terracotta figurines. The kilns and the basin are dated to the Late Archaic period.

Interpretation: the altar and the votive finds clearly identify the site as a sanctuary. The finds of the altar, the *pozzetto*, the firedog, animal bones and the impasto plate in room A suggest the preparation and sacrifice of meat. The votive deposit just outside room A suggest that the cult took place within room A and the votives at a later stage were placed in deposits outside room A. The deposits must have been sealed at the time of abandonment of the sanctuary, and tiles and tufa blocks from the building itself must have been used to seal the deposits. The plan of the building, however, suggests a function close to the "*palazzi*"

The main problem is the chronology. The material in the votive deposits dates to the 4th to the 2nd century B.C. (black glazed pottery, ex-voto etc.) and some to the early 5th century B.C. (terracotta figurines and votive heads). The earlier finds (bucchero etc.) were found mostly in lower strata, belonging to an earlier phase, or outside the rooms, especially in connection to the walls zeta and epsilon. The date of the building is uncertain, though at least room E belonged to the late Archaic period. The remains from the Late Orientalizing period may have belonged either to an earlier building (sacred?) or to tombs.

Nepi and its surrounding area

Recent excavations at Nepi have revealed Archaic settlement remains, among these a drainage system (*Fig. B27*).³⁵³

At several sites in the vicinity evidence of Archaic settlement have been found; one c. 5 km north of Nepi at the location Tenuta Franca,³⁵⁴ and one at Castel S. Elia, c. 2 km northeast of Nepi.³⁵⁵ At Castel S. Elia remains of a structure in tufa blocks have been found associated with impasto fragments.

Interpretation: until further excavation/publication the function of these buildings cannot be determined.

³⁵² For details on the kilns see G. Benedetti & M.A. De Lucia Brolli, 'Narce (Com. di Mazzano Romano, Roma)', *StEtr* 61, 1996, 434-435.

³⁵³ C. Edwards, C. Malone & S. Stoddart, 'Reconstruction a gateway city: the place of Nepi in the study of south-eastern Etruria', in N. Christie (ed.), *Settlement and economy in Italy 1500 BC - AD 1500, Papers of the fifth conference of Italian archaeology*, Oxbow Monographs 41, 1995, 434.

³⁵⁴ The site is only preliminarily published. No plan or photograph has been published (G. Cifani & M. Munzi, 'Considerazioni sugli insediamenti in area falisca: i periodi arcaico e tardoantico', in N. Christie (ed.), *Settlement and economy in Italy 1500 BC - AD 1500, Papers of the fifth conference of Italian archaeology*, Oxbow Monographs 41, 1995, 388-389).

³⁵⁵ The site is only preliminarily published. No plan or photograph has been published (G. Cifani & M. Munzi, 'Considerazioni sugli insediamenti in area falisca: i periodi arcaico e tardoantico', in N. Christie (ed.), *Settlement and economy in Italy 1500 BC - AD 1500, Papers of the fifth conference of Italian archaeology*, Oxbow Monographs 41, 1995, 390).

Orvieto

Orvieto lies in central Etruria, on the summit of a large tufa plateau (c. 80 ha.) (*Fig. B98*). The identification of the site has been much debated, but several indications point to Volsinii, one of the most important Etruscan centres.³⁵⁶

The main part of the finds falls between the 6th and the 3rd century B.C.

A large number of architectural terracottas have been found in Orvieto and just outside Orvieto, but only few can be related to buildings.³⁵⁷

Belvedere

The first finds were made in 1828 during road construction work. The site was excavated in 1920-1924 and again in 1930-1933. The site was located at the north-east end of the plateau of Orvieto. A large building (16.90/16.30 x 21.91 m) with a precinct in front was excavated (*Figs. B99-B100*).³⁵⁸ The building was oriented towards the SE. Before the construction of the building was begun part of the bedrock was removed to form a platform for the rear part of the building. The foundations consisted of large rectangular tufa blocks, the lowest course of which was placed in shallow trenches cut into the bedrock. This course followed the slope of the bedrock in a step-like manner. On this base was laid the upper courses. The spaces within the masonry grid were filled with packed earth; in the case of deep cavities (in the south and west) this earth was sealed at the top of each layer with chipped stone. The stereobate consisted of four perimeter walls, none of which were preserved in their entire length nor for more than two courses in height. However, the placing of the walls can be concluded from the trenches dug in the bedrock. Thus it is clear that the shape was not completely rectangular, but that the northeastern wall tapered towards the south. The few fragments of the interior walls and foundation trenches point to a wall dividing the building laterally into two parts, the rear part (11.36 m long) of which again was divided longitudinally into three sections, the central section being wider (5.48 m) than the lateral ones (3.80 m). The front part was 10.55 m long. A few bases found in the front part of the building, roughly rectangular in shape, have been interpreted as column bases. Four large stone column drums (0.88-1.00 m in diameter) have been found north of the building.³⁵⁹ Four columns have been reconstructed in the front, and another two columns behind the two central front columns.³⁶⁰ The columns were not placed in alignment with the cella walls, but with equal intervals (the interaxial distance between the two rows of columns was 6.20; the distance between the second row the exterior of the front wall 3.55 m). Projecting from each corner of the front of the building

³⁵⁶ For a summary of this problem see Steingraber 1981, 274-75.

³⁵⁷ Stopponi 1993.

³⁵⁸ Pernier & Stefani 1925; L. Pernier & E. Stefani, 'Il tempio etrusco-italico di Orvieto', *Dedalo* 6, 1925-1926, 137-164; A. Minto, 'Orvieto. Scavi governativi al temio etrusco di Belvedere', *NSc* 1934, 67-99; Andrén 1940, 157-159; G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 80-83, no. 4.7; Rowe 1989, 30-38; Nielsen & Poulsen 1992, 131. For sanctuaries in Orvieto in general see Roncalli 1985.

³⁵⁹ Pernier & Stefani 1925, 139-140.

³⁶⁰ This reconstruction is, however, not certain. For a discussion of the number and arrangement of the columns

were two walls, placed at a lower depth than the rear part of the building. These have been interpreted as foundation walls for an entrance way. The base of the platform was probably decorated with a profiled *nenfro* moulding, since such fragments were found.³⁶¹ Fragments of poorly fired mudbricks probably originated from the superstructure of the walls.³⁶² These walls as well as the columns were covered with plaster, painted white and red.³⁶³ A staircase was placed in front of the podium (6.15 m deep and 14.50 m wide).

The roof was two-faced and tiled. The inclination of the first roof is unknown, but revetments of the later phase show an inclination of 17°. ³⁶⁴ Judging from the architectural terracottas the gables of the Archaic building must have been open, and thus probably recessed. Near the building a few Archaic architectural terracottas were found: a satyr akroterion,³⁶⁵ a fragment of an antepagmentum with a horse,³⁶⁶ a painted palmette antefix,³⁶⁷ three moulds of male and female figures,³⁶⁸ and a mould for a female antefix.³⁶⁹ These architectural terracottas can be dated to the early 5th century B.C., some possibly slightly later. The building itself seems by most scholars to be dated to the first quarter of the 5th century B.C. The majority of the architectural terracottas and the other types of material found date to the late 5th century/early 4th century B.C., thus pointing to a reconstruction/repair of the roof. The site seems to have been destroyed by fire in the early 3rd century B.C.

The precinct wall was primarily preserved on the southwestern side (c. 33 m long), and a short fragment of the wall in alignment with the front wall of the building on the western side, probably originally attached to the building. It can be reconstructed as trapezoidal in plan, extending from the front side of the building towards the southeast.

On the northern and northwestern side of the building (outside the precinct) were two basins, one circular and one rectangular (date unknown, but by most scholars considered contemporary with the building, especially since they also were oriented towards the SE). They probably functioned as cisterns.

Several objects were found, among them black and grey bucchero, Attic black figured and red figured pottery, black glazed pottery, loomweights, lamps, a small base with a dedication ("Larth Paithunas Prezu dedicated this") (dated to the second half of the 6th century B.C.),³⁷⁰ a serpentine

see Rowe 1989, 38.

³⁶¹ Pernier & Stefani 1925, fig. 24; Minto 1934, fig. 6.

³⁶² S. Stopponi in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 81.

³⁶³ Rowe 1989, 36.

³⁶⁴ S. Stopponi in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 81.

³⁶⁵ Andrén 1940, pl. 63:206. It is claimed in Andrén 1940, 170, I:2 and by S. Stopponi in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 83 that the fragment is part of an akroterion but nothing in e.g. the size indicates that it is not an antefix (H. 36.5 cm).

³⁶⁶ Andrén 1940, pl. 63:203.

³⁶⁷ Andrén 1940, 170, I:3.

³⁶⁸ Andrén 1940, pls. 63:205, 207.

³⁶⁹ Andrén 1940, pl. 63:208.

³⁷⁰ G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 83, no. C; Roncalli 1994, 105 (he dates the base to the early 5th

cippus with a thunderbolt in relief, an inscribed *poculum* to Tinia Calusna, dated to the 3rd century B.C. (i.e. a chthonic aspect),³⁷¹ and a bronze statuette of Minerva, probably to be dated in the 4th century B.C.³⁷² Some of these finds were placed in a *cono di terra*, probably to be considered a votive deposit.³⁷³ The sanctuary is by most scholars considered dedicated to Tinia, but whether this was also the case in the Archaic period is uncertain.

Vigna Grande

The site is located west of Belvedere.³⁷⁴ A architectural terracottas were found: a fragment of a frieze with a man playing a lyre, possibly from a banquet frieze, dated to 530-520 B.C.³⁷⁵ and five fragments of a plaque, probably an antepagmentum, with a gigantomachy, dated to the late 6th/early 5th centuries B.C.³⁷⁶ No remains of walls were found.

San Giovanni

Several architectural terracottas were found at an excavation in the 1870s (*Fig. B98,8*), a few of which were Archaic:³⁷⁷ a head of a satyr, possibly from an antepagmentum or akroterion³⁷⁸ a small head of a youth from an akroterion or antepagmentum,³⁷⁹ and a small head of a woman.³⁸⁰ These fragments can be dated to the early 5th century B.C. Together with these fragments an inscription *tinia tinsvil* (*CIE* 4919) was found, a travertine column, and a Doric capital. No walls were found.

Piazza Buzi

A few architectural terracottas were found, dated to the Late Archaic period: an akroterion (?) with a satyr and maenad³⁸¹ and a small satyr head, probably from an antefix with a satyr and maenad.³⁸²

Piazza Angelo

A female head antefix was found, dated to the Late Archaic period.³⁸³

Palazzo Malvolti

century B.C.).

³⁷¹ Very few of these objects are dated and no photos have been published.

³⁷² Pernier & Stefani 1925, 143, fig. 8; S. Stopponi in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 83; Rowe 1989, 33. The statuette is not dated but judging from the photo published by Pernier and Stefani it must belong in the 4th century B.C.

³⁷³ Pernier & Stefani 1925, 151-155; S. Stopponi in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 83.

³⁷⁴ Andrén 1940, 187-188 (mentions only later finds); G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 68; Stopponi 1993; G. Colonna, 'Brandelli di una gigantomachia tardo-archaica da un tempio etrusco', in *DELICIAE FICTILES* 1993, 147-152.

³⁷⁵ Stopponi 1993, fig. 1.

³⁷⁶ Stopponi 1993, figs. 2-4; G. Colonna, 'Brandelli di una gigantomachia tardo-archaica da un tempio etrusco', in *DELICIAE FICTILES* 1993, figs. 1-4.

³⁷⁷ Andrén 1940, 157-59; G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 80, no. 4.6.

³⁷⁸ Andrén 1940, 158, pl. 58:190; G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 80, no. 4.6 (ill.).

³⁷⁹ Andrén 1940, 158, no. 2.

³⁸⁰ Andrén 1940, 159, no. 3.

³⁸¹ Stopponi 1993, fig. 7.

³⁸² Stopponi 1993, figs. 8-9.

³⁸³ Stopponi 1993, 157.

In the NW part of town, underneath the Palzzzo Malvolti, was found a *pozzo*/deposit with bucchero, Attic red figured pottery, tiles, antefixes, and revetments.³⁸⁴ At least some of the antefixes were Archaic (an Archeloo or a satyr and another bearded man).

Campo della Fiera

The site was located south of Orvieto,³⁸⁵ in the vicinity of a cemetery.³⁸⁶ The excavation in 1876 revealed a wall of large tufa blocks, 1.5 m high. On either side of the wall several architectural terracottas from the Archaic period and later were found. The Archaic architectural terracottas can be divided into two phases: phase 1 (500-480 B.C.):³⁸⁷ an akroterion with a three-headed demon, possibly Geryoneus,³⁸⁸ a gorgoneion antefix,³⁸⁹ a female antefix.³⁹⁰ Phase 2 (480-470 B.C.): a female akroterion,³⁹¹ and a female head, possibly a satyr-maenad antefix or akroterion.³⁹²

Besides the architectural terracottas, a few terracotta statuettes and several loomweights were found. Some of the statuettes were claimed to be Archaic, but they all seem to date to a later period.³⁹³

The building seems to have been violently destroyed.

Cannicella

The site was excavated in 1884, and excavations were resumed in 1977 (*Fig. B101*).³⁹⁴ Remains of one or more buildings were found. The structures were found in a cemetery and the tombs were located to the east and west of the excavated area.

³⁸⁴ Andrén 1940, 156.

³⁸⁵ Fiorelli, 'Orvieto', *NSc* 1877, 146-147; 'R. Commissario, Orvieto - a) Tombe scoperte nel terreno Baiocchini, fuori Porta Maggiore', *NSc* 1887, 87-88; Andrén 1940, 190-192; Winter 1981, 148; G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 98; Edlund 1987, 78 and 80; *Welt der Etrusker* 1988, 299-305; V. Kästner, 'Terrecotte architettoniche da Campo della Fiera presso Orvieto', in *Gens antiquissima Italia. Antichità dall'Umbria a Budapest e Cracovia*, Città di Castello 1989, 98-109.

Unfortunately, only a preliminary report of the excavation has been published without plans or photographs.

³⁸⁶ A short notice in *NSc* 1877, 90 seems to discuss the finds from Campo della Fiera. In this report it is mentioned that tombs were found in the vicinity.

³⁸⁷ Roncalli 1985, 55-73 (especially p. 56).

³⁸⁸ *Welt der Etrusker* 1988, D 4.1.2 (ill.).

³⁸⁹ *Welt der Etrusker* 1988, D 4.1.1 (ill.).

³⁹⁰ Andrén 1940, pl. 72:242.

³⁹¹ *Welt der Etrusker* 1988, D 4.1.5 (ill.).

³⁹² Andrén 1940, pl. 72:240.

³⁹³ All fragments were brought to Berlin. Most of these are still here, but a few are lost. These are mentioned in *Welt der Etrusker* 1988, 299-300, but not published. The architectural terracottas have the inv. nos. TC 7555-7561, the votive terracottas inv. nos. TC 7535-7554 and 7562-7581. None of the votives seem to date to the Archaic period. I would like to thank

V. Kästner from the Pergamon Museum for this information.

³⁹⁴ R. Mancini, 'Orvieto', *NSc* 1884, 384-392; 418-421; R. Mancini, 'Orvieto', *NSc* 1885, 15-17; Andrén 1940, 188-189; Andrén 1967; Pfiffig 1975, 65-68; *Mostra degli scavi archeologici alla Cannicella di Orvieto, Campagna 1977*, Orvieto 1978; G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 116-121; *Cannicella* 1987; Edlund 1987, 70; F. Roncalli, 'Le strutture del santuario e le tecniche edilizie', in *Cannicella* 1987, 47-60; Stopponi 1991; S. Stopponi in *Antichità dall'Umbria a New York*, Gens antiquissima Italiae, New York Grey Art Gallery 9 settembre - 2 novembre 1991, Perugia 1991, 261-266 (ill.); Prayon 1993b, esp. 8-17 and 24-28; Stopponi 1993; Roncalli 1994.

The foundation walls were found on a 10 m broad terrace facing south. During the 1884 excavation a long retaining wall (at least 50 m long; four courses of tufa blocks have been preserved) and several basins and channels were found. Water was lead through the retaining wall through a 5.4 m long subterranean channel to a basin (1.2 x 1 x 0.95 m) of tufa plaques. When excavated this was full of ashes. To the right of the basin was a smaller basin, from which a channel ran along the retaining wall and between this and the retaining wall was a narrow tufa platform. At the east end a trapezoidal room was found, oriented NE-SW. The large wall to the north was constructed in large tufa ashlar blocks with more irregular stones in between, in an *murs a piliers* technique. The blocks were placed at irregular intervals, between 0.60 - 1.60 m, and were preserved (from the foundation) up to 2.40 m. The new Italian excavations have reopened the eastern end of the old excavation, thus revealing another two walls parallel to the northeastern wall of the trapezoidal room, also in a *murs a piliers* technique. These were 8 m long and created two rooms next to the trapezoidal room, the first 4.50 m wide, the second 4.20 m wide. These walls were also preserved to a maximum height of 2.40 m. Within the first room a rectangular basin and a *pozzo* were found. In the second room was a channel and a basin. Comparing the plans of the old excavations and the new excavations, the trapezoidal room may in fact not be trapezoidal at all. In the new excavation drawing the wall nearest the retaining wall is parallel to this, but in the old drawing it was diagonal. The diagonal wall to the SSE, excavated during the old excavations, may in fact be a later wall or belong to the channel, which was preserved to the east. Instead it seems much more likely to reconstruct a rectangular room parallel to the other two rooms, since a new stretch of wall was found during the new excavations (*Fig. B101a*).

Further to the east walls of a later period were found. Among these a small altar was found, probably dated to the 5th century B.C.³⁹⁵

The German excavations to the west revealed another room (this is not on the plan *Fig. B101*).³⁹⁶ The find of a black glazed bowl *in situ* suggest that the long retaining wall should be dated to the 5th century at the earliest, and more probably in the 4th century B.C. and this is thus also the earliest date for the western room.³⁹⁷

Tiles (among these a painted eaves tile) and several architectural terracottas were found: an akroterion (warrior),³⁹⁸ female antefixes,³⁹⁹ fragments of *nimbus*, and a fragment of a frieze with a chariot scene, dated to the early 5th century B.C., and later architectural terracottas. The exact location of the antefixes from the old excavation is not known, but they were probably found near the first (western) room, while the ones from the new excavations were found in the vicinity of the so-called

³⁹⁵ Roncalli 1994, 103-117 (Euwe-Beaufort 1985, 102 dates it to the 6th century B.C.).

³⁹⁶ Prayon 1993b, Abb. 4.

³⁹⁷ Prayon 1993b, 11, Abb. 9.

³⁹⁸ Stopponi 1991; S. Stopponi in *Antichità dall'Umbria a New York*, Gens antiquissima Italiae, New York Grey Art Gallery 9 settembre - 2 novembre 1991, Perugia 1991, 261-266 (ill.); Stopponi 1993, 160, fig. 10.

³⁹⁹ Several others of this type are found within Orvieto, but they cannot be connected to any building (Stopponi 1993, 157-158).

trapezoidal room.⁴⁰⁰ Exactly which rooms were covered with a roof is not quite clear, but at least the trapezoidal room was. A fragment of a possible terracotta capital from the same period was also found.⁴⁰¹ The building should thus be dated to the early 5th century B.C.

A large number of votive offerings were found consisting of bronze and terracotta figurines. A few date to the 6th and 5th centuries B.C., among these a statuette of Herce, and a schematic bronze figurine, but the majority date from the 4th and 3rd centuries B.C.⁴⁰² Besides these terracotta altars (6th - 1st centuries B.C.)⁴⁰³ and several water-channels and cisterns were found. A votive inscription to Vei on a bronze plaque was found. The most important find was the so-called *Venere di Cannicella*, dated to approximately 530-500 B.C. (*Fig. B102*).⁴⁰⁴ The statue shows a nude marble goddess, a Greek kouros turned into a naked woman. Besides this statue other fragments of statues were found.⁴⁰⁵

The site was thus probably in use from the mid-6th to the 1st centuries B.C.

Crocefisso cemetery: a fragment of an eaves tile was found here.⁴⁰⁶

Interpretation: Belvedere: the evidence suggests that the sanctuary was dedicated to Minerva and Tinia, but this evidence is all late, and we do not know if both, one or any of these gods/goddesses were worshipped in the Archaic period. Other scholars have suggested Ceres, Liber, and Libera.⁴⁰⁷ San Giovanni: the votive inscription (though later) suggests that a sanctuary was located here or in the vicinity. The Archaic architectural terracottas may have belonged to this though this is uncertain. Vigna Grande, Piazza Buzi, Piazza Angelo, Palazzo Malvolti: since no remains of walls were found, it cannot be determined to what type of building the architectural terracottas belonged. Campo della Fiera: the site is usually identified with a sanctuary, and the votive terracottas confirm this identification for the later (Hellenistic) period. Some scholars have even suggested that Campo della Fiera should be *Fanum Voltumnae*.⁴⁰⁸ The site, however, is a problematic candidate for a sanctuary, since it is so badly published. On the basis of these few pieces of information it is not possible securely to identify the function of the Archaic building, though a temple is possible. The find of nearby tombs also makes it possible that it was a sanctuary within a cemetery or a funerary building. N. Winter thinks that it cannot be a temple *but rather a private house or even a small factory*.⁴⁰⁹

⁴⁰⁰ For these see Prayon 1993b, 24-28.

⁴⁰¹ Prayon 1993b, 28, Abb. 12-13.

⁴⁰² Unfortunately the exact location of these finds is unknown. See Andrén 1967, 63-76.

⁴⁰³ Andrén 1967, 52-58.

⁴⁰⁴ See also Pfiffig 1975, 265-266. There has been a long discussion as to the identification and nature of this figure - see most recently G. Colonna, 'I culti del santuario della Cannicella', in *Cannicella* 1987, 11-26; M. Cristofani, 'La "Venere" della Cannicella', in *Cannicella* 1987, 27-39.

⁴⁰⁵ Andrén 1967, 50-52.

⁴⁰⁶ Andrén 1940, 157 (with further references).

⁴⁰⁷ Nielsen & Poulsen 1992, 131.

⁴⁰⁸ F. Coarelli in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 98 (with further references).

⁴⁰⁹ Winter 1981, 148.

Cannicella: the votive finds and the altars show that the site was a sanctuary. The exact function of the building (or buildings) is, however, not clear. Whether or not the marble statue should be interpreted as a cult statue or a votive statue is uncertain (for a discussion of this see the discussion on cult statues in chapter 5). The statue seems to suggest that the cult was connected to fertility, although the statuette cannot be named. The votive inscription suggests that the sanctuary was dedicated to Vei.

Crocefisso cemetery: the tile may have belonged to a funerary building, though this is uncertain.

Podere Tartuchino

The site was located on a small promontory, on the east slopes of the deeply incised valley of Fosso dell'Asinarco (*Fig. B103*).⁴¹⁰ During the English Albega Valley/Ager Cosanus survey in 1983 a large building was discovered, and it was excavated in 1985 and 1986. The building had two phases: Phase I (*Figs. B104-B105*): this consisted of a rectangular, slightly trapezoidal building with one room. The room measured 12.20 x 5.80 m, and it was oriented E-W. The foundations and walls consisted of *galestro* pebbles and stones of uneven size (up to 40 cm) with a clay binding. The thickness of the walls varied between 50-60 cm. The core of the wall was often packed with smaller stones, while greater care was taken with the facing of the walls. Some parts of the walls seem to have been constructed in mudbricks or *pisé*. Two metres south of the building was a series of six postholes (diam. between 8 and 20 cm). These must have supported a portico, 2 m wide. A posthole within the building possibly also belonged to this phase. The floor was beaten earth. No hearth was located, but it is possible that the hearth of phase II was also in use in phase I. The entrance has not been located, but was probably on the southern side. The roof was tiled. If the post within the room belonged to this period, it must have carried the central beam, and the position of it would suggest an asymmetrical roof. The excavators suggest that the gable was constructed with a king-post and queen-posts.⁴¹¹

The phase is dated to the second half of the 6th century B.C.

Phase II (*Figs. B106-B108*): two sub-phases can be detected (phase II and IIa), but only in its latest phase (IIa) the structure of the building is clear. The room of phase I was reused. The size was more than doubled with two rooms to the west and one to the east. The room to the east (A) was 6 x 6 m and had its entrance (the cobbled doorstep was 80 cm wide) at the west end of wall 3. Wall 2 was extended to the south (17.80 m), enclosing a courtyard (not paved). The stone wall of this enclosure was preserved up to 0.60 m. If rectangular the courtyard would have had an area of some 580 m². The room of phase I (now room C) was reduced in size to 11.90 x 6 m by the construction of wall 6. This created a narrow corridor on the eastern side, B. The entrance to room C was on the south (wall 7). Room C may have been partially divided by a partition wall (unit 276). To the west another corridor was added (D), 50 cm wide, and rooms E (4.20 x 6 m) and F (5.40 x 5.40 m). The portico was no

⁴¹⁰ Perkins & Attolino 1992.

⁴¹¹ Perkins further suggests *a collar beam upon a tie beam* (Perkins & Attolino 1992, 111). Naturally the king-post and the queen-posts would have rested on a tie beam, but how a collar beam can be placed upon a tie beam I do not quite understand. No collar beam can be seen in the reconstruction drawing. For a discussion of the gable construction see chapter 4.

longer in use. The foundations and the walls were similar to phase I, except that the stones were more even in size (c. 30 cm) and the course more accurately laid. Within room C a hearth was found. The walls seem to have been constructed mainly in stone, and the walls placed close together in the two corridors made the building capable of bearing a heavier roof. Large sherds of pithoi were occasionally placed between the stones. While the clay bounding of phase I was clean, the clay used in phase II included ceramic sherds. The foundations were probably placed in foundation trenches, while this was not detectable for phase I. The floor was beaten earth. The roof was tiled and in this phase probably two-faced and symmetrical. The excavators suggest that the east gable may have been hipped, because tiles in this end were found in an east-west direction.⁴¹² Since no oblique tiles were found, this is hardly likely.⁴¹³ A much more probable solution is a recessed roof.⁴¹⁴ The charcoal imprint of rafters in the floor suggests a distance of c. 50 cm between the rafters, which would correspond to the width of the tiles.⁴¹⁵ Within the building were several postholes. These probably functioned as supports for the structure, especially the roof. Near the centre of room C a large pithos was embedded in the floor (unit 200). The base of the pithos had a small circular hole. Southwest of this another pithos, standing on the floor, was found, also with a hole in the base. The phase is dated to the first half of the 5th century B.C.

The building was destroyed during a fire (called phase III by the excavators) (*Fig. B109*). Charcoal and tile layers were found in room A and C. The collapse is dated to the late 4th century B.C.

Regarding the roof of both phases only pan tiles and cover tiles were found, thus the excavators suggest that the ridge was covered with a combination of pan tiles and cover tiles (*Fig. B105 and Fig. B108*).

During the excavations a large amount of domestic pottery was found (coarseware, coarse cream ware, domestic ware, bucchero, and fine creamware (*ceramica acroma*)), thus both fine tableware and coarser pots for cooking, food preparation, storage etc. Besides iron nails, a small fragment of an *aes rude*, two beads, and a loomweight were also found.

Interpretation: the isolated location of the building as well as the finds clearly show that the building must have been a farmhouse, probably producing at least wine and grain. No clear evidence of stables was found. The large courtyard of phase II, however, would indicate a large number of animals.

In room A pithoi and one loomweight were found, suggesting that the room functioned as storage and possibly also the place of a loom. The size and shape of room B suggest that it was also used for storage. The large hearth and the find of both domestic and fine table ware pottery in room C point to this room as the central living room. The large pithos was probably used for wine production,⁴¹⁶ and a large number of grape pips were found in this room. Two stone footings and a post (unit 257) are

⁴¹² Perkins & Attolini 1992, 116-117.

⁴¹³ The excavators point to parallels in Caeretan tombs, such as T. della Nave, but since these all represent thatched roofs, this parallel is hardly relevant (see chapter 3).

⁴¹⁴ Such as can be seen on a number of models, e.g. the one from Palermo, cat. no. 28 (*Fig. A27*).

⁴¹⁵ Perkins & Attolini 1992, 117.

suggested by the excavators to have been used as part of the supporting structure for a beam-press or a trading through. Spikelets of spelt were recovered from the fill of posthole 257, which suggests that food was prepared in the room (since spelt were only roasted and stripped prior to cooking). The small postholes may have been used for some kind of furniture. Sleeping areas were probably in room A, B, and E. Thus, the rooms seem to have had more than one function. According to the excavators several other such farmhouses have been located in the area, but not (yet?) excavated.⁴¹⁷

Poggio Buco

The site was located on the western part of a tufa hill, whose eastern part was called Le Sparne (*Fig. B110*).⁴¹⁸ Traces of an Etruscan town (approximately 9 ha.) have been registered, though badly damaged by modern agriculture.⁴¹⁹

Poggio Buco seems to have been uninhabited from ca. 550 B.C. until the Hellenistic period. During the excavation from 1896 to 1898, in the northeastern end of Le Sparne, parts of a town wall and a road with small structures along leading to a paved open area were found. Behind this was a building with tufa foundations and walls of mudbrick or *pisé* (*Fig. B111*). The building was severely destroyed (only scattered tufa blocks were found) and it was not possible to reconstruct the plan. Near the building were two *pozzi* with plaster on the walls, connected with each other by an underground *cuniculum*. Another *pozzo* was found on the *piazza* in front of the building and other *pozzi* were located nearby (*Fig. B112*). Tiles of different sizes were found. Early Archaic architectural terracottas were found in connection to the building and in the *pozzi*. It is thus very likely that all the architectural terracottas originated from this building. Several architectural terracottas were found.⁴²⁰ The Archaic terracottas consisted of a fragment of a horse (probably an akroterion or from a pediment),⁴²¹ fragments of a lateral sima with a feline spout and a scar for a (human?) head at the left,⁴²² fragments of a raking sima,⁴²³ and four different types of friezes (stags and griffins; riders galloping; processions of warriors and a chariot; and fragments of an unidentified scene with two women).⁴²⁴

According to Bartoloni⁴²⁵ there is a stylistic difference as well as a difference in size between the friezes. The animals and the riders belong to one group (the smaller friezes), and the chariots and

⁴¹⁶ See Perkins & Attolino 1992, 120-123 for a discussion of this.

⁴¹⁷ Perkins & Attolini 1992, 124.

⁴¹⁸ Pellegrini 1898; Andrén 1940, 76-79, *NCG* 1966, cat. nos. H 261-262; Shoe Merrit 1970, 18-20; Damgaard Andersen 1990, 81-83; Damgaard Andersen 1993a, 85; Bartoloni 1992.

It has previously been suggested that Poggio Buco should be identified with the ancient Statonia - for a discussion of this see Bartoloni 1992, 12 n. 28.

⁴¹⁹ According to Judson & Hemphill 1981 only 3.8 ha.

⁴²⁰ Most of these are preserved at Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek in Copenhagen, and a few in Munich and Florence.

⁴²¹ Pellegrini 1898, fig. 4; Andrén 1940, 77. no. 3.

⁴²² Andrén 1940, pls. D:3 and 25:92; Damgaard Andersen 1990, 81-83, fig. 40.

⁴²³ Andrén 1940, 77, no. 2.

⁴²⁴ Andrén 1940, pls. 25; 89-91, p. 79, no. 7; Bartoloni 1992.

⁴²⁵ Bartoloni 1992, 15-25.

hoplites and the frieze with the two women (the smaller friezes) to another. Bartoloni further argues that the Archaic architectural terracottas should be divided into two phases: an early phase dated to the late 7th/early 6th century B.C. and a later phase, dated to c. 560 B.C. The horse akroterion and possibly the small friezes with the animals and riders belong to the early phase. To the second phase belong the larger friezes. According to Bartoloni the smaller friezes could also belong to this period. To which phase she refers the lateral and raking simas is not clear. I have previously argued that all the terracottas should be dated to the early 6th century B.C.⁴²⁶ To Bartoloni's earliest phase belongs only the horse fragment with certainty. Considering that this is now lost and only an old photograph of it has been published I believe this is too meagre evidence to postulate two phases.

Besides the architectural terracottas Pellegrini mentions other finds that he considers Archaic (found within and outside the *pozzi*). They consisted of bucchero and terracotta statuettes described as animal heads, among them tigers (!), and *un frammento in terracotta rappresentante ad alto rilievo la testa diadematata e il collo di una divinità femminile, con le trecce spioventi ai lati del viso, fatte a mo' di spina di pesce*.⁴²⁷

From the 3rd century B.C. onwards votive finds were numerous and consisted of many terracotta statuettes.⁴²⁸

Thus the finds fall in two chronological groups: 7th - 6th centuries and 3rd - 1st centuries B.C., as do the tombs.

In the 1980s excavations at Poggio Buco were resumed.⁴²⁹ c. 150 m² were excavated. These have shown that the site was used in the Bronze Age (postholes for huts and an *agger*) and again from the late 8th century B.C. The site was abandoned from the mid-6th century to the Hellenistic period. The building published by Pellegrini was reexcavated as well as other structures on the plateau. Unfortunately the monumental building was severely damaged, and it was not possible to reconstruct the plan.

Interpretation: the monumental building has been identified by Pellegrini as a temple.⁴³⁰ Because of the preliminary nature of Pellegrini's report, the lack of photographs of the finds, the lack of exact locations and strata of the finds, and the destruction by ploughing, I do not think, it is possible to conclude that the building was a temple. Since the Archaic female statuette is not illustrated, I believe that this is poor evidence for an Archaic cult. Pellegrini's description may just as well refer to a Hellenistic female statuette, or - as suggested by Bartoloni - a female head antefix.⁴³¹ Only for the

⁴²⁶ I have argued for this early date in Damgaard Andersen 1990.

⁴²⁷ Pellegrini 1898, 439.

⁴²⁸ Pellegrini 1898, 439-440.

⁴²⁹ These have unfortunately not been published except for a short notice (M. Michelucci, 'I ritrovamenti di Poggio Buco', *Archeologia Viva*, anno 9, n.s. no. 28, 1992, 78). The excavations are also mentioned in Bartoloni 1992.

⁴³⁰ Pellegrini 1898, 431.

⁴³¹ Bartoloni 1992, 15.

second period (3rd - 1st centuries B.C.) does the identification as a temple seems reasonable due to the statuettes. The *pozzi* seem to have been ordinary wells.

Bartoloni has suggested that the building could have had a public function, though it is not quite clear whether she considers it a "*palazzo*" or a temple.

The smaller buildings were suggested by Pellegrini to be *botthege*, while Bartoloni, more likely, has suggested that they were small modest domestic buildings. Based on the new excavations Bartoloni suggests that they had foundations of large tufa chips and had tiled roofs. The buildings seem to have been spread around the plateau without any fixed plan.

Poggio Civitella

Poggio Civitella was located near Montalcino on a plateau (661 m above sea level), surrounded by the rivers Orcia, dell'Asso and Ombrone.⁴³² The top of the plateau was levelled artificially, and the site was enclosed by a circular "wall" (diam. c. 30 m, 4 m in thickness), made of earth and stones.

Excavations began in 1993. The material found belonged to two distinct periods: the second half of the 6th century B.C. and the late 4th/3rd centuries B.C. The excavations were continued on the slopes of the hill, on a series of artificial terraces. On one of the higher terraces concentrations of stones were located. A surface excavation revealed part of a perimeter wall and within this remains of buildings (stones from walls, tiles, impasto and bucchero).

Interpretation: it is suggested by the excavators that a settlement was located on Poggio Civitella and the buildings were probably domestic.

Populonia

The town of Populonia was probably located on a high plateau, overlooking the sea, now covered by the modern city.⁴³³ No Orientalizing and Archaic remains have been found here.

Podere di San Cerbone

This covers part of the cemetery of Populonia, fairly close to the Golfo di Baretta (*Fig. B113*). In this area tombs from the 7th to mid-5th century B.C. were found. During the excavations in the 1920s and 1930s and again in 1954-1956 several architectural terracottas were found, dating from the Archaic to the Hellenistic period.⁴³⁴ Some of the architectural terracottas may have been found in the adjacent zone, Località la Sughera della Capra.⁴³⁵

⁴³² L. Domanico, 'Poggio Civitella (Com. di Montalchino, Siena)', *StEtr* 61, 1995, 469-471.

⁴³³ Minto 1931; Minto 1943; Minto 1934a; Minto 1934b; Andrén 1940, 245-247; De Agostino 1957 (esp. 14-27); A. De Agostino, *Populonia*, Rome 1963; Cecconi & Melani 1983; Fedeli 1983; Bruni 1985; A. M. Esposito in *L'Etruria Mineraria* 1985, 88-95.

⁴³⁴ Unfortunately most of the "excavations" were carried out in search of slags and the publications are only preliminary.

⁴³⁵ Minto in the excavation reports almost always refers to the area in which the terracottas were found, as Podere di San Cerbone, but in Minto 1943 he mentions Località la Sughera della Capra and he has earlier hinted that not all the terracottas were found in Podere di S. Cerbone (Minto 1931, 400 "... *nel Podere di S. Cerbone e nelle zone adiacenti, sono degni di nota alcuni frammenti di terrecotte architettoniche.*").

The Archaic architectural terracottas consisted of at least five types of female antefixes,⁴³⁶ and two types of Acheloos⁴³⁷ antefixes.⁴³⁸ From the excavations of the 1920s and 1930s several fragments of akroteria plaques painted with a floral design and a palmette have been found.⁴³⁹

Tiles were not mentioned in any of the excavation reports. No traces of buildings that could be connected with these architectural terracottas have been found.⁴⁴⁰

Unfortunately, only the finds from the 1955 excavations have been published with a find-spot (*Figs. B114-B115*). In a large pit, Fossa della Biga, several antefixes were found together with a chariot with bronze decoration and two horse skeletons.⁴⁴¹

All these architectural terracottas can be dated to the end of the 6th - early 5th centuries B.C. (as can the chariot from Fossa della Biga).⁴⁴²

Architectural members cut out of stone have also been found in Populonia, namely the floral/volute akroteria from the so-called stelae, dated from c. 520 to 450 B.C.⁴⁴³ Martelli lists three possible interpretations for these akroteria: 1. finials/crowning elements of stelae; 2. part of akroteria on the tombs such as the ones from the Tomba del Bronzetto di Offerente; or 3. akroteria on sarcophagi/*tombe a cassone*.⁴⁴⁴ The interpretation as akroteria is supported by E. J. Shepard and by M. Maaskant-Kleibrink (in Satricum a similar terracotta akroterion was found, belonging to *oikos* H, dated to c. 600 B.C.). Though it cannot be excluded that they crowned tombs, it seems more likely that they decorated funeral buildings or "*naiskoi*" (see further chapter 5).

The industrial area

This is located on the eastern side of Poggio della Porcareccia, near the cemeteries, and close to the sea (*Fig. B114*). In the area were traces of metal working and smelting dating from the early 6th century B.C. The site was (re)excavated 1977-1978.⁴⁴⁵ Two buildings were found, of which the

⁴³⁶ This type is only known from *clandestini* excavations (Bruni 1985, 120) and does not necessarily come from San Cerbone (A.M. Esposito in *L'Etruria Mineraria* 1985, no. 374 (ill.); De Agostino 1957, fig. 35-36 upper right; Cecconi & Melani 1983, 102 (ill.); Bruni 1985, figs. 3-4). Altogether fragments of six female antefixes have been found.

⁴³⁷ These are sometimes referred to as satyr antefixes.

⁴³⁸ A.M. Esposito in *L'Etruria Mineraria* 1985, no. 373 (ill.); Andr n 1940, pl. 85:298; A. Romualdi in Fedeli, Galiberti & Romualdi 1993, 102, fig. 77. Altogether six Acheloos antefixes have been found.

⁴³⁹ Andr n 1940, 247, I:5, I:6, pl. A:3.

⁴⁴⁰ It was previously assumed that two platforms were to be identified with temple podiums, but these have now been shown to be bases for *aedicula* tombs (Andr n 1940, 245 with further references).

⁴⁴¹ For this see *L'Etruria Mineraria* 1985, 88-91.

⁴⁴² Bruni 1985, 125-126.

⁴⁴³ Martelli 1979; Fedeli 1983, 123-124; Romualdi 1983, 30, fig. 24; E. J. Shepard in *L'Etruria mineraria* 1985, 95, cat. no. 375 (ill.); Fedeli, Galiberti & Romualdi 1993, 102, figs. 80-81; Maaskant-Kleibrink 1991, 87. They are now in the Museo Archeologico at Florence.

⁴⁴⁴ This third view is supported - without further argument - by Fedeli, Galiberti & Romualdi 1993, 102.

⁴⁴⁵ M. Martelli, 'Scavo di edifici nella zona 'industriale' di Populonia' *Etruria Mineraria, Atti del XII convegno di studi Etruschi e Italici*, Florence 1981, 161-173; M. Martelli in *Gli Etruschi in Maremma* 1981, 157-159, figs. 126-127, 133; M. Cristofani, M. Martelli & B. Adembri in *L'Etruria mineraria* 1985, 84-88.

earliest phase can be dated to the late 6th/early 5th centuries B.C. Building A was rectangular and consisted of at least four rooms in two rows (*Figs. B116-B117*) and a courtyard. The foundations consisted of roughly cut local stone blocks in a dry-wall technique, placed on a layer of yellow clay. Traces of wall plaster were found. The floor was beaten earth/clay. The walls were reused in the second phase.

Depressions outside the building are interpreted as furnaces. A large amount of iron slags and some *tuyères* were found. The oldest finds included Corinthian (first half of the 6th century B.C.), Ionic bowls type B2, late Attic black figured vases, early red figured vases, amphorae, bucchero, and domestic pottery.

Interpretation: Podere di San Cerbone: it has been suggested that these architectural terracottas decorated *aedicula* tombs,⁴⁴⁶ but temples have also been mentioned, as well as funerary buildings above the tomb.⁴⁴⁷ It seems very unlikely that architectural terracottas could have decorated an *aedicula* tomb, because the roofs of the tombs were made of flat stone slabs. Furthermore at least one of the tombs was decorated with stone akroteria, namely the stone akroteria on the Tomba del Bronzetto di Offerente (T. 58), also in the S. Cerbone cemetery in Populonia, dated to the third quarter of the 6th century B.C. (see chapter 3). A temple in a cemetery seems hardly likely, since no sacred objects were found such as votives. The five different types of female antefixes from almost the same time suggest that more than one building was decorated with these. It would therefore seem more reasonably to connect them with small funerary buildings.

The industrial area: the presence of slags and furnaces clearly show that the buildings functioned as workshops. At the same time they probably also were used for habitation.

Punta della Vipera/Santa Marinella

Punta della Vipera was located north of Santa Marinella, near the Marangone river (*Fig. B118*). The site may have been connected with Punicum, one of the ports of Cerveteri. Excavations took place in 1964.⁴⁴⁸ Around the site (at least on the western side) was a precinct wall (A). Badly preserved remains of a building (B) was excavated, located in the northwestern part of the site. Even though the remains were very poorly preserved, Torelli has reconstructed the building with a rear room (c. 11.80 x 7.80 m) and an anteroom (c. 3.8 m deep) with probably two or four columns, oriented towards the SW. According to Torelli an altar was located just to the south of the building, dated to the 4th century B.C. A few architectural terracottas were found, probably belonging to more than one phase: a volute,⁴⁴⁹ possibly part of a volute akroterion; female antefixes;⁴⁵⁰ fragments of simas (probably lateral

⁴⁴⁶ Minto 1934a, 107-118; Minto 1943, 168; Andr n 1940, 246; De Agostino 1957, 16; Fedeli 1983, 121-123, 125.

⁴⁴⁷ Winter 1981, 153-154. For further discussion of these building types see chapter 5.

⁴⁴⁸ M. Torelli, 'Tempio etrusco in loc. "Punta della Vipera"', *BdA* 1965, 125-126; M. Torelli, 'Terza Campagna di scavi a Punta della Vipera', *StEtr* 35, 1967, 331-353; Stopponi 1979, 249-268; S. Stopponi in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 149-154; Rowe 1989, 116-117.

⁴⁴⁹ Stopponi 1979, tav. I:6.

simas) of the Velletri type;⁴⁵¹ and possibly raking simas with a painted geometric design.⁴⁵² One of the lateral sima fragments and the volute fragment were found in the *pozzo* (Fig. B118,F).

The earliest seem to be the simas of the Velletri type and female antefixes of the type used on the Regia in Roma. This phase can be dated to 540-530 B.C. This date would fit the Greek pottery found on the site (such as Little Master cups). Some of the other Archaic architectural terracottas may belong to the same period or be slightly later. Besides these a number of architectural terracottas, dated to the mid-4th century B.C., was found.

The foundations were thus dated by the excavators to 540-530 B.C., but others prefer a later date (c. 510-500 B.C.).⁴⁵³ During the first half of the 4th century B.C. the building was rebuilt (probably because of Dionysius' attack in 384 B.C.), and it was finally destroyed in the 2nd century B.C.

A few Archaic inscriptions were found: an inscription to *[men]ervas* on a bucchero fragment, dated to 575-500 B.C.,⁴⁵⁴ and a long votive inscription on a lead plaque from the early 5th century B.C., found in the *pozzo* east of the temple.⁴⁵⁵ Later votive inscriptions to Menerva were also found.⁴⁵⁶ Votive statuettes of Menerva and possibly Apollo were found, dating from the 4th to the 2nd century B.C., as well as anatomical votives. The votives were found on the western side of the precinct wall. Besides these a few Punic coins, dated to the 4th century B.C., were found.

Area around Santa Marinella

A few traces of building remains have been found in the vicinity of Santa Marinella.⁴⁵⁷

Interpretation: the altar and the votive inscriptions clearly show that the site was a sanctuary with a temenos wall and a temple, probably dedicated to Menerva. The reconstruction of the temple is problematic since it is badly preserved, and the date has been disputed, but a date around 540-530 B.C. seems reasonable. Torelli has suggested that the sanctuary had an oracular function, based on the finds of the lead tablet and a later lead disc (*sors*).⁴⁵⁸ The 4th century altar with its U-shaped base and a depression in the centre is interpreted as being related to a chthonic cult.

It is possible that the sanctuary was related to/part of one of the three port towns/emporia, Punicum of Cerveteri.

Pyrgi

⁴⁵⁰ Stopponi 1979, tav. I:1.

⁴⁵¹ Stopponi 1979, tav. I:3.

⁴⁵² Stopponi 1979, tav. I:4. Similar simas from Cerveteri have been dated by V. Kästner in *Welt der Etrusker* 1988, B 6.1.12 to 520 B.C.

⁴⁵³ P. Cianfrota, *Castrum Novum*, Rome 1972, 118; Rowe 1989, 117.

⁴⁵⁴ Marchesini 1997, cat. no. 96. Another inscription was found on a lead disc, dated to 510-400 B.C. (*me velces zaruaa/zariaa*) (Marchesini 1997, cat. no. 192).

⁴⁵⁵ Marchesini 1997, cat. no. 121.

⁴⁵⁶ Edlund 1987, 77 (with further references).

⁴⁵⁷ Poggio Castelsecco, la Castellina, and La Castellina-Foce del Marangone (Rendeli 1993, 427-428 with further references).

⁴⁵⁸ M. Torelli & A. La Regina, 'Due sortes pre-romane', *ArchCl* 20, 221-229.

Excavations have been carried out at Pyrgi since 1957. The site was located very near the ancient coastline, east of the Castello S. Severa where the Etruscan port and the later Roman colony lay (*Fig. B119*).

Within Pyrgi were the main site with Buildings A and B, and the so-called cellae in between. In the southern area (*Area Sud*) a number of smaller buildings have been excavated, and recently excavations in the habitation area have begun.

The main site⁴⁵⁹

Architectural terracottas dated to before the buildings have been found, but so far they cannot be associated with any buildings.⁴⁶⁰

Around 510 B.C. the site was reorganised, and all buildings within the site were now situated on an artificially raised platform or embankment of yellowish clay. The first building, Building B, consisted of an outer rectangle (20.10 x 29.65 m) and an inner rectangle, which was laterally divided by a wall, creating a small rear room and an open porch/pronaos (*Figs. B120-B121*).⁴⁶¹ The inner rectangle was attached to the outer rectangle at one end. The porch was supported by columns (four stone fragments were excavated which originally formed part of column shafts (lower diam. c. 1 m).⁴⁶² The plan has been reconstructed as being peripteral, 4 x 6 columns and 2 in antis (*Fig. B125*). The building was oriented towards the SW. Only the foundations were preserved. On the embankment were used footings of tufa chips to support the large tufa blocks of the foundation (the tufa being imported from the area of Cerveteri). The blocks were positioned as headers and stretchers (*Fig. B122*). The principal foundation walls, presumably supporting the columns and elevation walls, were composed of four, possibly five courses (the outer foundation walls were c. 3 m wide, the inner foundation walls supporting the building c. 2 m wide). The outer rectangle gradually inclined upwards in a step-like manner with two rows of *crepidoma* and a *stylobate*. A few minor walls were used to stabilize the construction (two or three courses high). A fill of yellow clay and tufa chips was placed between the

⁴⁵⁹ *Pyrgi* 1958; *Pyrgi* 1970 (with further references); *Tübingen* 1981; von Vacano 1980; Verzár 1980; Verzár Bass 1982; Colonna 1984-1985; G. Colonna & F. Melis in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 127-139; Edlund 1987, 75-76; *Pyrgi. Scavi del santuario etrusco (1969-1971)*, *NSc* suppl. II, 1988-1989; Rowe 1989, 5-17; 49-58.

While the early excavations at Pyrgi are well documented, excavation reports and publications from 1972 and onwards consist of short notices in *ArchCl* 23, 1971, 273-276; *ArchCl* 27, 1975, 384-386; *ArchCl* 31, 1979, 348-350; *AR* 1973-74, 48-49; *AR* 1979-80, 67; *AR* 1985-86, 107-108; G. Colonna, 'Le ultime scoperte di Pyrgi', *Archeologia nella Tuscia* II, 1986, 59-62; *StEtr* 51, 1983, 404-405; *StEtr* 54, 1986, 369-370; G. Colonna (ed.), *L'Altorelievo di Pyrgi. Dei e eroi greco in Etruria*, Rome 1996.

⁴⁶⁰ One female antefix, dated to the first half of the 6th century B.C. (*Pyrgi* 1958, fig. 32:1; G. Colonna, 'Nuovi elementi per la storia del santuario di Pyrgi', *ArchCl* 18, 1966, 100-101); several architectural terracottas dated to 530-520 B.C. (fragments of four female antefixes (*Pyrgi* 1958, fig. 32:2; *Pyrgi* 1970, fig. 493) and fragments of frieze plaques (*Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 494-495); and several architectural terracottas dated to the late 6th century B.C.) (two female antefixes (*Pyrgi* 1958, fig. 32:2); raking sima fragments (*Pyrgi* 1970, fig. 501 and perhaps also fig. 502); and a revetment plaque or painted tile (*Pyrgi* 1970, fig. 498:2). Besides these three other fragments, which cannot be dated more closely than the second half of the 6th century B.C., were found (*Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 496:2-4)).

⁴⁶¹ Nielsen & Poulsen 1992, 78 has suggested that a reconstruction with one cella and two *alae* is also a possibility.

foundations. The walls of the building were of rectangular stone blocks, laid as headers and stretchers, covered with painted plaster (red and white), ca. 1.5 m wide.⁴⁶³ A single rectangular door led from the pronaos to the cella. Fragments of the terracotta frame for the cella door (slightly tapering upwards and decorated with a moulded floral design) was found (*Fig. B123*).⁴⁶⁴ The roof was two-faced with pan tiles, cover tiles, and ridgepole tiles and decorated with a large number of architectural terracottas (*Fig. B124*): several types of akroteria (females, riders and horses and amazons and horses);⁴⁶⁵ antepagmenta with horses and riders;⁴⁶⁶ a central antepagmenta with a hydra (Hercle and the hydra?);⁴⁶⁷ antepagmenta fragments with females, males, horses and felines;⁴⁶⁸ three types of large antefixes: female heads;⁴⁶⁹ satyrs;⁴⁷⁰ and negroes;⁴⁷¹ and several types of revetments, all with an ornamental decoration.⁴⁷² These different types probably represent chronological sub-phases.

The inclination of the roof was 15°. ⁴⁷³ Since large antepagmenta were discovered the gable must have been recessed. For a reconstruction see *Fig. B125*.⁴⁷⁴

The excavators propose that the Attic foot (29.6 cm) was used for the measurements of Building B and based on a modular unit of three Attic feet.⁴⁷⁵

Around Building B was a perimeter wall on the northwestern, northeastern and southeastern sides, with an opening in the northeastern wall for the road to Cerveteri. The southwestern side of the wall has been eroded away by the sea. On the interior of the northwestern wall was a small area, enclosed by two walls and Building B, designated Area C (*Figs. B120-B121 and Fig. B126*). Here was found a platform of tufa blocks with a circular altar pierced in the middle (the so-called *bothros*), a *pozzo*, and

⁴⁶² G. Colonna, 'Elementi architettoniche in pietra dal santuario di Pyrgi', *ArchCl* 28, 1966, 268-278.

⁴⁶³ G. Colonna, 'Elementi architettoniche in pietra dal santuario di Pyrgi', *ArchCl* 28, 1966, 268-278.

⁴⁶⁴ *Pyrgi* 1970, 380-387, figs. 299-304, 316.

⁴⁶⁵ *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 225-229, 230-235, 236-237.

⁴⁶⁶ *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 211-215.

⁴⁶⁷ *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 216-217.

⁴⁶⁸ *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 218-224.

⁴⁶⁹ *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 265:2, 269-270.

⁴⁷⁰ *Pyrgi* 1970, fig. 268.

⁴⁷¹ *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 265:1, 266-267).

A different series of the same types (though no satyrs) are preserved: female heads (*Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 271:2 and 274:2); and negroes (*Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 271:1 and 273-274:1). A third series consists of female heads (*Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 276-277) (only one fragment of this was found - it cannot be excluded that it was not an antefix) and satyrs (*Pyrgi* 1970, fig. 278) (only few fragments were found). While the first two series have *nimbus*, the third does not.

⁴⁷² *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 279-281; *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 283-284; *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 285-291; *Pyrgi* 1970, fig. 310; *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 311-315.

⁴⁷³ F. Melis in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 130.

⁴⁷⁴ There are some problems with especially the woodwork construction of the roof - for a discussion of this see chapter 4.

⁴⁷⁵ These modules have been used to reconstruct the measurements of the building: the stylobate 21 x 32 module (= 18.65 x 28.42 m); the exterior of the cella 8 x 10 modules (= 7.10 x 8.88 m); the interior of the cella 6 x 8 modules (= 5.33 x 7.10 m); and the intercolumniation 6 modules (= 5.33 m), except for the central ones on the end, which was 7 modules (= 6.22 m); the diameter of the column shafts at the base 1 module (= 0.89 m).

a large grey block, possibly another altar or a base for a statue. Many bones, especially from birds, were found. This area was contemporary with Building B. The debris from Building B was used to construct the small basin or chest against the grey block, possibly in the 3rd century B.C.⁴⁷⁶ Within this chest the three famous three-gold tablets with the Phoenician and Etruscans votive inscriptions were found together with the bronze nails with gilded heads which originally were used to fasten the tablets, probably to a wall. The tablets are dated to approximately 500 B.C. A bronze tablet mentioning Uni and Tinia was also found here, dated to the 5th century B.C.⁴⁷⁷

On the interior of the southeastern side of Building B approximately 20 small rooms were constructed (*Figs. B120-B121*). In front of these rooms were small rectangular structures, interpreted as altars. A series of antefixes of unique types was found in the area of Building B and previously assigned to this building,⁴⁷⁸ but the find in 1984 of these small rooms, made Colonna suggest that these antefixes decorated the small rooms (*Fig. B127*).⁴⁷⁹ They consisted of Potnia Theron (or Potnia Hippon);⁴⁸⁰ Posis Theron (or Posis Hippon);⁴⁸¹ "man with a cock's head";⁴⁸² "running man with wings and rays";⁴⁸³ "woman with two phialae";⁴⁸⁴ and a very poorly preserved type, perhaps a female figure turned towards the right and with wings.⁴⁸⁵ These antefixes with strange mythological (?) figures are otherwise unknown in Etruscan Italy, except for the Potnia Theron. The interpretation of the architectural decoration is difficult and the symbolic meaning of these antefixes has been widely debated.⁴⁸⁶

Around 490-480 B.C. the site was expanded and a new building, Building A, was built (*Fig. B121, Fig. B128 and Fig. B130*).⁴⁸⁷ The northwestern perimeter wall and the two walls around area C were partly removed, and a new wall built on the northeast and a small propylon added north of Building A.

⁴⁷⁶ G. Colonna, 'L'area sacra C: Il recinto delle lamine', in *Pyrgi* 1970, 597-604.

⁴⁷⁷ *Pyrgi* 1970, 731.

⁴⁷⁸ Colonna in *Pyrgi* 1970, 402-405.

⁴⁷⁹ Colonna 1984-1985, 62.

⁴⁸⁰ *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 240:1, 241-242, 244-250.

⁴⁸¹ *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 243, 247-250.

⁴⁸² *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 251-254.

⁴⁸³ *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 255:1, 256-260.

⁴⁸⁴ *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 255:2, 261-263.

⁴⁸⁵ *Pyrgi* 1970, fig. 264.

⁴⁸⁶ O.-W. von Vacano in *Tübingen* 1981, 153-162; von Vacano 1980, 463-475; Verzár 1980, 35-86; Coarelli 1983, 63-64, 351-355; Grottanelli 1987; F.-H. Pairault Massa, *Iconologia e politica nell'Italia antica. Roma, Lazio, Etruria dall VII al I secolo a.C.*, "Biblioteca di Archeologia" 18, Milan 1992, 68-71.

⁴⁸⁷ The date of this phase (Building A) has been debated. The excavators (in *Pyrgi* 1970, 266-267) suggest a date around 460 B.C., primarily based on an analysis of the pottery found in the podium of Building A. This date is also supported by Rowe 1989, 49. The late date for these pottery fragments has been rejected by Verzár Bass 1982, 89-111 and she suggests that the building should be dated to 490-480 B.C. This date is also supported by F.-H. Pairault Massa, *Iconologia e politica nell'Italia antica. Roma, Lazio, Etruria dall VII al I secolo a.C.*, "Biblioteca di Archeologia" 18, Milan 1992, 74. To judge from *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 129, the excavators still maintain the late date of approximately 460 B.C., now based on literary sources, but they do not comment on Verzár's chronology. To judge from the evidence put forward by Verzár Bass and a stylistic analysis of the architectural terracottas, a date between 490-480 B.C. seems more reasonably.

The front of Building A was situated further to the southwest than that of Building B. The building measured 23.98 x 34.33 m, and was thus larger than Building B. Like for Building B the excavators propose that the Attic foot (29.6 cm) was used.⁴⁸⁸ Building A was oriented towards the SW as was Building B. In front of the building was a large rectangular terrace, bordered by walls. Two *pozzi* were placed near the two front corners of the building. The terrace and the *pozzi* were contemporary with Building A. The foundations were constructed in the same manner as those of building B; the embankment, however, on a slightly lower level. The building itself was almost rectangular with side walls projecting to form an open porch or pronaos. Fragments of tufa column drums were found in the front part and a fragment of a tufa capital with the upper part of the column attached was found in the western corner of the building (*Fig. B129*), thus the porch must have been supported by columns,⁴⁸⁹ probably four columns in front and four (in two rows) behind the two central columns. The intercolumniation of the two central columns in the front was wider than that of the columns on the flanks. The building was divided into three sections by two longitudinal walls, the central one being the largest. The building was further divided into a front and a rear part by a latitudinal wall. The rear part of the building thus had three rooms, each probably with its own entrance from the porch. The two side chambers were again divided into two rooms, one behind the other, by a latitudinal wall, probably also with an opening/entrance. The small rear chamber on the right was slightly larger than the one on the left.

All longitudinal walls were composed of eight courses at the front, six at the back, thus the base course was constructed in a step-like fashion. The wall dividing the building in a front and a rear part consisted of seven courses, while the remaining interior walls consisted of six courses. The width of the foundations differed: the four perimeter walls were 3 m in width; the central latitudinal wall dividing the building and the two small walls dividing the two side chambers were 2.40 m; and the remaining walls were 1.80 m. In between the foundation walls were placed alternating layers of tufa chips and clay. The pavement on the outside of the building reached the level of the summit of the third course from the top, except on the front, where it reached the middle of the second course. Two fragments of a tufa moulding found suggest that the podium was decorated with such a moulding. The finds of tufa blocks and white plaster at the rear of the building indicate that the outer walls were constructed of stone blocks covered with white plaster. Crude mudbricks and plaster with polychrome paint suggest that the interior walls were constructed of bricks covered with plaster.⁴⁹⁰ Fragments of the terracotta frame for doors (similar to the one from Building B) were found (*Fig. B123*).⁴⁹¹ The roof was two-

⁴⁸⁸ The rear part of the building would thus have measured 87 x 84 feet (= 25.75 x 21.90 m), thus giving the two parts of the building a ratio relationship of 6 to 5. The length of the rear part would have been 51 feet (= 15.1 m); the width of the central cella 30 feet (= 8.88 m); the width of the side chambers 22 feet (= 6.5 m). These chambers would thus have a ratio relationship of 3 to 4 to 3. The distance from the lateral wall to the end of the side walls would have been 36 feet (= 10.66 m). The intercolumniation on the longitudinal axes would have been 18 feet (= 5.33 m).

⁴⁸⁹ *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 30, 32, 34.

⁴⁹⁰ *Pyrgi* 1970, 44-46.

⁴⁹¹ *Pyrgi* 1970, 380-387, figs. 299-304, 316.

faced with pan tiles, cover tiles, and ridgepole tiles. A third type of plaster discovered is interpreted as having covered the underside of the tiles.⁴⁹² The roof was decorated with a large number of architectural terracottas: antepagmenta (one with the Seven against Thebes,⁴⁹³ fragments of another with warriors,⁴⁹⁴ fragments of a third, slightly smaller, also with warriors, perhaps also amazons⁴⁹⁵); several types of antefixes with *nimbus* (satyrs⁴⁹⁶ and female antefixes⁴⁹⁷); several types of revetments all with an ornamental decoration.⁴⁹⁸ A fragment of a gorgoneion antefix of the "Campanian type" was found near the northern corner of temple A.⁴⁹⁹ It can be dated to approximately 480 B.C., but cannot be attributed to any building.⁵⁰⁰

The inclination of the roof was 18°. ⁵⁰¹ Since large antepagmenta were discovered the gable must have been recessed like on Building B.

An enormous amount of material was found during the excavations: pottery, both local and imported Greek pottery; loomweights, spindle whorls, *rocchetti*, Hellenistic votive terracottas, coins (a few Punic coins, dated to the 4th century and later, Greek coins from Sicily and Greece, dated to the 5th century B.C., and later coins, both Greek and Roman), bronze objects (fibulae, rings, hooks, parts of spears, *meniskoi* for architectural terracottas, nails), a few iron objects (knives and nails), lead (sling stones and fragments of lead objects that were attached to the roof elements), and a few bone objects. Several votive inscriptions were found, mostly to Uni.⁵⁰²

The site was restored in the 4th century B.C., probably after the attack by Dionysios in 384 B.C., but the site was not destroyed until the 3rd century B.C., apparently by fire. Thereafter the remains were intentionally dismantled.

Area Sud

Recently another area to the south of the main sanctuary has been excavated, approximately 30 m south of Building B (*Fig. B121 and Figs. B131-B132*).⁵⁰³ The two areas were separated by the bed of an ancient water course with which the south wall of the main sanctuary was aligned. The size of the

⁴⁹² *Pyrgi* 1970, 614.

⁴⁹³ *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 35-46.

⁴⁹⁴ *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 47-53.

⁴⁹⁵ *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 54-59.

⁴⁹⁶ *Pyrgi* 1970, tav. III, figs. 60-61. A second type of satyr antefixes (*Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 65-66) and a third type of satyr antefixes (*Pyrgi* 1970, fig. 68:1) were also found.

⁴⁹⁷ *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 61-63.

⁴⁹⁸ *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 67-73; *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 74-76; *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 78-80; *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 87-90; *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 92-95; *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 96-99; *Pyrgi* 1970, fig. 101; *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 106:1-108; *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 106:2 and 114; *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 115-116; *Pyrgi* 1970, figs. 117-119. Several phases can be seen in these revetments.

⁴⁹⁹ *Pyrgi* 1970, fig. 496:1.

⁵⁰⁰ Knoop 1987, 157.

⁵⁰¹ F. Melis in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 136.

⁵⁰² *Pyrgi* 1970, 730-732; Marchesini 1997, cat. nos. 120, 122, 124, 152, 153, 162, 163, 219, 220.

⁵⁰³ Colonna 1984-1985, 68-71; G. Colonna, 'Pyrgi (Com. di Santa Marinella, Roma)', *StEtr* 58, 1993, 542-545; G. Colonna, 'Pyrgi (Com. di Santa Marinella, Roma)', *StEtr* 61, 1996, 440-446; Colonna 1994.

area to the south was c. 40-50 m (1500 m²) and it was located on two ridges. A large amount of finds belongs to the first half of the 5th century B.C.

The earliest architectural finds consisted of architectural terracottas, dated to the late 6th century B.C. (Acheloos akroteria and female head antefixes).⁵⁰⁴

Three buildings have so far been excavated: Building Alpha; Building Beta, and Building Gamma. These were all simple buildings without podia, stone perimeter walls (40-45 cm in thickness) constructed of tufa chips and tufa blocks (especially in the corners), and two-faced tiled roofs. The technique was similar to the ones used for the buildings in the settlement.⁵⁰⁵ While Building Alpha and Beta were oriented towards the SW like Buildings A and B, Building Gamma was oriented towards NNW.

Building Gamma was the largest and consisted of an outer rectangle (5.70 x 8.70 m) with a single rectangular elongated room within (2.90 x 4.50 m).⁵⁰⁶ The outer walls were 40-45 cm in thickness, while the inner room was constructed of tufa blocks of 25 cm. The outer walls carried a tiled roof, while the inner walls may have been constructed in wood or the inner room could have been uncovered. The opening may have been on the northwestern side (90 cm wide). A sima with a *torus* and akroteria in the shape of bulls or rams (only feet preserved) may have belonged to this building.⁵⁰⁷ The building is dated to the first half of the 5th century B.C. Within the building, *in situ*, two roughly squared tufa blocks were found. In the upper surfaces there were cavities for holding liquid offerings. A worn terracotta statuette of an enthroned female figure was also found here, dated to the first half of the 5th century B.C.

Building Alpha to the southeast of Building Beta was an almost square building with one room, but with slight traces of internal walls (6.30 x 7 m).⁵⁰⁸ The entrance was on the short SW-side, towards the sea. The building seems to have been lit primarily by skylight tiles. Two mouldmade terracotta figurines of bulls, a fragment of a female statuette holding a small pig, and a skyphos with a dedication (*mi cavthas*) were found within the building. A burnt spot almost in the centre of the building has been interpreted as a stand, or - less likely - a hearth. An altar may be located to the north of the building. The building is dated to the 4th century B.C.

To the same period belongs Building Beta,⁵⁰⁹ though it was earlier dated to the late 6th century B.C.⁵¹⁰ The plan of the building (6.50 x 5.50 m) is no longer clear, except that it must have consisted of two internal rooms of a different size, the smallest room towards the south. On the east side was a

⁵⁰⁴ Colonna 1994, 68-69.

⁵⁰⁵ AA.VV., 'Santa Severa (Roma) - Scavi e ricerche nel sito dell'antica Pyrgi (1957-1958)', *NSc* 1959, 254-258.

⁵⁰⁶ Colonna 1994, 72-75.

⁵⁰⁷ Colonna 1994, 69, fig. 9.

⁵⁰⁸ Colonna 1994, 81-84.

⁵⁰⁹ Colonna 1994, 84-85.

⁵¹⁰ G. Colonna, 'Pyrgi (Com. di Santa Marinella, Roma)', *StEtr* 61, 1996, 445. In the new Pyrgi exhibition room at the Museo Nazionale di Villa Giulia in Rome the date of the late 6th century is retained. A late 6th century Acheloos akroterion on display in the Villa Giulia is also ascribed to Building Beta.

portico. Beneath the larger room two gold earrings were found, dated to the late 6th century B.C., previously interpreted as part of a foundation deposit.

Several altars have been found: Delta, Theta, Epsilon, My, and Zeta. Zeta was an altar in unhewn stones (*pietre brute*). Near the altar a female antefix from the first half of the 5th century B.C. was found and the altar should also be dated to this period. North of the altar was a *fossa sacrificale*, 3 m in diameter with animal bones, carbon, mould-male *ex-voto*, among these anatomical votives, pottery, and bronze coins. The finds date from the first half of the 5th century to the 3rd century B.C. Another altar, Iota, was located c. 14 m from Zeta and consisted of a stone formation (1.5 x 2 m), constructed in tufa chips. It is dated to the first half of the 4th century B.C. Both near altar Zeta and altar Iota were traces of precinct walls. South of Iota and Zeta another two structures were located, Lambda and Kappa. Lambda was a circular construction, c. 3.20 in diameter with two small parallel walls oriented towards ESE, 1.80 m apart and 3 m long. It is interpreted either as a large cippus or an altar, probably of a type similar to the one from Grotta Porcina. Five lead ingots were found. It is dated to the first half of the 5th century B.C. Kappa, which was located nearby, was a semi-circular construction with a diameter of 3 m. Several metal objects, female terracotta busts of the type known in Southern Italy to Demeter, and pottery were found, and two votive inscriptions to Suri and Cavatha, dated to the late 6th or early 5th century B.C. Other inscriptions were also found, among these *mi fuflunusra* (I am a Fufluns vase).⁵¹¹ The finds date to the first half of the 5th century, possibly around 470 B.C.

Altar Delta and *bothros* Epsilon may be dated to the first half of the 5th century B.C.

The settlement area

Remains of several buildings were found in the 1950s.⁵¹² They belonged to at least two phases, but the chronology is uncertain. The buildings at the lowest level were oriented NE-SW and SE-NW. The foundations consisted of one or two courses of stones/rounded river stones and clay, 45-50 cm thick. The walls were of mudbrick (31-33 x 41-46, H. 7-9 cm). Above these were other remains of houses.

New excavations north of the main sanctuary have revealed part of the settlement area.⁵¹³ A street, 4.40 m in width and oriented NE-SW, channels, and traces of walls have been found. Two column bases in *peperino* have been interpreted as belonging to a portico. The pottery found in the area date to the first half of the 6th century B.C.

Interpretation: the sanctuary of Pyrgi was the largest in Etruria (approx. 6000 m²).

The main sanctuary: the numerous votive finds, dating from the 6th century B.C., the famous gold tablets, dated to approx. 500 B.C., several altars and literary sources define the area as a sanctuary beyond doubt. The main part of the site consisted of the two temples A and B with the cellae in between (see below). The plan of buildings also suggests a temple: Building B was unique in its "Greek" peripteral shape, while Building A had a rear part divided into three cellae. The site can thus

⁵¹¹ For inscriptions from *Area Sud* see Colonna 1994, 92; Marchesini 1997, cat. nos. 155, 164, 165, 166, 194, 198-208, 225, 226.

⁵¹² G. Colonna in *Pyrgi* 1958, 253-258.

⁵¹³ G. Colonna in *StEtr* 58, 1993, 545; B. Bellelli Marchesini, Poster on the Pyrgi excavations, presented at the

definitely be considered a sanctuary from at least the late 6th century. The finds of architectural terracottas from the mid-6th century onwards cannot be associated with any buildings yet.

The identification of the main sanctuary has been much debated: the evidence offered by the gold tablets and the other inscriptions make it likely that the sanctuary was dedicated to Uni/Astarte. From literary sources we know that the sanctuary was dedicated to (the Greek) Leukothea and Eileithyia. These are probably to be related to Uni/Astarte/Thesan (a bronze plaque bears an inscription to Thesan, i.e. the Etruscan variant of Eos). All these goddesses may be combined into one - a Mother Goddess/Mater Matuta type, and the two temples may suggest her double function: the protector/warrior and the matrona/fertility goddess.⁵¹⁴ The inscription on the bronze plaque in Area C mentioning Uni and Tinia has led Colonna to suggest that this area was connected with Tinia and that the *bothros* may have been used for a chthonic cult.⁵¹⁵

Area Sud: that this area was a sanctuary is beyond doubt because of the large number of votive finds (anatomical votives, terracotta statuettes and busts of similar types to those from Southern Italy, related to a Demeter cult), votive inscriptions (to Suri, Cavatha, Fufluns), and altars.⁵¹⁶ Buildings Alpha, Beta and Gamma should probably be interpreted as shrines. Colonna has suggested that the larger cella of Building Beta should be assigned to the goddess Cavatha along with the shrine alpha and altar delta; and to Suri the smaller cella of Building Beta and perhaps Building Gamma and *bothros* Epsilon. Colonna has argued that Suri should be identified with Aplu/Apollo, and Cavatha with Vei/Kore/Persephone.⁵¹⁷ Colonna further suggests that *Area Sud* should be identified with the Aplu/Apollo sanctuary sacked by Dionysios in 384 B.C., reported by Aelianus.

Quartaccio di Ceri

Quartaccio di Ceri is located east of Cerveteri.⁵¹⁸ During an excavation in the 1960s a *pozzo* with several fragments of painted plaques, dated to 530-520 B.C., were found. Mixed with these were tiles, a *nenfro* cornice, fragments of a *nenfro* well curb, and an Archaic female antefix.

Interpretation: Portoghesi identified the material as originating from a sanctuary. On the basis of the above-mentioned information this is hardly possible.

Regisvilla/Montalto di Castro

conference 'From Huts to houses - transformation of ancient societies', Rome, September 1997.

⁵¹⁴ Verzár Bass 1982, 110-111. See also F. Hvidberg-Hansen, 'Uni-Ashtarte and Tanit-Iuno Caelestis', in *Archaeology and Fertility Cult in the Ancient Mediterranean*, Conference at Malta 1985 (1986), 170-195, especially 177; F. Hvidberg-Hansen, 'The Pyrgi texts in east-west perspective', *Acta Hyperborea* 1, 1988, 58-68.

⁵¹⁵ See M. Cristofani, 'Ripensando Pyrgi', in *Miscellanea ceretana* I, *QArchEtr* 17, 1989, 91 for references.

⁵¹⁶ For a discussion of the cult see Colonna 1994, esp. 90-115.

⁵¹⁷ G. Colonna, 'L'Apollo di Pyrgi', *AttiTaranto* 33, 1993, 345-375 (with further references); T.C.B. Rasmussen, 'Archaeology in Etruria 1985-1995', *AR* 42, 1995-1996, 51.

⁵¹⁸ L. Portoghesi, 'Una nouva lastra dipinta cerite', *ArchCl* 18, 1966, 16-22; *Repertorio* 1972, 39.

The ancient Regisvilla, mentioned by Strabo (5.225-226) was located at the modern Le Murelle, near Montalto di Castro.⁵¹⁹ The site was near the coast, at the site of an ancient port (*Fig. B133*). The date of this port has been discussed, since the excavators of Regisvilla believe it to be Etruscan, while G. Colonna believes it to date to the Roman Imperial times.⁵²⁰ Occasional work was done on the site in 1970 and excavations were carried out between 1977-1980.⁵²¹ Within a large rectangular precinct, 300 x 600 m (probably to be dated in the Archaic period), a large Etruscan Archaic building was excavated (*Fig. B134*). The building was rectangular and oriented almost NE-SW. On the eastern and southern sides were streets, flanked by rows of ashlar blocks. On the other side of the eastern street were remains of buildings, not yet excavated. Both streets were covered by a layer of small tufa chips, fragments of tiles, clay and sand. In the centre of the street was a channel.

The building consisted of a number of rooms. On the eastern side were two rooms, 5 x 5 m, and towards the south another four rooms - the third room from the south functioned as a corridor with access to the street. In the northernmost room the pavement, which was similar to the one on the street, was preserved. In this room was a narrow channel for water. Part of the same pavement was also preserved in the corridor room. On the exterior of the southern wall were extensions of the partition walls, probably serving as bases for pillars supporting the eaves. In the centre of the building was a large room and to the north one or two rooms.

Further to the north were other structures, unfortunately more badly preserved. These were oriented in the same direction as the above-mentioned structures. To the north was a circular well, lined with tufa blocks, which indicate an open courtyard.

The foundations of the building consisted of one row of ashlar *cappellaccio* blocks. Tile fragments were used in between to even the foundations. Above this was a badly preserved elevation consisting of tufa chips. It is not clear from the excavation report if the excavators consider the entire wall made of tufa chips or just the lower layer, and the upper part of the wall of *pisé* or mudbrick. The roof was tiled.

Several finds of pottery were made, among these a large percentage of imported Attic pottery (black figured and red figured), dated from the late 5th century B.C. onwards. Fine tableware pottery constituted c. 30%. Because of the stratigraphy/the pottery two phases, have been suggested; an early phase in the second half of the 6th century B.C. and a later phase from the mid-5th century B.C., lasting to the late 5th century B.C. Apparently these two phases can also be seen in the walls, since it is stated that the later walls were constructed with the same orientation and often above the early walls,⁵²² but which walls belonged to which phase is not clear.

⁵¹⁹ Tortorici 1981, 156-157.

⁵²⁰ Tortorici 1981, 157 (with further references).

⁵²¹ The site is only preliminarily published (Tortorici 1981; C. Morselli & E. Tortorici, 'Montalto di Castro: saggi di scavo nell'area di Regisvilla', *Archeologia nella Tuscia*, 1982, 124-127).

⁵²² Tortorici 1981, 162, fig. 19.

Interpretation: the large precinct is interpreted as a demarcation of a habitation quarter. The excavators refrain from interpreting the building, except by pointing to an obvious link between Regisvilla and Vulci because of the closeness and the large amount of imported Attic pottery. Regarding the structures it is tempting to interpret the large room/space in the centre of the southwestern part of the building as an *atrium* (and the concentration of stones, slightly off centre in the room, as an *impluvium*).⁵²³ The large open space in the northeast must have been a courtyard and/or a garden. The finds clearly indicate that the building was used for habitation, and further that it was the home of a wealthy family.

Roselle

Roselle was situated on two hills (*Fig. B135*).⁵²⁴ The size of the site was approximately 60 ha., but it is clear that at no time was the entire area inhabited. The southern hill was occupied in the Early Iron Age and then again in the Late Archaic period, while the northern hill was continuously occupied from the Early Iron Age onwards.⁵²⁵ A fortification wall of mudbrick was constructed in the second half of the 7th century B.C.⁵²⁶ and replaced by a stone wall, probably with five gates, in the 6th century B.C. Roselle flourished in the 7th and 6th centuries B.C., but experienced a revival in Hellenistic and Roman times.

Substantial traces of buildings from the Orientalizing and especially the Archaic period have been uncovered.⁵²⁷ Laviosa has suggested two building phases.⁵²⁸ The buildings of the first phase (from the 7th to the mid-6th century B.C.) were constructed with walls of mudbrick without any stone foundations. The buildings of the second phase (mid-6th to the 5th/4th centuries B.C.) were constructed with stone foundations and walls of either stone or mudbrick. Recent excavations (see below, *Casa C*) however, have shown that stone foundations were used as early as the late 7th/early 6th century B.C. Mudbricks of different sizes were used. The thickness varied from 7-8 to 12 cm, and they could be up to 50 cm long (mostly, however, they were between 30 and 40 cm on each side). Several of the walls were plastered, usually with a 2 cm thick layer, but thicker layers were also used. Most Archaic (and Hellenistic) buildings were oriented E-W (with a derivation towards the SE).

Area of the Roman forum (*Fig. B135, square E/F 11-12*)

Several buildings of the Archaic period are known from this area. Archaic architectural terracottas have been found in the valley between the two hills (*Fig. B136*). None of these can be attributed to any buildings with certainty.

⁵²³ This concentration of stones is not mentioned in the excavation report, but is clear from the published drawing.

⁵²⁴ Donati 1994 with further references; Damgaard Andersen 1997, 363-366, figs. 8-10.

⁵²⁵ Donati 1994, 3-4.

⁵²⁶ For this see Canocchi 1980.

⁵²⁷ Laviosa 1970, 211; Canocchi 1980.

⁵²⁸ Laviosa 1970, 211.

The earliest building, the so-called *Casa del recinto/Casa a tondo*,⁵²⁹ dated to the second quarter of 7th century B.C., consisted of a partially preserved rectangular building (c. 5 x 5 m), situated under the later Roman Forum (square D/E 11-12) (Figs. B137-B139).⁵³⁰ The interior of the building was circular/oval. The rock was cut to form a foundation for the mudbrick walls (the bricks were 33 x 25/26 x 7 cm) with a thin layer of clay used as mortar. The walls were slightly tapering towards the top, and they were covered with fine yellow plaster. The floor was beaten earth. The roof must have been thatched and should probably be reconstructed as hipped or oval, perhaps even two-faced. A pseudo-copula in mudbrick with thatch on the outside, supported by a central post, has also been suggested (because of the tapering walls), but this is less likely.⁵³¹ The building was placed within a large rectangular mudbrick enclosure (26 x 7.50 m), divided into a front and a rear part. It was oriented almost E-W. Outside the precinct there was an area of beaten earth and a channel, thus the precinct must have had the form of a portico on the outside. The building and the enclosure produced domestic finds such as loomweights, spindle whorls, *rocchetti*, pottery, and animal bones.⁵³² In the rear enclosure an inscription on the rim of an imported dolium was found (*min[i] mulvanik[e] venel rapales laiven[asi]*) (Venel Rapale (or from Rapale) has dedicated me to Laivena).⁵³³ The building was destroyed by fire and abandoned in the fourth quarter of the 7th century B.C.

In this area (square E 11-12), just south of the Roman road and in the rear precinct of the earlier *Casa del recinto*, the excavators suggest that a (later) votive deposit was found, dating from the end of the 6th century B.C. (Figs. B140-B141).⁵³⁴ In a *fossa* (2 x 1 m) Attic black and red figured pottery, bucchero, carbon, bones, the horn of a cow/bull, and miniature kyathoi were found. Several of the vases had an X incised on the bottom, and a few also other letters. An impasto plate had an inscription to *Aiser*,⁵³⁵ that is "to the gods", dated to the late 6th century B.C. Above this deposit fragments of architectural terracottas were found (Fig. B136).

⁵²⁹ Laviosa 1970, 213-214; Laviosa 1965, 74-95; *Roselle* 1975, 21-33; Canocchi 1980; P. Bocci Pacini in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 53-57; *Mille anni di civiltà* 1985, 72-73; Colonna 1986, 401-402, fig. 271; Donati 1994, 2-3.

⁵³⁰ Several plans of this area has been published: Laviosa 1960, fig. 6; *Roselle* 1975, fig. 6; P. Bocci Pacini in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 54. The orientation on these plans differs somewhat. Since the overall grid system was not used during the early excavations and since the orientation on the overall plan (Donati 1994, fig. 1), the plan in *Roselle* 1975, fig. 6 and the plan in Bocci Pacini 1980, fig. 15 (all showing the overall grid system) correspond, I have chosen to change the orientation on the plans Laviosa 1969, pianta, Laviosa 1960, fig. 6 and Laviosa 1959, pianta 1 accordingly.

⁵³¹ Colonna 1986, 401.

⁵³² P. Bocci Pacini in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 55-57.

⁵³³ *TLE*² 917; C. Laviosa, 'Rusellae, relazione preliminare della quarta campagna', *StEtr* 31, 1963, 42-43, fig. 1; M. Cristofani, 'Il 'dono' nel Etruria arcaica', *PP* 161, 1975, 139 n. 33 and n. 12-13; G. Colonna, 'Nome gentilizio e società', *StEtr* 45, 1977, 191; *Roselle* 1975, 24; P. Bocci Pacini in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 56, no. A7 (ill.).

⁵³⁴ Bocci Pacini 1980; Laviosa 1960, 303-304, figs. 7-8; *Roselle* 1975, 63-66; P. Bocci Pacini in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 53.

⁵³⁵ G. Colonna in *REE* 1974, *StEtr* 42, 231-232, no. 96; G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 67-68; Donati 1994, 2; Colonna 1986, 402.

Recent excavations (*Fig. B135, square E 10-11 and Figs. B142-B143*) have uncovered part of foundation walls, reconstructed as a perimeter wall (a), c. 20 m wide, oriented towards E-SE.⁵³⁶ It consisted of large rectangular sandstone blocks. The floor was of beaten earth. A series of large blocks and columns were reused in a Republican temple, and they may originate from this building. A large terrace wall supports the area. Several other fragments of architectural terracottas are reported to have been found in the area (*Fig. B136*). Between this wall and the western side of the Forum another wall with the same orientation was found, at a lower level and of a more primitive technique, probably to be dated in the last quarter of the 7th century B.C.⁵³⁷

Just north of the *Casa del recinto* was the rectangular *Casa B* (*Fig. B137*).⁵³⁸ Of this only a small corner was preserved. The building was probably oriented NNE-SSW. The building must be contemporary with *Casa del recinto*, that is probably in the second quarter of the 7th century B.C.

Next to this complex another rectangular two-room building was excavated, dating to the first half of the 6th century B.C. (*Casa a due vani*) (*Fig. B137 and Fig. B144*).⁵³⁹ The building measured c. 13.5 x 7 m and was oriented NNE-SSW. The foundations were cut into the rock. The floor consisted of hard-packed earth. The rough stone walls were preserved in places to a height of more than 2 m, and were rendered on the inside with a thick layer of clay and plastered with paler clay. The thickness of the wall was 70 cm (this thickness corresponds to two mudbricks). A mudbrick wall divided the building into two rooms, on different levels. Each room had an entrance on the eastern long side. The roof was two-faced and tiled. A *fornello* was found in the fill within the building. In connection to the building was found bucchero, impasto and fragments of Attic black figured pottery, dating from 560-540 B.C. (kylix, hydria, amphora) and a fragment of a MC column crater.

Below the building traces of earlier structures were found.⁵⁴⁰

Traces of Archaic walls were found beneath the later basilica.⁵⁴¹

Podere la Mota - the southwestern area (*Fig. B135, square F 18*)

A long 6th century foundation wall of large dimensions (more than 45 m long) was excavated, and to the south of this another wall, probably dated to the late 5th century B.C. (*Fig. B145*). These walls were most likely part of a terrace. Between these two walls several fragments of architectural terracottas were found - mostly in the eastern part (*Fig. B136*). These date from the early 5th century to the Hellenistic period.⁵⁴² The large Roman cistern has destroyed all traces of buildings.

⁵³⁶ Bocci Pacini 1980.

⁵³⁷ P. Bocci Pacini, 'Grosseto, loc. Roselle', *Studi e materiali* 5, 1982, 369; P. Bocci Pacini in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 53-54.

⁵³⁸ *Roselle* 1975, 33, fig. 6; Canocchi 1980, 45.

⁵³⁹ Laviosa 1969, 579-584; Laviosa 1970, 214; Laviosa 1971, 523-528; *Roselle* 1975, 33-35; Colonna 1986, 425, fig. 272; Donati 1994, 3.

⁵⁴⁰ Laviosa 1971, 526-528.

⁵⁴¹ Laviosa 1970, 215; Laviosa 1971, 534-538.

⁵⁴² Naumann & Hiller 1959, esp. 16-18, 23-30; Winter 1981, 147-148. The so-called lateral sima fragment with a feline spout (Nauman & Hiller 1959, 28, tav. 15:1) dated to the second half of the 6th century B.C. can hardly be an architectural terracotta, but is more likely - at least to judge from the photo - a fragment of a dolio or a

Other Archaic walls were found in the area behind the walls.

In this area a fragment of an Attic red figured kylix, dated to the third quarter of the 5th century B.C., was found. On it was the inscription *artmsl*, interpreted as a votive inscription to Artumes.⁵⁴³

The southern area (*Collina Sud*)(Fig. B135, square H/I 17)

Several Archaic buildings with stone foundations (in sandstone) and mudbrick walls have been found along the road, oriented almost E-W/N-S (Fig. B146).⁵⁴⁴ The road is dated to the Hellenistic period, but the presence of the Archaic buildings suggests that an earlier road must have existed here. The ground-plans of the buildings are uncertain.

Room C was rectangular with a floor of beaten earth, on which bucchero and a fragment of an Attic kylix were found. Below this was another destruction layer with tiles. To the south was a small room (B) with a floor of beaten earth in connection to a sandstone foundation wall (one course preserved). The E-W wall was 4.20 m, 55 cm wide, while the N-S wall was 0.80 m long, 40 cm wide. This should probably be reconstructed as a two-room building. Because of the slope, the two rooms were on different levels. The building probably dates to the late 6th/early 5th century B.C. The Hellenistic room A was located to the west of rooms B and C. The beaten earth floor belonged to the Archaic period.

North of room C was the rectangular room G. This room was built shortly after two kilns (probably for vases), dated to the late 6th century B.C.⁵⁴⁵ The walls were constructed of small rectangular sandstone blocks with clay used as mortar and the roof was tiled. Beneath this level another Archaic level was found, probably dating to the early 6th century B.C. In this level tiles were found. In this room was found an Archaic inscription *tina* on the belly of a dolium.⁵⁴⁶ This has been interpreted as *Tinia*, but according to Pallottino *tina* may also be interpreted as meaning four days.⁵⁴⁷ North of room G were depressions in a line in the rock.

To the east another Archaic room was found (H-I),⁵⁴⁸ possibly part of the same building as room G. The walls were constructed in large rectangular sandstone blocks. Traces of kilns were also found. All rooms face an Archaic street.

To the south of these rooms/buildings stretches of Archaic walls were found beneath the western wall (in the south) of the Hellenistic room E and beneath the southern wall of room F (in the east). Many fragments of bucchero and impasto were found.

The area south of the amphitheatre (Fig. B135, square F 9)

foculo.

⁵⁴³ E. Mangani, *REE* 178, *StEtr* 46, 1978, 366-367.

⁵⁴⁴ Laviosa 1970, 211; Bocci Pacini 1971, 549-559; *Roselle* 1975, 58-63, fig. 18.

⁵⁴⁵ For a description of these see Bocci Pacani 1971, 553-554.

⁵⁴⁶ P. Bocci Pacini, *REE*, *StEtr* 42, 1974, 236-237, no. 108, tav. XXXI; *Roselle* 1975, 62 n. 3; G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 67.

⁵⁴⁷ M. Pallottino, 'I frammenti di lamina di bronzo con iscrizione etrusca scoperta a Pyrgi', *StEtr* 34, 1966, 175-209, esp. 204-205.

⁵⁴⁸ The wall dividing the room is Hellenistic.

Stone foundations (irregular stones of different sizes) for Archaic buildings, dated to the end of the 6th century B.C., have been found (*Fig. B147*).⁵⁴⁹ One of these, *Casa del amphiteatro/Casa B*, was found partially beneath the amphitheatre. It was a rectangular building with two rooms, of which the southern room can be reconstructed to 3.80 x 2.30 m. The building was oriented N-S. The foundation consisted of irregular stones (two or three courses), dressed on the inside with small stones. The width of the foundation was 45 cm. The walls were of mudbrick.⁵⁵⁰ The partition wall was constructed in the same way, only less thick. The roof was tiled. The building is dated to the late 7th century and it was probably in use during most of the 6th century B.C. A long wall (*muro c*) to the south may have been bordering a road or a narrow passage.⁵⁵¹ The wall was constructed of large irregular stones in a dry-wall technique. The wall was connected with a layer of beaten earth just north of it (on this was found Attic red figured kylikes, dated from the late 6th to the first half of the 5th century B.C. The wall is dated to the late 6th century B.C.

Tiles and architectural terracottas (friezes and revetments) from the early 6th to the 5th centuries B.C. have been found in the area, but they cannot be attributed to any buildings (*Fig. B136*).

The northern part of Roselle

Several Orientalizing and Archaic buildings have been located here,⁵⁵² one of which was *Casa dell'Impluvium* (*Fig. B135 and Figs. B148-B149*). The first phase consisted of a hollow in the ground (*cavità A*), probably a cistern or a storage-pit for grain. *Cavità B* probably also belonged to this period. Plaster with reed impression and no remains of tiles suggest the presence of one or more huts or houses with thatched roofs in the area. The second phase consisted of a rectangular two-room building, *Casa C* (*Fig. B148*).⁵⁵³ The building was oriented almost E-W. The eastern room measured 5.27-5.37 x 5.36-5.60 m and the western room 3.43-3.79 x 5.70-5.76 m. The foundations were made of smaller irregular stones and the walls probably stone according to the excavators. Several plaster fragments with reed impressions suggest that either all walls, the partition wall, or the upper part were wattle and daub.⁵⁵⁴ The entrance must have been on the northern side (no. 2) (the imprint of the stone doorstep was found, 80 cm wide), and there was a door in the partition wall to the western room (the stone doorstep was preserved, 70 cm wide (no. 3)). The floor was beaten earth. Donati claims that the roof was tiled, but in his short description of the building no tiles are mentioned. It is thus not clear if tiles were found in connection with *Casa C* or only in cistern D (containing material dating from the Orientalizing and Archaic periods) and *pozzo E* (see below). Donati also states that the finds in *pozzo E* seem to have belonged to more than one building, thus not necessarily to *Casa C*. Thus a thatched roof cannot be excluded. Donati suggests that the roof was a shed roof because no ridgepole tiles were

⁵⁴⁹ Laviosa 1965, 97-99, fig. 26-27; Laviosa 1970, 211-212; *Roselle* 1975, 41-58.

⁵⁵⁰ Laviosa 1965, 98-99, fig. 27; Laviosa 1970, 211-212; *Roselle* 1975, 41-42, fig. 12; Cannocchi 1980, 45.

⁵⁵¹ *Roselle* 1975, 55-58.

⁵⁵² Donati 1994, 5.

⁵⁵³ Donati 1994, 11-13.

⁵⁵⁴ Donati himself admits that it is difficult to determine which part of the walls belonged to *Casa C* and which belonged to *Casa dell'Impluvium*.

found, but if the roof was tiled a two-faced roof is more likely.⁵⁵⁵ The building is dated to the late 7th, or possibly the early 6th century B.C.

These two rooms were reuse in the large Archaic complex, *Casa dell'Impluvium*, covering approximately 330 m² (Figs. B149-B151).⁵⁵⁶ The construction of the complex is dated to the second half of the 6th century B.C., while the latest finds belong to the early 5th century B.C. The building was oriented almost E-W with the entrance towards the north (width of door 1.40 m). The building consisted of seven rooms placed at an angle to the south and east of a courtyard (nos. II-VIII),⁵⁵⁷ a small room in the northwest (no. X), and an "atrium" (no. IX) with an *impluvium*.⁵⁵⁸ In front of the entrance was a porch, also supported by wooden posts (no. I), (7.50 x 4 m). The foundations and the walls were made of fairly small rough stones with clay in between (Th. 45 cm) - in one wall fragments of tiles were used in between stones. Large blocks were used in the corners. The inner doors are around 70 cm in width, some with a doorstep of a thin stone plaque. The floors were of beaten earth with the exception of room IV, which had a pavement of tiles and room VI, which had a pavement of stone slabs. Room IV and V had a pavement on a higher level. Rooms IV, V, and VIII each contained a hearth, and a bench was placed next to the hearth in room V. A cistern was located in room X. In room VIII was found traces of a wooden beam (L. 125 cm; W. 40 cm) by the western wall (no. 39) - Donati suggests that it may have been from a recess/niche like the ones known from Acquarossa and Veii, Macchia Grande. The roof was two-faced and tiled (pan tiles, cover tiles and ridgepole tiles) (Fig. B152). The roof above the *atrium* was supported by wooden posts, creating a *compluvium* above the *impluvium*. Two fragments of *compluvium* tiles were found (Fig. B152). Above the hearth in room V was a skylight tile. Plaster with reed impressions was also found, possibly belonging to the roof/ceiling according to the excavators.

The height of the building (to the ridge) is estimated to 4 m.⁵⁵⁹

A large amount of pottery was found (domestic, Etrusco-Corinthian, black glazed, amphorae) as well as loomweights, spindle whorls, *rocchetti*, and millstones.

Donati has discussed the function of the individual rooms.⁵⁶⁰ He suggests that room II functioned as the Roman *tablinum*, room IX the *atrium*, room X the protection for the cistern, room III a corridor, room IV a corridor or anteroom with a hearth, room V a room with a hearth and a bench, probably both bedroom and living room, room VI uncertain use, room VII the main room connected with the *atrium*, possibly a banquet/dining room (many kylikes, kantharoi etc. were found her and also miniature kyathoi), and VIII a kitchen complex (hearth, millstone, and a storage room). The loomweights, spindle whorls and *rocchetti* were found in rooms II, V, VII, VIII, and IX.

⁵⁵⁵ For a discussion of this see chapter 4.

⁵⁵⁶ Donati 1994.

⁵⁵⁷ Room II: 6.65 x 6.90 m; room III: 4.10 x 2 m; room IV: 3.60 x 2.75 m; room V: 3.60 x 3 m; room VI: 2.50 x 1.50 m; room VII 5.27-5.37 x 5.36-5.60 m; and room VIII 3.43-3.79 x 5.70-5.76 m.

⁵⁵⁸ Rathje 1996, 357 has suggested that another room was located north of room VI.

⁵⁵⁹ Donati 1994, 94.

⁵⁶⁰ Donati 1994, 96-102.

The stratification in *pozzo E* formed the basis for the chronology of both buildings. Str. II-V contained tiles, stones, animal bones, domestic pottery, bucchero, Etrusco-Corinthian, loomweights, *rocchetti*, and fibulae. Str. V is dated to the late 7th/early 6th centuries B.C., Str. IV-II to the first half of the 6th century B.C. and Str. I to the second half of the 6th century B.C. Thus str. I belonged to the *Casa dell'Impluvium* and str. II-V to a previous period.

The publication and the reconstructions have been debated.⁵⁶¹ The arrangements of the posts do not seem to correspond to the reconstruction (e.g. the posts in the porch do not align and the many posts (17 postholes) for the *compluvium* seem unnecessary). Nielsen has suggested that some of these may belong to previous periods and that posts no. 49 and 50 could have supported a porch for building C, which seems a likely solution. The roof construction is also problematic: there is no support for the ridgepole above the porch - Donati has explained this by referring to several Caeretan tombs, but these all represent thatched roofs.⁵⁶² Regarding the *atrium* there are no posts supporting it at the southeast and NW corner.

The material recovered was primarily found in five distinct deposits, especially in the *pozzo* just outside and to the east of the building. The material consisted of domestic pottery (kitchen ware and table ware in impasto, *argilla depurata*, and bucchero), miniature bucchero kyathoi, spinning and weaving implements (spindle whorls, loomweights, and *rocchetti*).

Another building was excavated in square E 5, consisting of a small corner, situated on the rock (*Fig. B153*).⁵⁶³ The walls were of mudbrick. The chronology is uncertain, but it cannot be dated later than the mid-6th century B.C. and it may be as early as the *Casa del recinto*, i.e. dated to the second quarter of the 7th century B.C.

Some architectural terracottas were found at Roselle, but none can be connected with any buildings. They consist of:

Phase 1 (600-575 B.C.):⁵⁶⁴ a panther antefix,⁵⁶⁵ a frieze with warriors,⁵⁶⁶ a frieze fragment with horse and guilloche.⁵⁶⁷

Phase 2 (530-520 B.C.): raking sima with riding warriors; banquet frieze;⁵⁶⁸ and an assembly frieze.⁵⁶⁹

Phase 3 (500-480 B.C.): female antefix;⁵⁷⁰ fragments of female antefixes;⁵⁷¹ shell from an antefix;⁵⁷² and fragments of satyr antefix.⁵⁷³

⁵⁶¹ Rathje 1996; E. Nielsen, 'An atrium house of the 6th c. at Roselle', *JRA* 10, 1997, 323-326.

⁵⁶² As argued in chapter 3.

⁵⁶³ Cannocchi 1980, 46-48, fig. 10.

⁵⁶⁴ The excavators dated this period to 580-560 B.C., but since this date seems to be based on the date for the terracottas of the Upper Building at Murlo, a date within the first quarter of the 6th century B.C. would probably be more precise.

⁵⁶⁵ *Roselle* 1975, tav. Va.

⁵⁶⁶ *Roselle* 1975, tav. Vb.

⁵⁶⁷ *Roselle* 1975, tav. Vd.

⁵⁶⁸ *Roselle* 1975, tav. Ve and Vf.

⁵⁶⁹ *Roselle* 1975, 41.

Phase 4 (5th century B.C.):⁵⁷⁴ a fragment of a frieze with a head and upper part of a man;⁵⁷⁵ a banquet frieze⁵⁷⁶ and several types of friezes (warriors, horses and chariots);⁵⁷⁷ revetments with floral or geometric motives (4 types).⁵⁷⁸

Interpretation: most of the few Orientalizing and Archaic buildings so far excavated in Roselle should be interpreted as domestic dwellings.

Area of the later Roman Forum: Casa B probably had a domestic function, as *Casa a due vani*, though a public function has also been suggested for this.⁵⁷⁹ The remains beneath *Casa a due vani* may also have belonged to a domestic building. The most problematic is the so-called *Casa del recinto*. The domestic finds imply that it was used for habitation, but the curious shape and the large enclosure also make it possible that it had some civic or sacred function. Some scholars identify the building as a kind of sanctuary. Colonna suggests a sanctuary dedicated to Vesta because of the domestic finds, and he points to the (later) votive *fossa*/deposit in the vicinity mentioned above, especially the inscription to *Aiser*, which he relates to the domestic cult of *Lares* and *Penates*.⁵⁸⁰ Donati also considers the building to have had a sacred function, possibly a Vesta sanctuary.⁵⁸¹ He has emphasized the nature of the building (its small size and curious circular shape, the position of the building near the main entrance to the city, the isolated position of the building within the rectangular enclosure, the fact that no hearth was found within the building (it was located in the rear enclosure), and the finding of the dedicatory inscription). That no hearth was located within the building was common in Etruscan houses (see chapter 4 and 5) and is thus no indication of a sacred building. The inscription to *Aiser*, dated to the late 6th century can hardly be used as evidence for a sacred building in the 7th century B.C. The inscription to *Laivena* is problematic, since we otherwise have no knowledge of this deity and the date of it is uncertain. The *Casa del recinto* could be interpreted as a kind of "*palazzo*", possibly with an affiliated sacred function, possibly of the same type as the Regia in Rome.

The large perimeter wall excavated in square E 10-11 has been interpreted as belonging to a temple.⁵⁸² This identification is uncertain. No temple building has been found, and it is not clear to

⁵⁷⁰ Naumann & Hiller 1959, Taf. 11.

⁵⁷¹ Laviosa 1959, fig. 34.

⁵⁷² Roselle 1975, 38, no. 6.

⁵⁷³ Laviosa 1959, fig. 35.

⁵⁷⁴ The two figured frieze plaques seems to be Archaic while the revetments cannot be dated more precisely than the 5th century B.C. and thus probably are not Archaic.

⁵⁷⁵ Roselle 1975, tav. XIa.

⁵⁷⁶ Roselle 1975, Taf. XIb. According to D. Canocchi in Roselle 1975 this banquet scene is one of the latest known in Etruscan Italy.

⁵⁷⁷ Roselle 1975, 67.

⁵⁷⁸ Naumann & Hiller 1959, Taf. 12,2; 13,2; 12,1; 13,1.

⁵⁷⁹ Colonna 1986, 425; Donati 1994, 3.

⁵⁸⁰ Colonna 1986, 401-402.

⁵⁸¹ Donati 1994, 2-3.

⁵⁸² Bocci Pacini 1982; P. Bocci Pacini in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 53-57.

what building the architectural terracottas belonged, nor is it certain that the votive deposit should be related to this building (the distance between the votive deposit and the perimeter wall was more than 45 m as can be seen from *Fig. B143*). The monumentality of the wall, however, makes it a possible interpretation, but nothing more. Regarding the stretch of wall dated to the late 7th century nothing supports a temple identification for this building (nor is it published except for a short notice).

Podere la Mota: only traces of terrace walls were found. The excavators' identification of the terrace as a temple terrace and the architectural terracottas as belonging to a temple, but nothing in the excavation report supports this identification. However, the sherd found later with the inscription to Artumes may suggest a sanctuary dedicated to her, and it is of course possible that the terracottas originated from a temple in the sanctuary.

Collina Sud: the inscription to *tina* was found in what appears to be a room of a domestic building. Thus the inscription cannot be connected with any sacred building and the interpretation of the word is problematic. The presence of the kilns in the area suggests a workshop area, though possibly belonging to a period before the buildings.

The northern part of Roselle: both *Case C* and *Casa dell'Impluvium* must be interpreted as domestic buildings because of the finds. The ground-plan of *Casa dell'Impluvium* with the *impluvium* further suggests a domestic function. The function of the building in E 5 is uncertain, but probably domestic.

San Giovenale

The Swedish excavations at San Giovenale took place from 1956-1963.⁵⁸³ The excavations have only been preliminarily published, and the chronology of the buildings is uncertain. Note that the plan and the labelling of the buildings at San Giovenale are very confusing, since the labels keep being changed without a plan being published (*Fig. B154*).⁵⁸⁴

San Giovenale was located on a long tufa plateau of approximately 3.4 ha. The site was not fortified until around 300 B.C. The excavations have revealed buildings, mostly huts and houses, dating from the Protovillanovan period to the early 5th century B.C. Between 550-530 B.C. an earthquake damaged many of the houses, and cracks in the walls can be seen many places. This led to a reconstruction/rebuilding of most of the houses.

Several huts have been excavated, belonging to the Protovillanovan phase. They were oval and the foundations were cut out of the tufa. They were located in Area E and Area D.⁵⁸⁵ The excavators date the transition from huts to houses to the first half of the 7th century B.C.⁵⁸⁶ They believe that San

⁵⁸³ San Giovenale is planned to be published a series of monographs in the *ActaRom*. So far, however, only few of these publications have appeared. For the latest discussion of the site see *Viterbo* 1986, 27-30; 37-40; 47-50; 56-58; 129-130 (with further references); Damgaard Andersen 1997, 359-362, figs. 5-7.

⁵⁸⁴ This fig. shows the latest labelling of the buildings. I would like to thank Lars Karlsson and Ingrid Pohl for the information on the new labelling of the buildings. Note that House XI has not (yet?) been relabelled.

⁵⁸⁵ I. Pohl, *The Iron Age Habitation in Area E, San Giovenale III:2, ActaRom* 4°, 26:3, Stockholm 1977; B. Malcus, 'Area D (Ovest)', in S. Forsberg & B.E. Thomasson (eds.), *San Giovenale. Materiali e problemi*, Atti del simposio all'istituto Svedese di Studi Classici a Roma 6 Aprile 1983, *ActaRom* 4°, 41, Stockholm 1984, 37-60.

⁵⁸⁶ Pohl 1980, 141.

Giovenale was continuously inhabited, while other scholars see a hiatus between the Protovillanovan period and the 8th century B.C.⁵⁸⁷ San Giovenale appears to decline around 500 B.C., but there is evidence for later buildings and the fortification.⁵⁸⁸

Houses as well as storeroom, wells, and cisterns have been found both on the acropolis and on the eastern side, the so-called Borgo. The Borgo was separated from the acropolis by a natural *fossa*.

The Borgo

On the Borgo some ten houses have been excavated (*Fig. B155 and Fig. B3,7-12*).⁵⁸⁹ Houses were found on the northern slope (House A-F) and elsewhere (the location of House G and H has not been published and they are not on any published plan). On the northern slope of the Borgo the houses were arranged in three groups (separated by the channel I and the large wall K (part of the foundation of House D)), along a 3 m wide street. The slope was terraced (the material found here dates to the late 8th/first half of the 7th century B.C.) and a drainage system led away the rainwater.

The houses were fairly small and simple (none more than 9 m in length) and consisted of one to four rooms. The ground-plan, however, is not clear in all cases. The houses were fairly well preserved, especially on the northern slope. In several cases the bedrock was cut to form a firm basis for the ashlar blocks. These cuts were used to reconstruct the length and width of the houses. House F was partially cut into the tufa bedrock, and House E had a *cantina* also cut into the tufa bedrock with large dolia. The foundations and walls were constructed of tufa blocks in a dry-wall technique. Remains of lime-rich clay found between the stones have been interpreted as remains of wall plaster. Some walls were constructed of closely fitted blocks (e.g. the southwestern wall of House B), while others use blocks that were not cut to fit closely together - instead tufa chips or stones were inserted between the blocks (e.g. the southwestern wall of House C) (*Figs. B156-B158*).⁵⁹⁰ The thickness of the walls varies from c. 0.30-0.35 m in House B to 1 m in House D. Some walls were standing more than 3 m in height. In a few cases rectangular openings for windows have been preserved (e.g. House B).⁵⁹¹

Hearths were found in several of the houses, in House A as much as three (*Fig. B3,7 and Figs. B159-B160*).⁵⁹² Outside building A hearths were also found. Building A consisted of two room and a courtyard outside. The building was located in the northeastern corner of the Borgo. The building is dated to the late 7th or the 6th century B.C. with a second phase in the 5th century B.C.

A large amount of domestic pottery was found during the excavations, but also a few imported vases (Corinthian and Attic) as well as evidence of spinning and weaving.

The acropolis

⁵⁸⁷ Pohl 1980.

⁵⁸⁸ Pohl 1985.

⁵⁸⁹ The houses are only preliminarily published (Nylander 1984; C. Nylander in *Viterbo* 1986, esp. 50). A monograph of the houses on the Borgo by I. Pohl is forthcoming.

⁵⁹⁰ *Viterbo* 1986, 56-58.

⁵⁹¹ Nylander 1984, 67.

⁵⁹² Unfortunately the building is only preliminarily published (Nylander 1984, 68; *Viterbo* 1986, 50; Pohl 1985, 49-50, fig. 1).

The Protovillanovan huts mentioned above were found in Area E and D. In Area F three houses were excavated on the western part of the acropolis, Houses I-III (*Fig. B161 and Fig. B3,4-6*).⁵⁹³ They were located along a street, believed by the excavators to be located southwest of House I. The houses were constructed with foundations of stone ashlar blocks, but nothing remains of the superstructure. Since the houses on the Borgo had stone walls it is assumed that the houses on the acropolis had the same.

House I and II were oriented ENE-WSW, while House III was oriented NNW-SSE. House I-II formed an entity with a courtyard with a well and channels in between. House I measured 11 x 5.80 m (*Fig. B162*). It had two rooms, a larger, inner room towards the northwest (5.78 to 5.95 x 4.82 m) and a smaller anteroom towards the southwest (3.70 x 4.82 m). The larger room was entered from the anteroom. The building has recently been shown to have had two phases.⁵⁹⁴ To the first phase (dated to 675-650 B.C.) belonged a rectangular hut (or house) with a sunken floor cut out into the tufa (*Fig. B163*). The walls must have been of wattle and daub, since small holes for the vertical poles can be seen in the stone foundations. The width of the walls was probably 0.45 m. The roof must have been thatched. In front of the entrance was a porch, supported by four posts (postholes were cut into the tufa). Within the larger room was a bench on the sides and the rear wall, constructed of pebbles, 1.25 m wide. These stones were placed directly on the bedrock floor. Thick mattresses must have been placed on top of these, since they were only 8-10 cm high. The pottery found on the benches dates to the first half of the 7th century to 625 B.C. The pottery consisted of drinking vessels (an oinochoe, a goblet, kantharoi, an amphoriskos, a jug, and other cups, and almost no coarse ware. Besides pottery spindle whorls and loomweights were found. In the second phase (c. 600 B.C.) the building was replaced by a more substantial house (*Fig. B164*). The northern wall was strengthened on the inside by a row of stone ashlar blocks (one course was preserved) which cut into the river stone benches. The walls were probably also of ashlar blocks, and the roof tiled and two-faced. Both ordinary tiles and skylight tiles were found. The side walls were extended (*antae*) to form a walled-in porch. One column base was found within the building, almost centrally placed within the room, and another in the porch. This suggests that these two columns supported the ridge of the roof. After the earthquake (550-530 B.C.) the building was slightly changed and the anteroom was closed by a wall, and the opening was placed on the northern side, towards the courtyard. The building has been reconstructed by L. Karlsson and M. Fahlander.⁵⁹⁵ Regarding the first phase two different reconstructions have been proposed (*Fig. B165*). Of these the first is the most plausible, except that the thatch looks more like a modern Scandinavian thatched roof than an Etruscan roof. The thatch seems to be too fine and thin and the layer much too thick. Such a roof would be very heavy and need substantial roof support. The

⁵⁹³ No plan of the site has been published, only photographs (*Viterbo* 1986, fig. 24).

⁵⁹⁴ That there are two phases is clear from the ashlar blocks placed on top of the pebble benches (L. Karlsson, 'A "dining-room" on the acropolis of San Giovenale? Preliminary notes on House I', *OpRom* 20, 1996, 265-269. The house was also presented by L. Karlsson and M. Fahlander on a poster at the conference 'From huts to houses - transformation of ancient societies' in Rome, September 1997). The building will be fully published by L. Karlsson.

⁵⁹⁵ Not yet published, but shown on a poster at the conference 'From huts to houses - transformation of ancient

second suggestion does not seem likely. It is obviously based on the Greek Geometric model from Perachora. Such a roof must have been made by bending the posts in the walls and joining them at the ridge. The main problem with this reconstruction is the lack of an overhang of the roof, which would mean that rainwater would run down the walls. If such a construction should be feasible, the roof would need to be bended to create an overhang (as has also been suggested for some of the huts from Sorgenti della Nova).⁵⁹⁶ Furthermore the roof on the porch was not an integrated part of the roof (as it always was on, e.g. the hut urns) and it is difficult to see how the roof of the porch was integrated with the roofs. Furthermore the inclination on the roof of the porch is very low. The house of the second phase has also been reconstructed by L. Karlsson & M. Fahlander (*Fig. B166*).

The plan of House II is not quite clear. It measures c. 12 x 4 m. It probably had three successive rooms, with an entrance on the long side, in the northwestern corner. How the remaining two rooms were reached is not clear. The house may have had a porch at the entrance. A channel covered with cover tiles were located within the house. Within the house a large amount of pottery was found.

House III was very similar in plan to House I, but with a different orientation. It measured 15 x 5.5 m. The entrance was on the short eastern side. Traces of river stone beds were also found here. In front of the house was a well and a courtyard, not yet excavated.

House XI, located southwest of the Houses I-III, consisted of a badly preserved house with two rooms.⁵⁹⁷ The foundations were partly cut out of the tufa. It is dated to the late 5th century B.C. and had no predecessor.

In Area B two buildings were located. The so-called Archaic House/House IV was trapezoidal and consisted of three rooms in a row or two rooms and an anteroom (4.0-4.80 x 7.0-8.0 m) (*Fig. B167 and Fig. B3,3*).⁵⁹⁸ It was oriented E-W. The entrance was on the eastern side. From this room there was access to the room in the middle, and from here to the rear room. The building was poorly constructed with a foundation of unworked tufa blocks of various shapes and dimensions (from 0.50 x 0.40 m to 1.40 x 0.40 m). Smaller stones were inserted between the tufa blocks. The average thickness of the walls was 0.50 m. The floor was beaten earth. No traces of tiles were found. Thus, the roof must have been thatched. Traces of walls outside the building may have belonged to an irregular courtyard. The building is dated by the excavators to the end of the 8th century B.C. or slightly later.

The so-called semi-subterranean building or room, located in the vicinity of the Archaic house, consisted of a rectangular room or building, cut deep into the tufa (*Fig. B168*).⁵⁹⁹ It was constructed around and over a natural crevice in the rock, which once held the waters of a spring. This can be

societies' in Rome in September 1997.

⁵⁹⁶ Negroni Catacchio & Miari 1995, fig. 5. For a discussion of this see chapter 4.

⁵⁹⁷ This have only been preliminarily published (Pohl 1985, 52-53, fig. 3).

⁵⁹⁸ E. Berggren & K. Berggren, *San Giovenale. Excavations in Area E, 1957-1960, San Giovenale II,2, ActaRom 4°*, 26:II,2, 1981; Nylander 1984, 65; *Viterbo* 1986, 50. That this house, dated to the 8th century B.C., should be relabelled "the Archaic House", seems odd.

⁵⁹⁹ B. Olinder & I. Pohl, *The semi-subterranean building in Area B, San Giovenale II,4, ActaRom 4°*, 26:II,4, 1981.

inferred from the fact that the bottom of the room was lined with an insulating impermeable layer of clay. In the floor was what appeared to be a natural channel running almost diagonally in a northwestern direction through the room. The channel seems to have continued under the west wall, and it probably also continued in the direction of the *fossa*, where it might have emptied its water. The room measured c. 5 x 5 m, and the height varied from 1.20 to 1.70 m. The room was rectangular and roughly oriented according to the four cardinal points. The walls were slightly falling inwards towards the floor. Around the room were irregular placed postholes, possibly supporting a kind of roof. In the southwestern corner there was a rudimentary staircase consisting of three irregular steps cut into the rock. In the lowest step there was a rather shallow posthole. The distance from the lowest step to the floor was 0.90 m. Around the room were several rock cut shelves. A large amount of domestic pottery was found during the excavation. Besides that a number of spindle whorls and *rocchetti*, and a few bronze objects (among these a *sanguisuga* fibula) were found. The most curious find was a large number of deer antlers and bones.⁶⁰⁰ These were mostly unworked, though six of them were made into tools.

The erection of the building can be dated to the last third of the 8th century B.C. and it went out of use some time in the early 7th century B.C. A few sherds were found dated to the 6th century, but it is uncertain if the room was in use during this period.

The buildings near the bridge

On either side of the bridge across the river Pietrisco remains of a few buildings were excavated (*Fig. B169*).⁶⁰¹ The bridge was probably constructed in wood. Of the buildings the most interesting is the one north of the river. It consisted of a building with two main periods.⁶⁰² Period 1 had two phases. Phase 1 shows a rectangular building (11 x 5.15 m), oriented N-S (*Fig. B170*). In the northwestern corner was an enclosure with a well. The building had two rooms or one room and an anteroom. The foundation consisted of rectangular tufa blocks, 1 x 1.5 m. The walls were either stone or mudbrick. The entrance was on the western side, slightly off centre. The roof was tiled and two-faced (pan tiles, cover tiles, and cordoned ridgepole tiles were found). The floor consisted of clay with pebbles. The rear room (A) contained an U-shaped bench of eight tufa blocks (0.2-0.25 m) and river stones along three walls. In the southeastern corner a concentration of charcoal (a hearth) was found together with a base of a bowl, and a fragment of an impasto brazier. The position close to the bench indicates that the hearth belonged to an earlier period. Within room A fine tableware pottery was found. In the anteroom (B) a large amount of coarseware pottery was found. In the northeastern corner, outside the house, two large basins (1.20 x 0.7 x 0.05-0.8 x 0.7 m) were cut into a large tufa block (L. 2.4; W. 1.8; H. 1.0 m).

⁶⁰⁰ 416 bones and antlers were identified (of these 285 were antlers or parts of antlers). Other bones (pig, cow, sheep/goat) were also found during the excavation, but in much smaller quantities. Deer bones were found elsewhere at San Giovenale, but in much smaller amounts. Antlers have not been found elsewhere at San Giovenale.

⁶⁰¹ The building has only been preliminarily published (Forsberg 1984).

⁶⁰² This building is now being published by Y. Backe-Forsberg. Her preliminary results were published on a poster at the conference 'From huts to houses - transformation of ancient societies' in Rome, September 1997. I

These were placed on different levels and connected through a small hole. The earthquake in 550-530 B.C. destroyed part of the building, especially room B, while room A seems to have survived almost intact. In period 1, phase 2 (dated to the late 6th century B.C.) room A was reused (now 4.6 x 4.2-4.35 m) (*Fig. B171*). The level of the floor (beaten earth with pebbles) was raised so that it was almost in line with the tufa blocks. The well and the basins were still in use. A new road (hard-packed earth and white river stones) leading to the bridge (which was also severely damaged by the earthquake) was constructed diagonally across room B. In order to secure the building a support wall of huge tufa blocks was built along the new road. In the early 5th century B.C. the building was destroyed (another earthquake?) and it was replaced almost immediately by a new building (period 2) (*Fig. B172*). This building was apsidal. The foundation consisted of reused tufa blocks.

Within and in the vicinity of the building pottery dating to the Protovillanovan period and to the 7th and 6th centuries B.C. was found. The Archaic pottery consisted of local pottery and pottery imported from other Etruscan sites (impasto and bucchero) and a few Attic sherds. The pottery consisted of both fine ware (goblets, amphoriskoi, and an amphora) as well as coarser wares (braziers, storage jars, and cooking stands). On 48 of the Archaic sherds (mostly bucchero) inscriptions were found, both graffiti but also votive inscriptions to deities (the word votive gift, *mulu*, is mentioned).⁶⁰³ On several sherds holes were drilled through the bases. Besides these loomweights, spindle whorls, a few bronze and iron pins, fibulae, nails, glass beads, and animal bones were found.

South of the river a few walls were found (*Fig. B169*). Both were constructed of large, more or less rectangular tufa blocks. The wall to the west forms a curve. The wall to the east was almost straight. In between the walls was a *piazza* or crossroad.

In general only few architectural terracottas were found in San Giovenale. Even though they have only been preliminarily published, several features can be pointed out. The architectural terracottas consisted of: pan tiles with extremely high raised borders, probably used as raking simas;⁶⁰⁴ two fragments of revetments of a unique type;⁶⁰⁵ a fragment of a painted revetment,⁶⁰⁶ of the same type as Acquarossa type IIB;⁶⁰⁷ and two fragments of friezes,⁶⁰⁸ and a much debated female head has been

would like to thank Y. Backe-Forsberg for further information on this building.

⁶⁰³ These inscriptions will be published by Y. Backe-Forsberg and G. Colonna. I would like to thank Y. Backe-Forsberg for the information on these sherds.

⁶⁰⁴ No trace of paint is preserved and they were perhaps not decorated (Ö. Wikander 1981, figs. 12, 13:57, 13:58).

⁶⁰⁵ No decoration is preserved. One fragment was found during ploughing while another was found near House V but on the surface.

⁶⁰⁶ Ö. Wikander 1981, 86-87, no. 63.

⁶⁰⁷ C. Wikander 1988, fig. 6.

⁶⁰⁸ Only the cavettos with plastic strigils are preserved (Ö. Wikander 1981, figs. 17:64; 17:65; 18). One fragment was a surface find between the areas B and C while the other was found in a disturbed stratum south of House I on the Borgo. It is possible that the *fascia* had a painted decoration since no relief fragments have been found.

interpreted as an antefix as well as a votive head.⁶⁰⁹ None of these architectural terracottas have been dated. They probably all belong within the 6th century B.C. and to judge from the profile of the revetments with the cavetto at least some of them should be placed in the first half of the 6th century B.C. On the basis of Wikander's preliminary report and the uncertain context for most of the fragments it is not possible to determine to which buildings the architectural terracottas belonged.

As mentioned above the chronology for the buildings on San Giovenale is uncertain. The earliest house on the Borgo (House F) should be dated to the late 7th century B.C., while the earliest buildings on the acropolis, the Archaic house (formerly House IV) dates to the late 8th/first half of the 7th century B.C. and House I phase I dates to the third quarter of the 7th century B.C. Most of the houses appear to date in the 6th century B.C., and in this period the site seems to have flourished with a reorganization in the second half of the 6th century, probably due to the earthquake.

Colonna suggests that House F and the Archaic House were the earliest and thus thatched, but he does not date the erection of the buildings precisely, except to the period *Orientalizzante Medio*, that is 670-630 B.C.⁶¹⁰ The earliest phase of House I on the acropolis was also thatched. The later ones must have had a two-faced tiled roof. Exactly when the transition from thatched to tiled roofs took place is not clear. According to Ö. Wikander tiles were only found in small quantities, but according to L. Karlsson many tiles were found during the excavations.

Interpretation: the excavators suggest that San Giovenale was a small agricultural centre. Almost all buildings must all be considered domestic buildings. House I on the acropolis has been interpreted as a "dining-room", since most of the pottery consisted of drinking vessels and almost no coarse ware). It is suggested that the room was used for "dining-parties", where the guests would recline on the mattresses on the benches. In the second phase the riverstone benches would have been replaced by wooden couches.⁶¹¹ The complex of House I and II are suggested as having both a domestic and a representative function, because of the channels and the large amount of pottery. Until the houses are published this remains unclear. House A on the Borgo is suggested to have had a workshop function, since hearths were found both within and around the building, probably for metal manufacturing.⁶¹²

The so-called subterranean building on the acropolis is interpreted as a kind of spring sanctuary by the excavators, especially because of the many deer antlers and bones. The proportion and the frequency of the pottery types found also corresponds to other votive deposits such as S. Omobono in Rome. Finally the rock-cut semi-subterranean room is unique. All the material found in the building is considered placed here as in a sacred dump, when the building went out of use. The building

⁶⁰⁹ Andrén 1971, figs. 70-71; *Viterbo* 1986, 105, no. 201. Andrén 1971, 12-13 claimed that it could not be an antefix because there was no attachment for a cover tile, nor could it be a protome because there were no nail holes. In *Viterbo* 1986, 62 and 105, no. 201 it is claimed that it is an antefix, but without any further arguments. I think that Andrén's arguments are convincing and thus I do not regard this fragment as an antefix.

⁶¹⁰ Colonna 1986, 399-400.

⁶¹¹ For a discussion of this see L. Karlsson, 'A "dining-room" on the acropolis of San Giovenale? Preliminary notes on House I', *OpRom* 20, 1996, 265-269.

⁶¹² Nylander 1984, 68; *Viterbo* 1986, 50.

apparently functioned as some kind of fountain, but whether it should be regarded merely as a monumentalized spring as Rendeli does,⁶¹³ or as a spring sanctuary, is hard to determine, especially since we have no comparative material for the use of deer antlers in such large quantities with the exception of the new evidence from Tarquinia, Pian di Civita, where antlers seem to have been found in votive deposits going back to the Late Bronze Age. All in all I think an identification as a sanctuary is a possibility.

The building north of the bridge is now being interpreted as a building with a multiple function,⁶¹⁴ a term which equals what I call an integrated function, i.e. both habitation and cult. The domestic character can be inferred from the benches and the many pottery finds, especially the storage jars and the fine table ware, which suggest banquets. Such banquets could of course have been sacred. The sacred nature of the building is clear from the votive inscriptions and the holes bored through the bases of the vases, which suggests libation. The basins outside could have been used for washing clothes, making wine or even have had a sacred function (libation). Backe-Forsberg emphasizes the setting of the building in nature as being of importance: the closeness of running water and the road to the bridge as well as the closeness to the cemeteries. The latter suggests some sort of boundary, perhaps both a sacred boundary (purification) and a more prosaic boundary (a kind of customs house).⁶¹⁵

The function of the buildings south of the bridge cannot be interpreted until further publication/excavation.

Sasso di Furbara

Between Cerveteri and Pyrgi an emergency excavation was carried out in 1971 at Sasso di Furbara.⁶¹⁶ This revealed traces of stone foundation walls, parts of a pavement of small stones and *peperino* slabs, and a large column base, also in *peperino*. No plan of the building is published. Pan tiles and cover tiles were also found. Before the excavation female antefixes⁶¹⁷ of a type known from Palestrina⁶¹⁸ were found. During the excavation another four female antefixes came to light. Besides these a reclining sphinx, possibly an akroterion, was found.⁶¹⁹ All the architectural terracottas (and thus also the building) can be dated to 525-500 B.C.

⁶¹³ Rendeli 1989, 61-62.

⁶¹⁴ Y. Backe-Forsberg in the poster presented at the conference 'From huts to houses - transformation of ancient societies' in Rome, September 1997.

⁶¹⁵ Backe-Forsberg even suggests a boundary to the invisible world, that is the ritual of passage, but perhaps this is carrying the evidence too far.

⁶¹⁶ G. Colonna, 'Cerveteri', *StEtr* 41, 1973, 541; G. Nardi in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 154-155.

⁶¹⁷ G. Nardi in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 154.

⁶¹⁸ Andr n 1940, pl. 116:407.

⁶¹⁹ G. Nardi in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 154, no. 8.2.1 (ill.).

Among the finds were Greek pottery, bucchero, a fragment of a votive bronze statuette, and a small iron lituus. An inscription *etan turuce*, signifying a votive gift, was incised on an Attic kylix, dated to 510-480 B.C.⁶²⁰

Interpretation: because of the excavation and the preliminary publication, it is difficult to interpret the function of the building. The votive inscription and the bronze statuette, however, point to a temple.

Stigliano

The Archaic site was situated on the northwestern part of the large elongated plateau of Stigliano/Piana di Stigliano. To the north of the plateau was Monte Seccareccio, to the south Monte Angiano and Monte Cerreto. Nearby were the two rivers Mignine and Lenta. The site was 4.5 ha.⁶²¹ The Archaic remains were found three zones, all apparently though survey (*Fig. B173, zone 1-3*). In zone 1 four buildings were probably located and in zone 2 two or three building. The Archaic remains of zone 3 are difficult to interpret because of Roman remains above them. The finds are dated from the early 6th to the late 6th century B.C. and consisted of tiles (most of them painted), few traces of plaster with reed impressions, few traces of *pisé*, few traces of mudbrick (thickness between 6-8 cm), and pottery. Traces of hearths were also found. The tufa blocks found in the area probably belonged to a Roman villa. The Archaic buildings thus probably walls of either wattle and daub, *pisé* or mudbrick, and tiled roofs. Between the zones no Archaic remains were found, thus a *piazza* was probably located here. A small female head, probably from a protome, an akroterion or an antefix was also found.⁶²² The head is probably to be dated in the second half of the 6th century B.C.⁶²³

Most of the material found was domestic pottery, consisting of impasto (bowls, large bowls, *bacini*, *olle*, a few *dolia*, *foculi*, *forrelli*, and *bracieri*) and little bucchero (kantharoi, kyathoi, chalices, oinochoai, *atingitoio*). A few were miniature vases (kyathoi, *atingitoi*, and *ciotoline*). A few fragments of black glazed pottery (kylikes and cups) and *depurata* was found in zone 2 together with most of the bucchero, thus suggesting a different status. A few loomweights, sieves, and millstones were also found.

Interpretation: the site is interpreted as a small agricultural centre, thus the building (though little is known about them) must be considered domestic buildings. It is not known to what building the female head belonged.

⁶²⁰ Marchesini 1997, cat. no. 193. According to M. Cristofani, 'Ripensando Pyrgi', in *Miscellanea ceretana* I, *QArchEtr* 17, 1989, 90 another inscription with the word *ita* was found at Sasso Furbara (*REE* 1972, 49). It is suggested that it should be interpreted signifying a votive gift. The word is also found on inscription at Pyrgi (on the bronze plaque), Tarquinia (*CIE* 10021), and Veii (*TLF* 49).

⁶²¹ Ziffero 1980, esp. 20-21; Rendeli 1993, 476.

⁶²² Ziffero 1980, pl. 5. According to the excavators the head is part of a protome, since the back is flat. Judging by the photograph (which is not very good) this seems hardly likely, nor do we know any other female protomes.

⁶²³ The head is dated by the excavators to the mid-6th century B.C., a date which can be supported by the large eyes (the head is very worn, though). On the other hand the extension on the left side (hair ?) points to a late date, thus I prefer a date within the second half of the 6th century B.C.

Talamone (Bengodi)

On the hill of Bengodi⁶²⁴ a female antefix was found⁶²⁵ and a fragment of a raking sima with a meander decoration.⁶²⁶ Both can be dated to the late 6th/early 5th century B.C. No remains of walls were found.

Interpretation: It is uncertain to what type of building these terracottas belonged.

Tarquinia

Tarquinia was one of the largest Etruscan towns with an area of 120-135 ha. (*Fig. B174*). Habitation goes back to at least the Early Iron Age, where a village has been excavated on the Monterozzi-plateau (see chapter 2). The later town lay on the plateau, the eastern part of which is called Pian della Regina; the western part Pian di Civita. In the Archaic period the settlement was mainly concentrated in the western and central part of the plateau. Several ancient streets have been located.⁶²⁷ The defence wall date to the late 5th or 4th century B.C.,⁶²⁸ but there was probably an earlier defence system consisting of an *agger*, probably dated in the 6th century B.C. or earlier.⁶²⁹

Excavations on the plateau took place between 1934-1938 and again in 1946,⁶³⁰ and excavations were resumed in the 1980s.

Pian di Civita, the new excavations

The excavations from 1982 onwards take place on the central part of the western end of the plateau (*Fig. B174*).⁶³¹

The earliest remains consisted of a hut, dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (late 10th century B.C.), and located in the northwestern part of the excavated area (no. 496) (*Figs. B175-B176*). It was oval, and the foundation consisted of irregular stones of various sizes with clay in between, placed directly on the bedrock. Two postholes dug into the bedrock were located on the east, (one 20 cm in diameter, the other 10 cm in diam.) (no. 497 and 856). The size is reconstructed as 2.5-3.0 x 4.40-5.0 m. Other signs of buildings from this period consisted of pavements in crushed stones (*macco*, i.e. local limestone) (no. 620, 430, 251), which was used in all periods for pavements. In the

⁶²⁴ A. Capelli, 'Talamone. Rinvenimenti archeologici nell'impianto di una macchina idrovora a Bengodi', *NSc* 1930, 300-301; Andr  n 1940, 238; A. Mazzolai, *Il Museo Archeologico della Maremma*, Grosseto 1984, tav. XII.

⁶²⁵ A. Mazzolai, *Il Museo Archeologico della Maremma*, Grosseto 1984, tav. XII.

⁶²⁶ A. Capelli, 'Talamone. Rinvenimenti archeologici nell'impianto di una macchina idrovora a Bengodi', *NSc* 1930, fig. 1.

⁶²⁷ See e.g. P. Pelagatti, 'Ricerche territoriale e urbanistica in Etruria Meridionale', *Secondo congresso internazionale etrusco*, Firenze 1985, suppl. di *StEtr*, Rome 1989, 298-301.

⁶²⁸ P. Fontaine, 'Tarquinia. L'enceinte et la porte nord', *AA* 1994, 73-86, dates the wall to the 4th century B.C., while M. Cataldi, *Tarquinia*, Rome 1993, 90, dates it to the 5th century B.C.

⁶²⁹ M. Cataldi & B. Massab  , 'Appendice', in M. Martelli (ed.), *Tyrrhenoi philotechnoi*, Atti giornata di studio (Viterbo, 13 ottobre 1990), *Terra Italia* 3, Rome 1994, 72-73.

⁶³⁰ Sporadic finds were made in the 19th and beginning of the 20 centuries. See Andr  n 1940, 65-66.

⁶³¹ M. Bonghi Jovino in T.C.B. Rasmussen, 'Archaeology in Etruria 1985-1995', *AR* 42, 1995-1996, 52-53; Bonghi Jovino & Chiaramonte Trer   1997 (with further references).

pavement 251 two postholes were found (249, 250). Other types of pavements can be seen in no. 245 (clay) and 262 (pebbles). Near no. 245 was a natural cavity (no. 263). Around this cavity deer antlers, some partially worked, were found. An almost rectangular *pozzo* was also located (no. 121). It was dug in the bedrock and lined with clay and closed by a flat stone. Within the *pozzo* pottery and traces of oak, heather, and *vitis* were found.⁶³² A kiln was located at no. 430.

In the Early Iron Age the site was reorganized (*Figs. B177-B178*). The hut no. 494 was destroyed during the 9th century B.C. and the area covered by a layer of clay (no. 493). A clay pavement (no. 380) was also located around the cavity. A new kiln was built above the earlier one (nos. 415 and 416). Several postholes, probably for huts and precincts, were found in the centre of the area (nos. 168, 858, 859, 629) together with a *fossa* (no. 117) and a *pozzo* (no. 116). In no. 253 a pavement in crushed stones (*macco*) was located. Just southeast of the cavity no. 263, interpreted as a votive deposit, was found the skeleton of a boy, 8th years old, who had suffered from epilepsy (no. 293).⁶³³ The boy was not placed in any kind of coffin or an enclosure of stones and no grave goods were found, except for a bronze pendent and a pin for fastening his garment. A layer of ashes (no. 81) suggests funeral rites. The boy is interpreted as a *prodigium*, around which the cult was centred. Whether the boy was killed as a sacrifice or died a natural death cannot be determined. The boy seems to have been buried in the late 9th century B.C.

In the 8th century B.C. the area was monumentalized (*Figs. B179-B180*). In the northwestern corner of the excavated area (designated *Area Alpha 1*) two traces of walls were located, no. 356 in an E-W direction and no. 357 in an N-S direction. They are dated to the second half of the 8th century B.C. Wall no. 356 was preserved in a length of 2.5 m. This wall continued to be used, but was later renewed. Wall no. 257 was also only preserved for a short stretch. These walls seem to be predecessors for the later perimeter walls in this area (see below), and they probably belonged to an un-roofed structure. A third stretch of wall was preserved further to the east, no. 257. All walls were solid walls in pseudo-polygonal masonry with large irregularly cut square blocks. Northeast of the cavity was a corner of a structure (no. 372) and southeast of this another stretch of a wall (no. 257). Near the burial of the boy mentioned above (no. 139) three infants (no. 180A-C) were buried in the ground without grave goods. In a burnt layer near this area remains of foxes and dogs were found, and large concentrations of animal bones and deer antlers were located (nos. 38, 81, 82, 343) and also towards the northwest (no. 488). North of the burial of the boy another burial was discovered, of a man who had been inhumed in a narrow cavity in the rock. The man was violently killed with a blow to the back of the neck. He was, like the boy, buried directly in the ground without any grave goods, except fragments of a Euboean vase, dated around the mid-8th century B.C. *Fosse*, postholes, and pavements were still present at the site.

In *Orientalizzante Antico maturo* the western part was rebuilt (*Figs. B181-B182*) (now called *Area Sacra 2*). The wall no. 357 of the preceding phase was now replaced by the wall no. 25A, and wall no.

⁶³² The finds of wine suggest that wine growing is earlier than previously assumed.

⁶³³ The left leg was missing, but this was probably due to later digging in the area, not an amputation.

356 was replaced by wall no. 605. Towards the north was the well-preserved wall no. 454. There seems to have been an opening close to the cavity/deposit no. 263. A small stretch of a wall was preserved within the structure (wall no. 103). In the northwestern part of the pavement was a *fossa di scarico*. These walls and the pavement no. 465 and no. 107 is dated to the early 7th century B.C. Another N-S wall (no. 352) was located south of wall 25A, and another wall to the south (no. 376), forming a corner. Within this room was also a pavement. To the east of structure *Area Alpha 2* the few remains of walls or altars of the previous period were demolished and a new structure built, designated Building Beta (walls nos. 29-106, 43, 285). This building measured 6.5 x 11 m and was oriented E-W. It was divided into two rooms by wall no. 94 and by the "negative structure" no. 123.⁶³⁴ Along the northern wall of the front room was a bench, the front of which was lined with stone blocks. A channel was located beneath the bench (no. 616), and it lead to the cavity (no. 263) outside through a channel with stone plaques (no. 30b). Another channel was located south of it (no. 228). The pavement within the building was badly preserved. The building had walls in a *murs a piliers* technique (e.g. no. 43 in the south and 29-106 in the north). The large stone blocks were placed at a distance of 1-2 m from each other with fill of smaller stones in between (*Fig. B183*).⁶³⁵ This technique recalls eastern/Phoenician structures. The walls were c. 0.60 m in thickness. The walls rested either on the rock or on fill from the previous periods. The stones in between the blocks rested in a depression, sometimes also covered by a layer of beaten earth or crushed stones. The upper part of the walls was either mudbrick or *pisé*, as can be seen from a large fragment of plaster with white paint found during the excavation. The lower part of the walls with the pilastre may also have been covered by a layer of plaster and painted. Nothing remains of the roof. Thus, it was probably thatched.⁶³⁶ East of Building Beta two large votive deposits were excavated (nos. 284A-B), (no. 284A: 1.00 x 1.90 m, depth 0.50 m; no. 284B: 0.80 x 1.90 m, depth 0.20 m).⁶³⁷ They were almost oval and oriented N-S. In these were found a bronze "trumpet-lituus", a shield and an axe, ceremonially buckled before deposition (*Fig. B184*) together with impasto and bucchero, among them impasto plates with incised X's and animal bones. These are dated to the first quarter of the 7th century B.C.

A votive deposit (no. 349) was located north of wall no. 29, considered to be a foundation deposit. In this was found numerous examples of cereals and vegetables. To the southeast the kiln no. 416 (from the 9th century B.C.) was closed by a stone plaque (no. 613).

⁶³⁴ The function of the walls nos. 283 and 85 is not clear.

⁶³⁵ For details of these walls see Bonghi Jovino 1991.

⁶³⁶ Bonghi Jovino & Chiaramonte Treré 1997, 171. According to earlier reports pan tiles and possibly cover tiles were found, belonging to buildings, dated to the first half of the 7th century B.C. (Bonghi Jovino & Chiaramonte Treré 1986, 105). No arguments for this early date were put forward. These tiles do not seem to be mentioned in the new excavation report, nor do I understand why buildings are in the plural, since the excavators only think that one building existed in this period.

For tiles from the excavation see also C. Ciaghi, 'Appunti sulle terrecotte architettoniche dalla Civita di Tarquinia', in *DELICIAE FICTILES* 1993, 201-204 (no discussion on chronology, though).

⁶³⁷ According to Bonghi Jovino & Chiaramonte Treré 1997, 168-169 they were located c. 6 m from the entrance of Building Beta. This assumption must be based on the later phases of the building, since nothing of the eastern part of the building has been preserved.

In *Orientalizzante Medio* (Fig. B181 and Fig. B185) Building Beta was enlarged. Unfortunately, the archaeological material for this period is scarce, due to the large rebuilding in the Late Orientalizing and Archaic periods. Shortly after the construction of Building Beta, a precinct wall was built around it, c. 15 x 25 m, creating a rectangular enclosure on either side of the building (reconstructed on the southern side) and in alignment with the rear wall of Building Beta. The walls (nos. 594, 595, 264, 157) were constructed in the same technique as Building Beta, especially the eastern wall (no. 264). The northern enclosure, 13.10 x 8.50 m, had on its eastern side a small room. On the southern side there was a hearth (no. 330). Traces of pavement in crushed *macco* were preserved both to the north and to the south. West of the northern enclosure was a channel (no. 299). The enclosure is dated around the mid-7th century B.C.

In the late 7th to the first half of the 6th century B.C. new structures were built and *Area Alpha I* and Building Beta changed (Figs. B186-B187). The walls of *Area Alpha I* were all reused. The pavement was renewed with a layer of earth mixed with tiny fragments of tiles (this is dated to the late 7th/early 6th centuries B.C.). The area still seems to have been used as a courtyard. A small votive deposit was found beneath the pavement (no. 469). The area around the cavity/deposit no. 263 was paved (no. 110). Building Beta was reconstructed with the same orientation and reusing the same walls. The room measured 11 x 8.50 m. The old bench was incorporated into a larger platform or altar (0.70 x 4 x 3.20 m) (no. 11), constructed in large irregular stone blocks. A ramp (no. 614) was leading up to the platform. The channel no. 30b of the preceding period was also reconstructed and enlarged. Large parts of the pavement were preserved. The upper parts of the walls must like the preceding period have been in mudbrick with a painted plaster coating (red and white). The roof was two-faced and tiled.

A precinct wall like in the preceding phase was located north and south of the building. The area to the south was enclosed by the western wall no. 14A. Nothing of the remaining walls has been preserved. Within this was a *pozzo* with two channels (nos. 56 and 65). In the area to the north the small room in the northeastern corner was demolished. Behind the northern wall of Building Beta an infant was buried. Large parts of the pavement have been preserved both to the north and to the south.

In the 6th century B.C., probably around the middle of the century (Figs. B188-B187). *Area Alpha* was enlarged (12.50 x 11 m) and reconstructed (nos. 307, 295, and 10), and the area repaved, directly on the previous pavement. Towards the south was a rectangular enlargement (nos. 25B and 147), possibly roofed (the rear part of the room is not yet excavated). A short stretch of wall to the south (no. 270) may imply that the building was larger. Next to the wall no. 147 was a channel (no. 146). To the north of *Area Alpha* was a small corner (nos. 279 and 280), possibly another building, and thus with a narrow corridor in between the two buildings. The walls after the mid-6th century B.C. were constructed in a different manner with square or semi-square blocks in the corners (and a few blocks elsewhere) and irregular stones in between. Within the enclosure was a *fossa* with an infant (no. 301). Within the *fossa* was also found a worked antler of a deer. In connection to this burial was found a deposit a large amount of pottery and animal bones.

Within the northern precinct a large circular *fossa* or cisterna (no. 31) was found. Since it was built of irregular stones with no lining and no channel, it could not have been used for water. The excavators suggest that it was used for votive offerings or an underground altar. In the vicinity of this a large amount of pottery was found. Next to it was a base (no. 163) with stone plaques and a cornice, 2.80 x 1.50, and 0.40 m in height. This may have been connected with the channel no. 204. The base may be interpreted as an altar or a base for an altar. Northwest of this was a *pozzo*, no. 148. The entire precinct was repaved.

North of the precinct of Building Beta another structure was built, probably two rooms connected with the northern wall of the northern precinct. The rooms probably continued further to the north (not yet excavated). There was a small kiln in the northern room (no. 220). The material suggests a date in the mid-6th century B.C.

In the second half of the 6th century B.C. *Area Sacra* was changed (*Fig. B189*). A wall (no. 424) was located within the enclosing walls, a *pozzo* (no. 292), and a cistern (no. 39) with channels. A new pavement (no. 34) was constructed on top of a *fossa* closed by a *nenfro* plaque (no. 375), in which tiles were found. On the southern side was a large rectangular room, possibly with a portico. To the north at the site of the narrow corridor of the preceding phase was a pavement (no. 347) of stones, clay, and pebbles, interpreted as a street going E-W between *Area Sacra* and a building further to the north, of which the corner was preserved (not yet excavated). Building Beta remained largely unchanged during the 6th century B.C., though there were slight changes in the two northern rooms outside the precinct. One important change was that the building technique was changed and the *murs a piliers* technique no longer used. Instead large rectangular stone blocks in combination with smaller stones were used (no. 14C). Within the building was a furnace for metal production. Friezes of a type similar to those from Tuscania were found, which probably decorated Building Beta (warriors mounting chariots).

In the Late Archaic period the site was radically changed (*Figs. B190-B191*). This phase is badly documented because of later destructions. *Area Sacra* was enlarged with small rooms to the south.

Building Beta was demolished/radically changed. The altar/platform at the back of the building was demolished and a number of rooms added on the eastern side of the building (nos. 132, 105, 178, 158, 159, 150, 179, 180). It is possible that there was a portico towards the east, carried by wooden posts. The roof must have been tiled, since many tiles were found in *fossa* no. 636. The foundation walls were made of smaller stones in a dry-wall technique. Only one or two courses were preserved and only few traces of the pavement were preserved. A foundation deposit was located beneath wall no. 159, and a furnace was located nearby. The entire structure on the eastern side of the street was divided into two rectangular rooms, separated by wall no. 29. In the north the altar/base no. 163 and the *fossa*/deposit no. 31 continued to be used. In the south a tiny precinct wall was constructed around *pozzo* no. 56.

In the early 5th century B.C. the area between the two structures was turned into a street, and the cavity no. 263, in use since the Late Bronze Age, and the channel 30b, were closed. The purpose was probably to bring the ancient cult complex within the overall scheme of the town plan (as suggested by

several test-trenches in the extension of the street and by the investigations of the Fondazione Lerici on the plateau). The excavators suggest that a regular street system existed on Tarquinia from the early 5th century B.C.

Several different types of tiles (pan tiles, cover tiles, and perhaps also ridgepole tiles) were found.⁶³⁸ A few architectural terracottas were found, but they cannot be attributed to any building.⁶³⁹ The oldest was a palmette antefix, dated to the first quarter of the 6th century B.C.⁶⁴⁰ A few Late Archaic terracottas were also found: a female antefix dated to 510-500 B.C.⁶⁴¹ was found in the large *pozzo* together with painted tiles. South of the Building Beta two female head antefixes were found in another *pozzo*, one dated to 550⁶⁴² and the other to 510/500 B.C.,⁶⁴³ together with material from the 6th century B.C.

A few revetments were also found: a frieze fragment with a warrior and a chariot,⁶⁴⁴ found underneath the street from the early 5th century B.C.; a fragment of a sima or revetment plaque with a floral decoration, dated to the 6th century B.C.,⁶⁴⁵ found in the 5th century fill in the southern part of the area and another two fragments, possibly of the same type,⁶⁴⁶ and another type of sima or revetment with a floral decoration.⁶⁴⁷

For all periods large amounts of pottery were found, mostly local, but also imported Greek pottery, the earliest of which may be a Euboean vase dated to the mid-8th century B.C. and an *Aetos* 666 kotyle.

Tarquinia, Ara della Regina

While the monumental building can be dated to the 4th century B.C., earlier remains have been discovered underneath (*Fig. B174 and Fig. B192, alpha, beta, gamma*).⁶⁴⁸ These structures were incorporated into the podium of the later building. They consisted of a rectangular tufa platform, dated

⁶³⁸ S. Ciagi in Bonghi Jovino 1986, 167-169; Ciaghi 1993, 201-204, figs. 1-4.

⁶³⁹ S. Ciaghi in Bonghi Jovino 1986, 165-167; Bonghi Jovino & Chiaramonte Trerè 1986, 123, 137, 165-169; Ciaghi 1993, 204-206.

⁶⁴⁰ Ciaghi 1993, fig. 5 (colour). A similar palmette antefix (Bonghi Jovino 1986, fig. 145; Ciaghi 1993, 205 n. 15) is considered an ex-voto because of its small size (estimated length 7 cm). It was found in a disturbed layer and has been dated to the early 6th century B.C.

⁶⁴¹ Bonghi Jovino 1986, 123, no. 342; fig. 153; Ciaghi 1993, 206, fig. 6.

⁶⁴² S. Ciaghi in Bonghi Jovino 1986, 123, no. 343, fig. 151; Ciaghi 1993, 206, fig. 7.

⁶⁴³ S. Ciaghi in Bonghi Jovino 1986, 123, no. 344.

⁶⁴⁴ S. Ciaghi in Bonghi Jovino 1986, fig. 144 right.

⁶⁴⁵ S. Ciaghi in Bonghi Jovino 1986, fig. 152. According to Ciaghi (131, no. 405) this fragment is a sima, but the nail hole suggests a revetment plaque or a frieze.

⁶⁴⁶ S. Ciaghi in Bonghi Jovino 1986, 131, nos. 403-404.

⁶⁴⁷ S. Ciaghi in Bonghi Jovino 1986, 137, nos. 490-491, fig. 144.

⁶⁴⁸ Romanelli 1948, 245-246, fig. 26, D₁ and D₂, fig. 30, fig. 32; G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 70-72; M. Bonghi Jovino, 'Un maestoso tempio per gli dei: l'Ara delle regina', in Bonghi Jovino 1986, 355-357; Edlund 1987, 67; Rowe 1989, 60.

I have changed the orientation of the plan published in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 72 in accordance with the overall plan of Tarquinia and the plan published by Bonghi Jovino 1993, fig. 1.

by Colonna to the 5th century B.C., made of a single row of tufa blocks placed directly on the ground (4.70 x 5.60 m)(beta) with holes for some kind of grate; a base for a monumental altar built by tufa blocks (7.45 x 3.95 m)(alpha); and a stretch of wall (a retaining wall?) (gamma), which cannot be dated precisely. The structures were oriented NNW-SSE. Fragments of Archaic architectural terracottas were found in the northeastern part of the area during Romanelli's excavations. They consisted of female head antefixes,⁶⁴⁹ antepagmenta (?) with a bearded snake and a horse,⁶⁵⁰ procession friezes of the Velletri type,⁶⁵¹ revetments or raking simas with processions⁶⁵² and banquets,⁶⁵³ and raking sima with a painted floral decoration.⁶⁵⁴ All these fragments should probably be dated to 540/530 B.C. with the exception of the female head antefixes, the antepagmenta, and the painted raking sima, which should be dated to the Late Archaic period.

Near the Ara della Regina a votive deposit was found, containing a dedication to Artumes, dated to the 4th century B.C.⁶⁵⁵ as well as anatomical votives, pottery, bronzes, and coins.⁶⁵⁶ The deposit was in used from the late 4th to the early 1st century B.C. No Archaic votive remains have been found.

Recent investigations (1982-1985) have shown the remains of earlier phases of the building underneath the later temple with foundations in a different technique.⁶⁵⁷ Three trenches were made: *saggio* 1 in the southeastern corner and *saggi* 2-3 in the northwestern corner, at the cross of the walls 1, 2, 3, and 4 (*Figs. B193-B194*). Two earlier phases have been discovered, both with the same orientation as the later temple, i.e. towards the E. The foundations were in limestone ashlar blocks and differed from those of the later periods. To phase 1 belong walls 3 and 4 on the northern and western side and the corner in the southwest (walls 16-17). On the southern side large parts were missing, but wall 18 belonged to this period, as did the dividing wall 22 and the two *antae* 20 and 21. The building of phase 1 consisted of a simple rectangular building with an anteroom and a rear room, 12.20 x 27 m. The rear room was 8.80 x 15.50 m and the anteroom 8.90 x 8.70 m. The walls were c. 1.40 m in thickness. The terrace was 35.50 x 57 m at the base and 31.50 x 55 m on the top. The building was centrally placed, with c. 9.40 m on either side, 11.20 m on the rear western side and 17.20 m on the front eastern side. Three internal columns were suggested in the rear room, but these seem quite unnecessary (and were not seen in phase 2).

Phase 2 was clearly seen in *saggi* 2-3, wall 2 (*Fig. B195*). The floor level was now raised, and clay was used as mortar. The building was now enlarged with two *alae* and possibly columns in front. The

⁶⁴⁹ Cataldi 1993, 218, cat. nos. 43, 45, figs. 40, 42.

⁶⁵⁰ Romanelli 1948, 265, no. 53; Cataldi 1993, 218, cat. nos. 47-48, figs. 45-46.

⁶⁵¹ Romanelli 1948, 260, no. 1; 261, no. 26, 261, no. 19; Cataldi 1993, 208, cat. nos. 8-12, figs. 4, left, 3, left, 5, second and third fragment from the left.

⁶⁵² Romanelli 1948, 260, nos. 14 and 4; Cataldi 1993, 210, cat. nos. 19-20, figs. 6, right, 9.

⁶⁵³ Cataldi 1993, 210, cat. no. 24, fig. 11, right.

⁶⁵⁴ Romanelli 1948, 260, no. 10; Cataldi 1993, cat. no. 39, fig. 30.

⁶⁵⁵ G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 77.

⁶⁵⁶ M. Cataldi in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 77-78.

⁶⁵⁷ Bonghi Jovino 1993 (with further references); M. Bonghi Jovino in T.C.B. Rasmussen, 'Archaeology in Etruria 1985-1995', *AR* 42, 1995-1996, 53.

building now measured 24.80 x 44 m, the *alae* 4.60 m in width, and the pronaos 24 x 16 m. The excavators suggest that the Greek foot (29.5 cm) was used. The building was still centrally placed on the terrace, 11 m on the western side and 3.50 m on the eastern side.⁶⁵⁸

The stratum related to the first phase contained Etrusco-Corinthian pottery, impasto, and bucchero. None of the fragments were dated later than the mid-6th century B.C. The stratum, above, related to the second phase of the temple, contained the same type of material. Thus the excavators suggest that this phase should be a generation later than the first phase.

The first phase had a tiled roof and was decorated with architectural terracottas. Two fragments of friezes were found, one with a warrior mounting a chariot and another with a warrior with a shield and two spears (*Figs. B196-B197*).⁶⁵⁹ These are dated by the excavators to shortly before 550 B.C. It is estimated that the weight of the tiles would be c. 30 tons. Where the Velletri type frieze fragment found during earlier excavations, should be placed is uncertain - perhaps the second phase of the building?

In the northwestern corner other Archaic structures were found.

The southern slope near the western end

A semicircular foundation wall (diameter 28 m) which could not be dated precisely, was found (*Fig. B174*).⁶⁶⁰ Close to this were found a large number of late votive heads, pottery, loomweights, spindle whorls, bronzes, several late architectural terracottas (4th-3rd centuries B.C.), as well as a few fragments of a procession frieze were found, dated to 530-520 B.C.,⁶⁶¹ and a small raking sima with a painted floral decoration, dated to the Late Archaic period.⁶⁶²

Further below fragments of two satyr antefixes, dated to approximately 500-480 B.C.,⁶⁶³ as well as painted pan tiles were found. Whether or not these architectural terracottas belonged to the building is not possible to say,⁶⁶⁴ nor is it possible to date the building.

Building B

A large building complex (or several buildings) was found on the southwestern part of the plateau (*Fig. B174 and Fig. B198*).⁶⁶⁵ The building is only preliminary published with a plan. The orientation

⁶⁵⁸ If the measurements of the temple and the podium are correct the podium must have been extended c. 3 m to the east (as has also been done on my reconstruction on the plans).

⁶⁵⁹ Bonghi Jovino claims that the fragment with the warrior and the spears was placed in a diagonal position, at a 40° angle. Since the roof cannot be that steep, she suggests that it could have decorated a door, like the *loculus* in T. della Pulcella from Tarquinia. This would also fit the small dimensions of the fragment. How this inclination can be estimated when the fragment has no finished edges I do not understand. It is also hard to visualize what type of door could have used friezes with a 40° inclination (a triangular door or a triangular panel above a door?)

⁶⁶⁰ Romanelli 1948, 214-218.

⁶⁶¹ Romanelli 1948, 218; Cataldi 1993, 208, cat. no. 13, fig. 1, right.

⁶⁶² Cataldi 1993, 212, cat. no. 31, fig. 18.

⁶⁶³ Romanelli 1948, 218, nos. 1-2 - for the type see Andr n 1940, pl. 23:80.

⁶⁶⁴ Romanelli 1948, 215 suggests a sacred building or a fortification tower.

⁶⁶⁵ Romanelli 1948, 221-223. Building A, located further to the north, seems to belong to the Roman period, though a few Archaic remains (bucchero) were also found. For this see Romanelli 1948, 219-221, fig. 14.

was probably WNW-ESE.⁶⁶⁶ The northern part of the building consisted of an elongated structure, c. 40 x 12 m, the western end of which was closed by a semi-circular wall. Three *nenfro* bases for columns were found to the east (diameter 0.75-1.00 m), which suggest a courtyard with a portico. In the second phase this portico was demolished. The southern part of the complex consisted of a perimeter wall in south, from which a number of rooms were located. The foundations consisted of rectangular blocks and smaller stones. A well was found both in the northern and southern part of the building. Two Archaic animals, probably horses, may have functioned as akroteria.⁶⁶⁷ A number of Archaic finds are mentioned, but also later finds. The complex may belong to the Archaic period, though this is not certain.

Porta Romanelli, area near the central northern gate

During excavations in the 1930s a building complex near the so-called Porta Romanelli was uncovered (Fig. B174 and Fig. B199).⁶⁶⁸ The complex consisted of several rectangular buildings, C, D, H, M, N, and a wall running parallel to the city wall to the east of building C. Buildings C and D were oriented NNE-SSW, and Building H NW-SE. Building D had foundation walls in ashlar blocks, while Building H and C had walls built in a *murs a piliers* technique (Fig. B200),⁶⁶⁹ similar to the technique used for Building Beta on the Pian di Civita (see above). None of these buildings could be dated due to the excavation technique. In the area in front of Building C a network of *cuniculi* was located.

In *pozzo* E by Building C (Fig. B199, E) a frieze fragment with three bulls was found, dated to 530-520 B.C.,⁶⁷⁰ a fragment of a procession frieze, possibly from the same period.⁶⁷¹ Most of the material from the *pozzo* belonged to the 7th and 6th centuries B.C.⁶⁷²

Other Archaic architectural terracottas were found near the gate (Fig. B199, G): fragments of a banquet frieze,⁶⁷³ fragments of procession friezes,⁶⁷⁴ a fragment of a sima or revetment with a banquet,⁶⁷⁵ a fragment of a revetment with a painted floral decoration,⁶⁷⁶ all probably to be dated in the third quarter of the 6th century B.C. A female antefix, dated to the Late Archaic period was also found.⁶⁷⁷ Besides these later architectural terracottas were found as well as pottery (pithoi, bucchero,

⁶⁶⁶ The orientation of the plan is not certain, since there is no indication of north on the plan published by Romanelli 1948, 220. The orientation here is based on the overall plans of Tarquinia (especially the one published in Bonghi Jovino 1986, fig. 1).

⁶⁶⁷ Romanelli 1948, fig. 17d.

⁶⁶⁸ NO del "Casale degli Scavi" (Romanelli 1948, 223-238).

⁶⁶⁹ See Bonghi Jovino 1991, 183-186.

⁶⁷⁰ Romanelli 1948, fig. 20; Cristofani 1981, 197; Cataldi 1993, 210-212, cat. nos. 25-26, fig. 12.

⁶⁷¹ Romanelli 1948, 228, no. 11; Cataldi 1993, 208, cat. no. 6, fig. 3, right.

⁶⁷² Italo-Geometric pottery, bucchero, *foculi*, and bronze vases.

⁶⁷³ Romanelli 1948, fig. 25 a-b, 234, no. 1d; Cataldi 1993, 210, cat. nos. 21-24, figs. 10-11.

⁶⁷⁴ Romanelli 1948, fig. 17c; Cataldi 1993, 208, cat. nos. 1, 4, 5, figs. 1, left, 2, centre and left.

⁶⁷⁵ Romanelli 1948, 234, no. 10; Cataldi 1993, 210, cat. no. 23, fig. 11, right.

⁶⁷⁶ Cataldi 1993, 212, cat. no. 29, fig. 16.

⁶⁷⁷ Romanelli 1948, 237 no. 52; Cataldi 1993, 214, cat. no. 41, figs. 36-37.

red figured pottery, Corinthian pottery), lamps, moulds for figurines, painted tiles, bronzes, and fibulae.

New excavations/restorations were conducted from the 1980s (*Fig. B201*).⁶⁷⁸ These investigations have revealed a level below the foundations for Building C, in the area between Building C and the eastern part of wall H. This short stretch of wall had the same orientation as wall H, i.e. NW to SE, and continued into Building C, and must thus be earlier than Building C. It was constructed in stones mixed with earth. Connected with this wall was a pavement of clay mixed with crushed limestone. In this stratum Archaic architectural terracottas (revetments), bucchero, and Etrusco-Corinthian pottery were found, thus giving a *terminus post quem* for Building C. East of Building C a new trench was opened in order to restore the wall in *murs a piliers* running parallel to the city wall. This revealed a corner of a building, dated to the Hellenistic period.

West of Porta Romanelli, underneath the city wall, the possible foundation for an Early Iron Age hut was found.

A rectangular building was excavated to the west of Porta Romanelli, but it cannot be dated.⁶⁷⁹

Interpretation: the area of Pian di Civita, the new excavations: the whole area is interpreted by Bonghi Jovino as a sacred area with rites dating back to the Late Bronze Age. The evidence for cult in the early period is the natural cavity and the *pozzo*, both interpreted as votive deposits. The oval hut is interpreted as a "*capanna di servizio*". The natural cavity no. 263 may also have had a sacred significance, especially since deer antlers were found here (compare with the evidence from San Giovenale, the so-called spring sanctuary). In the 9th century B.C. the cult seems to have centred around the burial of the boy. The sanctuary began to be monumentalized in the 8th century B.C. with a perimeter or precinct wall (the structure was probably un-roofed) (nos. 357 and 356) (*area Alpha*), which continued to be used in later times. This area may have been used for gatherings/meeting, perhaps both of a sacred and political nature. The corner no. 372 is suggested to have been an altar, while it is not possible to determine the function of the wall no. 257 (an altar, a perimeter wall, or part of a small building). The *fosse* and *pozzi* are interpreted as small votive deposits. The burial of the man in a sanctuary suggests a human sacrifice. In the 7th century B.C. a new building, Building Beta, was built. This is interpreted as a sacred building, especially because of the votive deposits with the "trumpet-lituus", the shield, and the axe found near the building. The building technique suggests strong Near Eastern influence.⁶⁸⁰ The function of the building is debated. Some suggest a temple,

⁶⁷⁸ B. Massabò, 'Tarquinia (Viterbo). Interventi e ricognizioni sul sito della città antica', *Bollettino di Archeologia* 3, 1990, 61-65; B. Massabò, 'Recenti scavi e ricerche sul sito urbano di Tarquinia', in M. Martelli (ed.), *Tyrrhenoi philotechnoi*, Atti giornata di studio (Viterbo, 13 ottobre 1990), Terra Italia 3, Rome 1994, 69-71; M. Cataldi, 'Nuova testimonianza di culto sulla Civita di Tarquinia', in M. Martelli (ed.), *Tyrrhenoi philotechnoi*, Atti giornata di studio (Viterbo, 13 ottobre 1990), Terra Italia 3, Rome 1994, 61-68.

⁶⁷⁹ B. Massabò, 'Tarquinia (Viterbo). Interventi e ricognizioni sul sito della città antica', *Bollettino di Archeologia* 3, 1990, 63-65, fig. 6.

⁶⁸⁰ Bonghi Jovino even suggests that they were constructed by a Near Eastern architect (Bonghi Jovino & Chiaramonte Trerè 1997, 170).

others a *regia*, others a meeting hall or a public building. The bench is interpreted as a bench for votives. Bonghi Jovino compares Building Beta to Cannicella, which also had a bench for votives as well as a channel. The many impasto plates (with X's) may have been used for sacred banquets. The lituus, axe, and shield may be interpreted as regal symbols. The many finds of animal offerings suggest, according to the excavators, an ancient female goddess. Uni has specifically been suggested. Torelli has pointed to similarities with Cypro-Phoenician cults.⁶⁸¹ In the late 7th/early 6th century B.C. the small platform was enlarged, probably now to form an altar, and a ramp was built. The excavators emphasize that the building is not to be understood as a temple, in the sense a house for the god, but instead a temple as a place, where people placed sacrifices. In this sense the building has parallels to Near Eastern temples, such as Bronze Age temples in Syria and Palestine⁶⁸² and Greek temples and altars from the Orientalizing period in Greece (Crete, Chios, Paros, and Thasos). The combination of the altar, channel, and cavity is only found in Sardinian *pozzi sacri* for chthonic deities, probably related to Phoenician cult.

Ara della Regina: the monumental temple and the nearby votive deposit can be dated to the 4th century B.C. While the later temple seems to have been dedicated to Artumes, we have no certain evidence, nor any votives, related to the early temple. The fact that the later temple is modelled on the early temple, makes an identification of the Archaic building as a temple certain, while the cult remains obscure - possibly Artumes as in the later temple (?). The other Archaic remains and the architectural terracottas dated to 540-530 B.C. and the Late Archaic period need further investigation. Torelli and Colonna have suggested that the platform could be a monument commemorating where Tages appeared.⁶⁸³

The southern slope near the western end: the semicircular structure cannot be interpreted, though later finds suggest a sanctuary.

Building B: the function and date of the building are uncertain, but no sacred objects point to a sanctuary according to the excavator. Apparently a few statuettes were found, which probably belong to a later period, but their significance is uncertain.

Porta Romanelli, area near the central northern gate: a number of structures/buildings were found, but due to the early excavations their chronology is uncertain, and it is not clear what was found. Several architectural terracottas were found, but it is not certain to which building they belonged. Until further excavation the function of the buildings cannot be determined.

Tolfa

⁶⁸¹ M. Torelli, 'Appunti per una storia di Tarquinia', in Bonghi Jovino & Chiaramonte Trerè 1986, 129-140.

⁶⁸² Bonghi Jovino & Chiaramonte Trerè 1997, 187-188 (with further references).

⁶⁸³ G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 71-72.

While a large number of Archaic tombs have been found in the area around Tolfa, only few remains of buildings/settlements have been recovered.⁶⁸⁴ Most of these remains are only published in short notices, and too little is preserved/published to discuss this further.

Tuscania

Tuscania is located on a tufa plateau (116 m high). While many Archaic tombs have been found, no buildings from this period are known here, probably because the medieval city lies on top of the ancient town. A large number of architectural terracottas, however, have been known for a long time, namely the well-known simas and friezes in the Louvre and Munich museums (without an exact provenance). Accidental finds in 1979 in the cemetery of Ara del Tufo (*Figs. B202-B203*) brought to light similar finds.⁶⁸⁵ Excavations have since been carried out in this area.

Two trenches were laid out: one (sector A) was laid out where the concentration of architectural terracottas was the greatest and the other (sector B) on the highest point. In sector B⁶⁸⁶ a 7th century B.C. tomb and very few architectural terracottas were found, while in sector A several architectural terracottas were excavated within and between the tombs.

Between tomb 8 and 4 an intact Archaic stratum with architectural terracottas, tiles, pottery (mostly bucchero) was found. This seems to be an ancient dump.⁶⁸⁷ Within the dromos of tomb 12 a fairly large number of architectural terracottas were found. Since the tomb can be dated to 525-500 B.C., the dump with architectural terracottas must have been placed here some time afterwards. The largest amount of architectural terracottas was found during the excavation of tomb 10, dated to the late 7th century to approx. 570 B.C. (only partially excavated). In the vestibule fragments of friezes, raking simas, antefixes, and akroteria were found together with pottery (impasto, bucchero, Etrusco-Corinthian) and metal. This material also gives the impression of an ancient dump. The cemetery seems to have been in use from the end of the first half of the 7th century and during most of the 6th century B.C., when it seems to have been abandoned, but was reused in the 4th-3rd centuries B.C. Apparently the architectural terracottas were dumped here towards the end of the 6th century B.C.

The architectural terracottas can be divided into five phases (in these are included the fragments from the Louvre and Munich).⁶⁸⁸

⁶⁸⁴ For these remains see A. Ziffero in Mafei & Nastasi 1990, 60-75; Rendeli 1993, 477-485.

⁶⁸⁵ Andrén 1940, 73-75; Andrén 1971, 5; Sgubini Moretti 1980; Sgubini Moretti 1982; Ricciardi 1982; A. Sgubini Moretti, 'Per un Museo Archeologico nel convento rinascimentale di Santa Maria del Risposo a Tuscania', *Archeologia nella Tuscia* II, 1986, 229-245 (especially 242); A. Sgubini Moretti in *Viterbo* 1986, 106, no. 203; Coccia 1988; Sgubini Moretti & Ricciardi 1993; Gaultier 1993; M. Strandberg Olofsson, 'Variation in mould-made reliefs. The case of the large 'Tuscania' motifs in the light of some fragments from Acquarossa', in *DELICIAE FICTILES* 1993, 193-200.

⁶⁸⁶ Sgubini Moretti 1982, fig. 4.

⁶⁸⁷ This area is one of the few with an intact stratum - agricultural work has destroyed the stratigraphy on most of the site.

⁶⁸⁸ Even though these were acquired without an exact provenance, they have been included here since fragments of all the previously known types were found at Ara del Tufo (Andrén 1940, 73-74).

Phase 1 (625-600 B.C.): two cut out akroteria fragments similar to the Murlo and Acquarossa types (volute).⁶⁸⁹

Phase 2 (600-575 B.C.): four different types of raking simas (warriors (possibly five) galloping towards the left,⁶⁹⁰ the same scene reversed,⁶⁹¹ and unpublished fragments in Munich),⁶⁹² warriors on horses walking towards the left,⁶⁹³ the same scene reversed).⁶⁹⁴

Phase 3 (approx. 550 B.C.).⁶⁹⁵ to this phase belong fragments similar to the Acquarossa friezes type A-D. Type A (Herakles and the Cretan bull),⁶⁹⁶ type B (Herakles and the Nemean lion),⁶⁹⁷ type C (banquet)⁶⁹⁸ and type D (feast/dancing scene).⁶⁹⁹ Disc akroteria may also have been found.⁷⁰⁰ The six female antefixes probably also belong to this phase.⁷⁰¹

A number of friezes should probably also be assigned to this phase, though some scholars have suggested that they belong to the first half of the 6th century B.C.:⁷⁰² a frieze with a procession towards the left with possibly three warriors walking (or two and one augur or herald) followed by a chariot with a driver and a warrior mounting,⁷⁰³ a similar scene towards the right with the procession lead by an augur or a herald.⁷⁰⁴

⁶⁸⁹ Ricciardi 1982, tav. LV:2-3.

⁶⁹⁰ Andrén 1971, fig. 39; Sgubini Moretti 1980, tav. CV:2; Ricciardi 1982, tav. LVII:2; Sgubini Moretti 1993, figs. 27-30; Sgubini Moretti & Ricciardi 1993, figs. 26-30.

⁶⁹¹ Sgubini Moretti 1980, tav. CV:1; Ricciardi 1982, tav. LVII:1; Sgubini Moretti & Ricciardi 1993, figs. 31-33.

⁶⁹² This fragment preserves an angle at the right side which makes it possible that this fragment was one of the two simas joined at the apex of the gable, giving an inclination of approx. 20°.

⁶⁹³ Andrén 1971, fig. 38; Ricciardi 1982, tav. LVI:3; Sgubini Moretti & Ricciardi 1993, fig. 24.

⁶⁹⁴ Ricciardi 1982, tav. LVI:2; Sgubini Moretti & Ricciardi 1993, fig. 26.

⁶⁹⁵ *Viterbo* 1986, 104-105. For the Tuscania friezes see 106, no. 203a (Sgubini Moretti).

⁶⁹⁶ Sgubini Moretti 1980, tav. CV:6, 9.

⁶⁹⁷ Ricciardi 1982, tav. LVIII:5.

⁶⁹⁸ F. Melis in *Stockholm* 1972, tav. XXVIIa; Sgubini Moretti 1980, tav. CVI:7; Sgubini & Ricciardi 1993, figs. 11-13; Gaultier 1993, figs. 14-16.

⁶⁹⁹ Ricciardi 1982, 143; Sgubini Moretti & Ricciardi 1993, figs. 14-16.

⁷⁰⁰ These are not mentioned in any of the excavation reports, but only in a note in Cygielman & Shepherd 1985, 86, note 11.

⁷⁰¹ Ricciardi 1982, tav. LVI:1; Gaultier 1993, figs. 8-13.

⁷⁰² Fragments of this type are dated by Andrén 1971 to the second quarter of the 6th century B.C., contemporary with the Poggio Buco friezes; by Sgubini Moretti 1980, 546 to the first half of the 6th century B.C.; by Sgubini Moretti in *StEtr* 1992, 525 to 600-580 B.C.; by Colonna (1986) to 550 B.C.; by M. Cristofani 1987 to 540-530 B.C. Sgubini Moretti & Ricciardi 1993, now supports the date of 540-530 B.C. All in all these friezes must be later than the Poggio Buco friezes (which I date in the first quarter of the 6th century B.C.). A date around 550 B.C. seems reasonable. This corresponds with the date proposed by Bonghi Jovino for the frieze fragment of a similar type found at the new excavations of the Ara della Regina at Tarquinia.

⁷⁰³ Andrén 1971, fig. 37; Sgubini Moretti 1980, tav. LV:4; Ricciardi 1982, tav. LVIII:1, tav. LVIII:6; Sgubini Moretti & Ricciardi 1993, figs. 38-41.

⁷⁰⁴ Andrén 1971, fig. 36; Sgubini Moretti 1980, tav. CV:5; Ricciardi 1982, tav. LVII:3; Ricciardi 1982, tav. LVII:4; Sgubini Moretti & Ricciardi 1993, figs. 34-37; Gaultier 1993, fig. 17.

Phase 4 (530-520 B.C.):⁷⁰⁵ to this phase belongs only one fragment, a raking sima with warriors galloping towards the left.⁷⁰⁶ Eaves tiles with a painted decoration were also found.⁷⁰⁷

Apart from the above mentioned architectural terracottas several were found that cannot be identified or have not been published with a photo.⁷⁰⁸

No traces of foundation walls were found.

In the cemetery of Sasso Pizzuto near Tuscania (*Fig. B202*) similar fragments of architectural terracottas were found.⁷⁰⁹

Interpretation: since the fragments were found in a cemetery, I suggest that they decorated funeral buildings. It is not possible to determine the number of the buildings these architectural terracottas originated from, but the types and different dates suggest several buildings. Pairault-Massa has suggested that the friezes originally decorated a "*palazzo*" and then later was transferred to the tombs, but there is no evidence to support this.⁷¹⁰

Veii

The settlement of Veii was located on a large plateau of approximately 190 ha. (*Fig. B204*). The site does not seem to have been fortified with a wall before the second half of the 5th century B.C. The excavations at Veii have yielded several remains of huts. It is usually argued that the whole of the Veii plateau was one city at an early stage as a result of the synoecism of a number of Early Iron Age villages located on the plateau, but this theory has been debated - it is possible that more than one settlement existed on the plateau in the Orientalizing and Archaic periods.⁷¹¹ At the moment I do not believe that the nature of Veii can be further determined without further excavations and publications.

A number of buildings, dating from the Late Orientalizing and Archaic periods, have been excavated in many parts of the plateau, mostly dating from the 6th century.

Piazza d'Armi

The most important of these were located at Piazza d'Armi, in the southernmost part of the plateau, considered by some scholars to be the *arx* of the city, and by others the centre of the royal residence (*Fig. B205*).⁷¹² Piazza d'Armi measured c. 200 x 400 m. A few test trenches were dug in the early 20th

⁷⁰⁵ The dating of this phase is based on a stylistic comparison with similar fragments from Roselle and Tarquinia.

⁷⁰⁶ Sgubini Moretti 1986, tav. C:3.

⁷⁰⁷ Sgubini Moretti & Ricciardi 1993, figs. 42-43.

⁷⁰⁸ E.g. the feline protome (Ricciardi 1982, 140); four fragments of revetments with horses of an unknown type (Ricciardi 1982, tav. LVIII:4) and a fragment of a male figure (Ricciardi 1982, tav. LVIII:3).

⁷⁰⁹ Sgubini Moretti 1993, 177-179.

⁷¹⁰ F.-H. Pairault Massa, *Iconologia e politica nell'Italia antica. Roma, Lazio, Etruria dall VII al I secolo a.C.*, "Biblioteca di Archeologia" 18, Milan 1992, 45.

⁷¹¹ E.g. T.W. Potter, 'Towns and territories in Southern Etruria', in J. Rich & A. Wallace Hadrill (eds.), *City and country in the ancient world*, London 1991, 192 (with further references).

⁷¹² See Torelli 1982; P. Fontaine, 'Véies. Les ramparts et la porte de la Piazza d'Armi', *MEFRA* 105, 1993, 232-234. For Piazza d'Armi in general see also Colonna 1986, 426, pl. IX; Maaskant-Kleibrink 1991, 88-89, 97, fig. 7; Damgaard Andersen 1997, 355-357, fig. 3.

century, and an excavation was carried out in 1923,⁷¹³ but unfortunately the excavations are badly published. The area was cleaned in the 1960s, but the results have only been preliminarily published (*Fig. B206*).⁷¹⁴ Excavations were resumed in 1997, but have so far only revealed remains dating to the Roman period.⁷¹⁵ The earliest remains consisted of depressions interpreted as huts, but they were very small. The area was at least partially walled in, with a main road (4.65 m wide) leading to its only gate.⁷¹⁶ Neither the precise ground-plan, nor the chronology of the buildings can be determined. The house complexes had stone foundations of more or less rectangular tufa blocks. The walls (at least some of them) were in a wattle and daub technique⁷¹⁷ and the roofs were two-faced and tiled.⁷¹⁸ Structures were found in *saggi* 22 and 27-28 and *trincee* 5, 6, 6bis, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 29, 30, 35, 37 and 39 (*Fig. B207*). A subterranean room was excavated in trench 4 (a basement?)(*Fig. B208*).⁷¹⁹ In the centre of the plateau was a large open square (25 x 35-40 m) with an open elliptical cistern (*Fig. B209*). The cistern was more than 2 m deep and lined with tufa blocks on the inside. A staircase on the inside went halfway down. Parts of streets leading to the square were discovered. A main road, oriented almost N-S, divided the site - Stefani interprets this as the *cardo*. This was crossed by a *decumanus* (from the 1967 plan it looks more like two roads) at the site of the *piazza*. The *cardo* could be followed for c. 73 m and the width varied between 4.40 and 4.93 m.

Several rectangular houses were facing the square. Based on the published material the date of these buildings seems to be the early 6th century B.C. A building was located southwest of the large cistern (*Fig. B205, B and Fig. B209*). The structure measured according to Stefani 10.65 x 7.40 m and the thickness of its tufa foundations blocks varied between 48 and 55 cm. The southern side of the building was badly preserved. Comparing Stefani's plan to the newly published plan it seems possible that this building could in fact be a room within a large complex, possibly wings around a central courtyard, c. 24 x 20-25 m.⁷²⁰ Other structures were discovered south and southeast of these, in *trincee* 35-36 (*Fig. B207*). The building on the other side of the street (to the southeast) may have been another courtyard building.

The main interest, however, has centred on the so-called *oikos*, found in *trincea* 17 (*Fig. B210*). Beneath the building were several cavities, interpreted as huts by Stefani. The building consisted of a simple rectangular room. The plan has after the 1967 cleaning been restored to c. 7.40 x 14.60 m.⁷²¹

⁷¹³ Stefani 1944; F. Melis in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 58-59; Colonna 1986, 426; Maaskant-Kleibrink 1991, 88, fig. 7.

⁷¹⁴ Only preliminarily published in *Repertorio* 1972, 65-66; Guaitoli 1981e, 79-87.

⁷¹⁵ Not yet published.

⁷¹⁶ Fontaine 1993.

⁷¹⁷ Plaster with reed impressions were found in *saggio* 22 (Stefani 1944, 197) and trench 35 (Stefani 1944, 200). Since they were found together with tiles they probably originated from the houses, though it cannot be excluded that they came from the huts.

⁷¹⁸ Tiles were found in most of the *saggi* and *trincee*.

⁷¹⁹ Stefani 1944, 222-225, figs. 28-30.

⁷²⁰ A similar reconstruction is suggested by Maaskant-Kleibrink 1991, 97, fig. 27.

⁷²¹ Originally Stefani measured the building to 15.35 x 8.07 m. Why these measurements differ is not clear.

The building was oriented NE-SW with the opening towards SW, like the other buildings on the plateau. The foundations consisted of rectangular tufa blocks of different thickness, the average thickness being 60 cm, of which two courses were preserved. Fragments of plaster with reed impressions were found. Thus, the walls must have been wattle and daub. There were no holes for posts in the foundation. On the right wall, however, the blocks next to each other (*Fig. B211*) showed cuts on the inside which Stefani interprets as cuts for 3 x 3 posts, rectangular in section. These could either have been used for a reinforcement of the wall or the roof at this point. It is suggested that the roof was supported by either one or two pillars. There was probably a central door, though Stefani suggests two doors. Connected with this building (by the continuation of the front wall of the building) was another small building or room to the northwest, measuring (according to Stefani) 6.47 x 5.45 m. The wall in between the two buildings was 5.43 m. The building/room was oriented NW-SE. Within the room pottery, such as dolia, and tiles, and a ram's head was found.⁷²² Two cisterns were located, one in front of the right corner of the building and the other in the northeastern corner of the small room to the northwest. Within them were found pottery and tiles. In front of the building was a stretch of a wall, 4.80 long, which according to Stefani belonged to a later period.

A large number of tiles (pan tiles, cover tiles, and ridgepole tiles) were found. Besides these architectural terracottas were found *sparpagliati su tutta area occupata dal santuario*,⁷²³ but mostly in front of the building.

The terracottas consisted of female antefixes (two - almost similar - types) (*Fig. B212*),⁷²⁴ and several types of raking simas, friezes and raking friezes: friezes and "raking friezes" with a relief decoration and a plain cavetto (warriors and chariots, warrior mounting chariot and walking warrior),⁷²⁵ raking simas⁷²⁶ with painted meanders and a cavetto with strigils,⁷²⁷ revetments with painted meanders,⁷²⁸ friezes and raking friezes with a relief decoration and cavettos with strigils (warriors mounting chariots and walking warriors). At least the friezes (possibly also the raking simas) can be divided into two types, the later ones probably being replacements of specific architectural terracottas: an early type with plain cavettos and a later type with cavettos with strigils. While the antefixes because of their similarities to, e.g. the ones from Murlo, the Upper Building, are dated to the early 6th century B.C., the friezes are more problematic. Melis has suggested that the ones with the cavettos should be dated to the mid-6th century B.C.⁷²⁹ and thus the earlier type must be dated the

⁷²² Stefani 1944, fig. 75.

⁷²³ Stefani 1944, 233.

⁷²⁴ Stefani 1944, fig. 37. Stefani 1944, 234 mentioned that altogether 21 fragments were found (of both types). Stefani thought that one type (fig. 37 lower left corner (of which only one fragment is preserved)) belonged to phase 2.

⁷²⁵ Stefani 1944, figs. 45-48, 53-62, 64.

⁷²⁶ A fragment of another type of raking sima is also known. It was not found at Stefani's excavation, and the provenance is not certain (*Stockholm* 1972, 89-90, no. 181, tav. XXVIIb).

⁷²⁷ Altogether 93 fragments were found (Stefani 1944, fig. 43).

⁷²⁸ Stefani 1944, fig. 63.

⁷²⁹ F. Melis in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 59.

early 6th century B.C., in order to bring them together with the antefixes. This must also be the date of the erection of the building. The second phase has been reconstructed by Stefani (*Fig. B213*).

Several of the eaves tiles had a painted decoration,⁷³⁰ 25 cm wide, which suggest that the eaves projected at least 25 cm. The width of the tiles was 40.5 cm, the length of the ridgepole tiles was 45 cm (since they were inserted into each other), while the width of the friezes of phase 1 was 56 cm and the ones from phase 2 51 cm. Thus the width of the friezes does not seem to correspond to the width of the tiles. On the underside of the raking simas was a painted band, c. 10 cm wide, which probably suggests that they projected at least 10 cm beyond the gables. The terracottas belonging to phase 2 show that the two-faced roof of the building had an inclination of 18°.

Since most of the architectural terracottas were found in front of the building, Stefani suggests that only the front of the building was decorated, with the exception of the antefixes along the side of the building.

The material associated with the building consisted of domestic pottery (impasto and bucchero), a firedog, *rocchetti*, spindle whorls, and a loomweight.

Next to this building was another rectangular building, with a different orientation from the remaining building, i.e. E-W. This building was later, probably belonging to the Roman period.⁷³¹

All over Piazza d'Armi pottery, mostly impasto and bucchero, was found. A torso of a terracotta statuette was found in trench 20, but its date is uncertain.⁷³² The only sacred object found was a terracotta statuette of a *Dea Madre* seated on a throne found by Gàbrici before Stefani's excavation. It was found near the crossing of the cardo and the decumanus. This probably dates to the 4th century B.C. or later.⁷³³

Macchia Grande

At Macchia Grande a house complex/three houses were excavated in 1917,⁷³⁴ set in the sloping ground to the north (*Figs. B214-B215*). The buildings had stone foundations and stone walls of large tufa ashlar blocks. The lowest rooms were cut out directly into the bedrock, while the upper rooms were made of tufa blocks. The buildings were oriented NW-SE and ENE-WSW. The entrance was probably to the south. The roofs were tiled, probably two-faced, and the axis must have been in the NW-SE direction on the eastern and western building, while it must have been NE-SW on the building in the middle.⁷³⁵

To the east was a building with two rooms. The anteroom (no. 1) was small (1.85 x 4.60 m) with a larger room to the rear (no. 2) (4.60 x 4.20 m). The house was built up to the tufa wall at the back,

⁷³⁰ Stefani 1944, figs. 40-42.

⁷³¹ Beneath the building was found remains belonging to the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. Archaic finds are also reported. This building is described by Stefani as "late" (Stefani 1944, 178 and 220), but earlier he suggested that it is Roman, since the majority of the finds date to the Roman period (Stefani 1922, 398-400).

⁷³² Stefani 1944, 197, fig. 12a.

⁷³³ Stefani 1944, 228 n. 2.

⁷³⁴ Stefani 1922; Östenberg 1969, 104-106, figs. 6-7; Prayon 1975, 135-137; Potter 1979, 77.

⁷³⁵ Östenberg 1969, 104.

which thus functioned as the rear wall. The walls were preserved up to a height of 1.60 m. The site of the door can be inferred from a doorstep, 1.97 m wide. The opening between the two rooms was smaller, c. 1 m. Stefani suggests that the door was arched because curved tufa blocks were found. Several layers of floor were preserved. A fireplace/hearth, possibly with a chimney and a smoke board cut into the back wall, was found in the northeastern corner (g), and another hearth closer to the centre of the room (h). Two dolia were found *in situ* in the southwestern and southeastern corners (k and i).

In the centre was a small one-room building (no. 3), which in its first phase must have had an opening to the south.

The western house consisted of two rooms (4 and 5), and in its first phase room 3 and 4 were perhaps an anteroom like room 1 and there was a rear room behind this (not preserved). In this phase there must have been an entrance from the south.

In the second phase the building in the centre and the western building was turned into one building. The entrances to the street were closed, as was the entrance to the rear room of the western building. Instead internal openings from room to room were created (door a and b).

From Stefani's descriptions and the published plan these houses must have been terrace houses like the ones on the Borgo on San Giovenale. The dating of the houses is not certain, but bucchero finds indicate that they should be dated in the Archaic period.

Località Campetti

Località Campetti lies on the northwestern part of the plateau.⁷³⁶ In 1938-1939 excavations took place in an area in the vicinity of Macchia Grande (*Fig. B216*). Unfortunately, these excavations are only preliminarily published and the material was mixed during the war, thus our knowledge about the site is very limited. Three sides of an almost rectangular building or precinct wall (approximately 20 x 17 m) was found (Building/Precinct A). There were no internal walls. On the northern side of the building was a wall running in a southwestern direction. The northwestern part of another rectangular Building (B) of a much smaller dimension was found lying at a higher level than that of Building/Precinct A. One partition wall was found. This building was only superficially excavated. The foundations of both buildings consisted of rectangular tufa blocks, in Building A preserved up to four courses. Walls of both buildings were very thin. The dating of these buildings is uncertain, but they may be Archaic.

Several tiles and architectural terracottas were found. The Archaic terracottas comprised: a *siren antefix* or *akroterion*,⁷³⁷ large female antefixes,⁷³⁸ satyr antefixes,⁷³⁹ and revetments with floral motives.⁷⁴⁰ These can be dated to the late 6th century B.C. Besides these terracottas from the 5th-4th

⁷³⁶ The site was excavated in 1937 and 1938 (published only in a preliminary report by M. Pallottino, 'Scavo di un area sacra a Veio', *Le Arti*, 1, 1939, 402-403, but revised in 1971 (though the trench-books at this point were missing!) by Vagnetti 1971). For the votive material see also Bonghi Jovino 1976, 19-48.

⁷³⁷ Vagnetti 1971, tav. 1.

⁷³⁸ Vagnetti 1971, tav. 2:2, tav. 3:5.

⁷³⁹ Vagnetti 1971, tav. 3:3.

⁷⁴⁰ Vagnetti 1971, tav. 4:10,11.

centuries and 3rd-2nd centuries B.C. were found. The architectural terracottas seem to have been found spread over the site and inside both buildings and may have belonged to one or both buildings.

A large number of votive finds were made within both buildings, but especially west of Building A. These consisted primarily of terracotta figurines. All finds from the excavation (including the votive material) date from the Late Archaic to the Hellenistic period. All in all 36% of the votive material could be dated to the late 6th and 5th centuries B.C. (terracotta figurines (female heads, standing and walking males, warrior, children, standing, walking, and seated females, and a recumbent figure)). Ceramic finds from the site date from the 7th century onwards (Italo-Geometric, Etrusco-Corinthian, buccheroid, Attic black and red figured).⁷⁴¹

In 1947 and again in 1967 excavations were resumed.⁷⁴² The exact location of the excavations is not known. Some of the material excavated by GAR in 1969 was found in a cave. Several architectural terracottas were found,⁷⁴³ dating from the early 5th century B.C. and later. The Archaic ones consisted of satyr and female head antefixes with *nimbus*. Several votive terracotta statuettes were found dating from the late 6th century onwards. The Archaic ones consisted of standing, walking, and seated female figurines, walking male figurines, and a recumbent figurine. Later statuettes include a large number of figurines of Aplu (4th century B.C.) and single figurines of Turms, Hercle, Artumes, Menerva, and a cupid. From these two excavations the amount of votive material dated to the 6th-5th centuries B.C. was much less than for the previous excavation. Pottery was also found, among these a miniature bucchero kyathos. Besides this one votive inscription, dated to the 4th century B.C. has been preserved (*C<e>rere L. Tolonio(s) d(edet)*).⁷⁴⁴

In 1965-1969 and again in 1976 excavations in an area nearby took place, near the so-called "Porta di Caere", on the western side of the road transversing the plateau, at the site of a Roman villa (*Fig. B217*).⁷⁴⁵ Several structures were found, constructed of large rectangular tufa blocks. A long, almost NNE-SSW wall, a wall perpendicular to this towards the south, and perpendicular to this two small stretches of walls on the southern side, parallel to the first long wall, were found. To the west was located a large *pozzo*, lined with tufa blocks and to the east in connection to the long wall a *vasca*. Both the *pozzo* and the *vasca* are interpreted as cisterns. To the south was a *pozzetto*, lined with tufa slabs. The *pozzo* may be dated to the 6th century B.C. and was in use during the 5th century B.C. The *vasca* was probably constructed in the early 6th century and the long wall closing it on the eastern side may have been built in the early 5th century B.C. The chronology of the remaining walls is uncertain.

Several architectural terracottas were found, but none of them could be related to any of the structures. The architectural terracottas were found partially in the so-called *pozzo*, partially in *saggio*

⁷⁴¹ Comella & Stefani 1990, 200.

⁷⁴² The excavation in 1947 was conducted by Santangelo and in 1969 by GAR, but they were not published before 1990 (Comella & Stefani 1990). No trench-books, however, have been preserved from the excavations.

⁷⁴³ They were all found in the 1947 excavation.

⁷⁴⁴ Comella & Stefani 1990, 204-205.

⁷⁴⁵ Torelli & Pohl 1973, esp. 41-63; G. Proietti, 'Veio', *StEtr* 45, 1977, 454-456; M. Torelli in *Viterbo* 1980, 50-51. For the votive material see also Bonghi Jovino 1976, 48-63.

C. They are dated to the late 6th century or the first half of the 5th century B.C.:⁷⁴⁶ two types of revetments with floral motives,⁷⁴⁷ satyr antefixes,⁷⁴⁸ and female antefix.⁷⁴⁹ A fragment of the snout of a lion spout was also found.⁷⁵⁰

Terracotta statuettes and anatomical votives, dated to the Hellenistic period, were also found (both in the *pozzo* and in the *vasca*).

The NW-gate

A building with three phases has been excavated near the northwest gate (*Fig. B218*).⁷⁵¹ The first phase consisted of an oval hut with foundations cut into the tufa (*Figs. B219-B220*). The size of the hut is uncertain, but it must have been at least 11 x 7 m, judging from the preserved remains. The perimeter and postholes in connection to the perimeter were preserved. Within the hut were several postholes, but it is not quite clear to which phase they belonged. The excavators suggest that the hut had at least three phases. The chronology is uncertain, but it must belong to the Early Iron Age, judging from the published pottery.

Above this were foundations for a rectangular hut, the so-called *Holzbau* (*Fig. B219 and Fig. B221*). This hut had two rectangular rooms, porches at either end, and a portico in front (to the east), supported by posts. The building was oriented NNE-SSW. The foundations of this were also cut into the tufa and consisted of the perimeter and postholes. Some of the postholes from the earlier phases seem to have been reused. The walls must have been of wattle and daub or wood, supported by wooden posts. Each room seems to have had its own entrance on the eastern side. The roof must have been thatched. The hut is dated to the first half of the 6th century B.C.⁷⁵²

The third phase consisted of a rectangular building with stone foundations (*Figs. B222-B223*), dating to the mid-6th century B.C. The building was placed almost directly on top of the previous building and may in fact be considered a replacement in more durable materials. The building measured at least 9 x 6 m. In the southwest of the building was a rectangular room, 5.10 x 3.40 m, with a corridor in front. Like the previous building it was oriented NNE-SSW. The foundations were constructed of rough tufa blocks, slabs and chunks of different sizes (from small stones to 80 cm) and placed on a layer of small tightly-packed chunks of tufa. The width of the foundations varied from 45-60 cm. The facade with the entrance was on the eastern side. On this side was also a narrow platform.

⁷⁴⁶ Torelli & Pohl 1973, 61-63.

⁷⁴⁷ Torelli & Pohl 1973, figs. 27-30.

⁷⁴⁸ Torelli 1973 & Pohl, figs. 31-32.

⁷⁴⁹ It cannot be excluded that this female head was used as an akroterion or formed part of an antepagmentum (M. Torelli in *Viterbo* 1980, tav. XV).

⁷⁵⁰ The fragment is yet to be published, but is mentioned by K. Philips Jr., 'Terrecotte architettoniche con protomi di leopardi da Poggio Civitate (Murlo, Siena)', *BdA* 18, serie 6, 1983, 14, 23 n. 69; Damgaard Andersen 1990, 87.

⁷⁵¹ Ward-Perkins 1959; L. Murrey Threipland, 'Excavations beside the northwest gate at Veii 1957-58. Part II. The pottery', *PBSR* 31, 1963, 33-70; Prayon 1975, 137-139.

⁷⁵² Judging from the published pottery even perhaps from the late 7th century B.C.

The walls were probably of mudbrick. Nothing of the roof was preserved. The northeastern part of the building was damaged, and it is thus not possible to reconstruct the length of the building.

During the excavations pottery and other domestic objects (*rocchetti*, spindle whorls, nails etc.) were found.

Portonaccio

The site was excavated from 1914 to 1949 (with interruptions).⁷⁵³ It was situated just outside Veii and on the eastern side of a natural platform (*Figs. B224-B225*). Based on the finds the site can be dated from the third quarter of the 6th century B.C. The earliest period is attested through votives, architectural terracottas,⁷⁵⁴ and stretches of walls (for these see below). Colonna has suggested that the small rectangular structure (9 x 7.5 m) (I) in the east should be dated to this period. Since the date of Building I is uncertain it is not possible to determine whether or not it was decorated with architectural terracottas. Votives were found in the fill of the structure. Furthermore, fragments of an architectural roof decoration, dated to the late 6th century B.C. have been preserved, but these cannot be associated with any building.⁷⁵⁵

The site was monumentalized in the Late Archaic period, around 500 B.C., to which the perimeter wall, the large building (A), and the *piscina* (large basin) (B, C and D) belong.

The perimeter wall was constructed of cut stone blocks and enclosed a triangular area of approximately 1500 m². Unfortunately large parts of the southern and western walls were missing. There was an entrance in the northeast of the northern wall, and Colonna has suggested that another entrance should have been centrally placed in the northern wall.⁷⁵⁶

The large Building A was placed in the wide western side of the precinct. The building was possibly raised on a low podium and oriented towards ESE. The building was rectangular and a lateral wall divided the building into a rear part and an open front porch (*Fig. B226*). Within the rear room two longitudinal walls (though not *in situ*) probably divided the room into three sections. The building has thus been reconstructed as a square building with three cellae (or a single cella and two *alae*) and a

⁷⁵³ The site was excavated in 1914-1921, 1939, 1944 and 1949. For Portonaccio see especially Andr n 1940, 3-8; M. Santangelo, 'Veio, Santuario di Apollo. Scavi fra il 1944 e il 1949', *BdA* 37, 1952, 147-152; Stefani 1953, 29-112; F. Melis *et al.* in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 99-109; M.P. Baglione, 'Il santuario di Portonaccio a Veio: precisazione sugli scavi Stefani', *SciAnt* 1, 1987, 382-417; Edlund 1987, 64-67; M.P. Baglione, 'Il santuario di Portonaccio a Veio: precisazione sugli scavi Stefani', *SciAnt* 1, 1987, 381-417; Colonna 1987; R. Cioncoloni Ferruzzi & S. Marchiori, 'I culti del santuario di Veio-Portonaccio alla luce delle testimonianze votive', *SciAnt* 3-4, (1989-1990), 1991, 705-718; Rowe 1989, 18-29.

⁷⁵⁴ The architectural terracottas consist of a group dated to the third quarter of the 6th century B.C.): female antefixes (M. Santangelo, 'Veio, Santuario di Apollo. Scavi fra il 1944 e il 1949', *BdA* 37, 1952, 156, figs. 25-26), friezes/raking friezes (processions, chariot race, banquet, riding warriors, and assemblies) (Stefani 1953, fig. 32; Gantz 1974, figs. 34-42), and a so-called lateral sima (more likely a raking sima?) with semicircular indentations for the antefixes and a decoration in low relief consisting of reclining sphinxes (F. Melis in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 101, 5.1 B1 (ill.)).

⁷⁵⁵ These consisted of a small group of akroteria with riding warriors and a warrior akroterion (F. Melis in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 102, 5.1 B3-5) and a female antefix (F. Melis in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 5.1 B2), dated to the Late Archaic period.

⁷⁵⁶ G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 100.

pronaos (18.50 x 18.50 m) (*Fig. B227*).⁷⁵⁷ However, in the front part of the building neither foundations for columns nor an entrance stairway were discovered. That the building had (stone) columns are clear from the two fragments of large tufa capitals found (*Fig. B228*).⁷⁵⁸ Because of the large width of the building it has been reconstructed with two columns in front, but the rather shallow anterior part would not leave enough room for a second row of columns (*Fig. B229*). Since no stairway was found, the building must have been reached through a wooden stairway or ramp.

The podium and the foundations were constructed of rectangular tufa blocks. The foundations were of tufa blocks. In the eastern wall five courses and part of a sixth have been preserved, each one slightly indented in relation to the course below. Around the centre of this wall the first course was gradually phased out because of a rise in the bedrock. Since the blocks of the first and second courses were studded with bosses, they would probably have been underground. The blocks above this level were nicely faced and must therefore have been visible. The southern side of the wall was covered with a thick layer of clay to protect it from the water in the basin. The western and southern walls were badly preserved, since only one foundation course, the blocks which were studded with bosses, has been preserved. This course was level with the fifth course of the northern wall. Above were fragments of blocks with a more smooth exterior. The walls were also of tufa blocks. The thickness of the walls varied between 1.15 and 1.90 m thick. The interior of the building was adorned with painted terracotta plaques, fastened with nails to the woodwork of the walls. They are dated to the second quarter of the 5th century B.C.⁷⁵⁹ The roof was tiled and two-faced and decorated with architectural terracottas. Architectural terracottas were found spread over the site, primarily around Building A and in the *piscina*, but also near the altar.⁷⁶⁰ On the roof of Building A were statue akroteria (Aplu, Hercle, Letun (?) with the child, Turms (?), and several male/warrior figures), a lateral akroterion of a ram's head,⁷⁶¹ a series of large antefixes with large *nimbus* (gorgoneions, female heads, Acheloos, and satyrs),⁷⁶² and revetments. The building is dated to 510-500 B.C.

Along the southern wall was a drain, used for diverting rainwater from the building.

Building A and the *piscina* had a predecessor since walls were found beneath (alpha and beta). They consisted of a small trapezoidal room (outside the later precinct) and a long stretch of wall (18

⁷⁵⁷ G. Colonna (in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 101) has suggested that the Attic foot (29.6 cm) was used and he thus reconstructs the each side of the building as being 62 Attic feet, i.e. approximately 18.5 m.

⁷⁵⁸ G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 101; Rowe 1989, 26. Stefani in the excavation report rejected the possibility that the capitals originated from the Archaic building since they did not correspond to the ones described by Vitruvius (Stefani 1953, 45-46, figs. 21t and u, 108).

⁷⁵⁹ Stefani 1953, 67-80; F.R. Fortunati in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 107, E 1-2.

⁷⁶⁰ For a discussion of the find spots, based on the drawing and notes by Stefani preserved at the Vatican Library, see M.P. Baglione, 'Il santuario di Portonaccio a Veio: precisazione sugli scavi Stefani', *SciAnt* 1, 1987, 381-417.

⁷⁶¹ F. Melis in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 103-104, 5.1 C3 (ill.).

⁷⁶² Stefani 1953, figs. 26-28.

m). This wall was perhaps adorned with the friezes of the Velletri type (and thus it should be dated to 540-530 B.C.). Colonna has suggested that the room beta could have been an early *piscina*.⁷⁶³

Since later architectural terracottas were found on the site, it is possible that these were later repairs, though not necessarily of Building A. One of these fragments was a revetment with an inclination of 19°, possibly the inclination of the roof of Building A.⁷⁶⁴ Another was a fragment of an antepagmentum, probably suggesting that the gable was recessed.⁷⁶⁵

Along the northern side was the large rectangular basin (*piscina*) (B) (18.25 x 5.43 m), constructed of cut stones. On the eastern end were annexes (D). On the north was a drain/*cuniculum* (C). Like Building A the *piscina* (B) was oriented towards ESE. In front of the Building A, in the southeastern corner, was a well (E).

In the second half of the 5th century B.C. the site was reorganized and the structures F, G, and H added in the eastern end of the site. F is interpreted as an altar (oriented E-W). It consisted of a rectangular platform of tufa blocks, and in the centre was an opening. From the west there was access to the altar via two steps. Around the altar were narrow water channels.⁷⁶⁶ A small portico (G) was constructed northwest of the altar. Below all these structures were earlier structures, which may date to the Late Archaic period. Another small portico was constructed north of the altar (H). Whether or not these structures were adorned with architectural terracottas, cannot be determined. Colonna has suggested that the statues of Menerva and Hercle, dated to c. 500 B.C., could have been placed in one of the porticos (i.e. the predecessors of the later porticos) as a votive gift.⁷⁶⁷ In the paved area between the porticos and the altar was a small cylindrical altar and a *bothros*. Fragments of an Apollo statue were also found, dated to the late 5th century B.C.⁷⁶⁸

The site was demolished in the 4th century B.C., and the statues buried in the area of the street. The votives, however, continued until the 3rd century B.C.

The votive deposit contained both male and female statuettes, among these statuettes of Menerva, Turan, Turms, Aplu, Acheloos, and a female carrying a child. These votives date from the mid-6th century to the 3rd century B.C. From the 4th century B.C. and later anatomical votives were found. Inscriptions⁷⁶⁹ to Menerva,⁷⁷⁰ Turan, and Artumes were found, dating from the 6th century B.C.

⁷⁶³ G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 100.

⁷⁶⁴ F. Melis in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 105. Besides these several later architectural terracottas were found: a large number of revetments (open-work crestings, revetments, antepagmenta, raking friezes, and raking simas) (F. Melis in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 104-106, 5.1 D 1-D 5 - the fragment D 2 preserves the inclination of 19°), satyr and female heads antefixes (F. Melis in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 106, 5.1 D 6-D 7), dated to 480-470 B.C.).

⁷⁶⁵ F. Melis in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 104-106, 5.1 D 1.

⁷⁶⁶ The altar is by some scholars considered contemporary with Building A, e.g. Edlund 1987 with further references. Since statue fragments of Building A was found in the fill underneath the altar this can hardly be the case (G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 100). Perhaps they are referring to the predecessor of the altar.

⁷⁶⁷ G. Colonna, 'Il maestro dell'Ercle e delle Minerva. Nuova luce sull'attività dell'officina veiente', *OpRom* 16, 1987, 7-41 (for the placement see p. 26).

⁷⁶⁸ Colonna 1987, 431, fig. 19.

⁷⁶⁹ Around 60 inscriptions were found, of which 40 preserved enough to be understandable. Several of the inscriptions had, besides the name of the worshipper, words meaning donating/giving gifts (such as *mulvanice*

onwards.⁷⁷¹ There has, however, been some dispute about the reading of these.⁷⁷² An inscription to Venai was also found, an otherwise unknown goddess, as well as to Rath, interpreted by Colonna as Aplu.

Interpretation: Piazza d'Armi: the exact function of the buildings on Piazza d'Armi is not clear, but nothing in my opinion points to a sacred function for any of the buildings.⁷⁷³ The so-called *oikos* is usually interpreted as a temple, an identification which is still widely accepted, even after Nancy Winter as the first - rightly I think - opposed this.⁷⁷⁴ If we examine the evidence closely, I think that there is very little support for the temple identification:

1. The so-called votive deposit is problematical. The finds came from all over the site (of the *oikos*) and from different depths! (*Il materiale che doveva appartenere alla stipe votiva si trovò, tranne qualche piccole oggetto, frantumato e sparso a varia profondità in tutta l'area scavata ed anche dentro le due cisterne*)⁷⁷⁵ and consisted of domestic pottery, spinning and weaving objects and a few metal finds. Stefani also suggested that the two cisterns could have functioned as votive deposits, but nothing in the finds suggests this (pottery, tiles and a few fragments of Attic black figured pottery). It cannot be determined what function the ram's head found within the room/building to the northwest of the *oikos* had, but it need not be from a votive figurine (the size is not known), as animal figurines were also found in a domestic context, also at Veii.⁷⁷⁶ None of the finds can thus be considered sacred. The only sacred find on Piazza d'Armi was the above mentioned seated female statuette, which was found in the square and can thus not be connected with the *oikos*. Since it is not illustrated, and since it probably belongs to a later period, the significance of this remains obscure.
2. The architectural decoration of the building does not necessarily in itself indicate a sacred function.
3. Nothing in the ground-plan or size of the *oikos* differs from those of contemporary domestic buildings (such as the ones from Acquarossa or Satricum). At the site several other buildings have been found. Some of these have been identified as domestic buildings, but unfortunately not much attention is paid to these houses in Stefani's excavation report and the reexcavation of the area has not been published, except for a plan (*Fig. B206*). But from this plan it is clear that the so-called *oikos* does not differ from the other buildings in the area.

and *turuce*).

⁷⁷⁰ For the role of Menvra see Edlund 1987, 66-67.

⁷⁷¹ G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 107; Colonna 1987 (see esp. this for a discussion of Venai and Rath). Colonna identifies Rath as Apollo. For the worship of Apollo at Portonaccio see also Comella & Stefani 1990, 112, 214.

⁷⁷² Edlund 1987, 66 (with further references); Rowe 1989, 22.

⁷⁷³ Damgaard Andersen 1993a, 85; Damgaard Andersen 1997, 357.

⁷⁷⁴ Winter 1981, 143-144. This has later been supported by Torelli 1982, 124; Damgaard Andersen 1993a, 85; Damgaard Andersen 1997, 355-357; Rowe 1989, 114-116; Sheffer 1990, 188 n. 20.

⁷⁷⁵ Stefani 1944, 265-266. For this votive deposit see also Bonghi Jovino 1976, 17-18 (ironically she does not in this case follow her own definitions of a votive deposit as a well defined area).

⁷⁷⁶ E.g. a head of a horse found at the excavations at the northwest gate at Veii (L. Murrey Threipland, 'Excavations beside the northwest gate at Veii 1957-58. Part II. The pottery', *PBSR* 31, 1963, fig. 23.2).

However, most scholars usually refer to this building as a temple (usually without any arguments). During the symposium on urbanization in Copenhagen in 1994 the Italian archaeologists argued that the main reason for identifying the *oikos* at Piazza d'Armi as a temple was the fact that Greek pottery of a type similar to the pottery found at the Portonaccio sanctuary was found here.⁷⁷⁷ This argument I fail to understand.

Torelli has recently argued for a "sacred" identification.⁷⁷⁸ He bases this interpretation primarily on the closeness in shape and in architectural decoration (especially the friezes) to the *oikos* at Satricum.⁷⁷⁹ He further points to *focolari* found in the vicinity of the *oikos* during the recent excavation (but not yet published), which could be interpreted as altars, the megaron structure of the building which have parallels in Magna Grecia and Sicily, and the hut beneath the building. None of these arguments are convincing: the megaron/*oikos* shape of the building does not suggest a sacred building in itself - in fact several *oikoi* in Satricum have the same shape, and these are interpreted domestic buildings; the decoration cannot be used as a sacred argument (see also the discussion above); and the presence of a hut (of unknown character, but nothing indicates that it was not domestic) beneath a later building can hardly be used as an argument for a sacred building.

The architectural decoration of the other hand points to a building of importance, perhaps the residence of a chieftain or a "*palazzo*". The room/building next to it could have functioned as a storeroom because of the dolia found here.⁷⁸⁰

Macchia Grande: the buildings excavated by Stefani all seem to be domestic buildings.

Campetti: the excavations in 1937-38, 1947, and 1969: the site has been identified as a sanctuary because of the votive finds, which seems reasonable. Because none of the excavations have been published (except for the material found) it is uncertain how the buildings should be dated and whether the architectural terracottas belonged to one or both or none of the buildings. Pallottino argued that since there were no partition walls and since the walls of Building A were thin, the walls could not have belonged to a building, thus he suggested a precinct for a temple. On the other hand, as has also been pointed out by Vagnetti, architectural terracottas were found within and around the building. The walls of Building B seem to have been of the same thickness as Building A, and here the partition wall suggests a building. Thus both structures were probably buildings.⁷⁸¹ Because of the publications (or lack of publications) their function is uncertain as is their date. If building A was a temple Building B could have been an affiliated building. Regarding the cult⁷⁸² the votive inscriptions suggest that the sanctuary was dedicated to the Roman Ceres in the 4th century B.C. Because of the votive material (female figurines and pigs), and because some of the votives were found in the cave, Comella and

⁷⁷⁷ This argument was not, however, included in the published paper.

⁷⁷⁸ Torelli 1992, 272.

⁷⁷⁹ Thus accepting that the "Ionic roof" decorated the *oikos* at Satricum as suggested by Knoop 1987.

⁷⁸⁰ Also suggested by Sheffer 1990, 188 n. 20.

⁷⁸¹ Comella & Stefani 1990, 203 suggests that the site should be reconstructed with a precinct, a building with a roof (possibly Building B ?) and a cave.

⁷⁸² For a discussion of the cult see Comella & Stefani 1990, 203-216.

Stefani suggest that the cult may be related to Demeter, based on parallels from Sicily.⁷⁸³ They further suggest that Ceres may be related to the Etruscan Vei, which would fit well with the fact that inscriptions to both Vei and Demeter have been found at Gravisca, dated to the second half of the 6th century B.C. (in a period, however, when the sanctuary was Greek). The recumbent figurine is interpreted as a person participating in a banquet (the only one of its kind known in Etruria).⁷⁸⁴ The many Apollo statuettes, dating from the early 4th century B.C. onwards suggest an Apollo cult from this period.

The site excavated from 1967 onwards is regarded as a sanctuary because of later votive finds. The architectural terracottas have been interpreted by Torelli as belonging to a not yet found temple. Until further excavation I do not think it is possible to determine to what type of buildings these architectural terracottas belonged, though a temple is likely.

The NW-gate: the building seems to be domestic.

Portonaccio: the site has been identified as a sanctuary beyond doubt because of votive deposits and votive inscriptions, dating from the third quarter of the 6th century B.C., the *piscina* (from the late 6th century, though it may have had a predecessor) and the altar (dated to the second half of the 5th century B.C., but this may also have had a predecessor). Building A has been interpreted as a temple, possibly with three cellae or one cella and two *alae*. It dates to 510-500 B.C. According to the inscriptions, dating from the 6th century B.C. onwards, the sanctuary was dedicated to Menerva, Turan, Artemis, Venai, and Rath/Aplu. Colonna has also suggested that Turms may have been worshipped at Portonaccio, because of the statue akroterion and the find of a votive Turms,⁷⁸⁵ and Hercle may also have been worshipped here, because of the akroterion and the statue. Because of the *piscina* the sanctuary must have been related to a water cult. The (late) anatomical votives may suggest a healing cult. The function of the smaller Building I is uncertain.

Vetralla/Grotta Porcina

During a short campaign in the 1960s⁷⁸⁶ in the cemetery in Grotta Porcina near Vetralla excavations near a large tumulus revealed a large circular tufa monument with a frieze with animals in relief (6 m in diameter) was found (*Figs. B230-B231*).⁷⁸⁷ Originally Colonna suggested that it belonged to an altar but now he suggests that one or more monumental cippi may have been placed on top of the monument, like the ones from S. Giuliano, T. d. Cima (see chapter 3). Around the monument was a large rectangular square (c. 12 x 15 m) with steps on three sides. The monument is dated to the first

⁷⁸³ Comella & Stefani 1990, 203.

⁷⁸⁴ Comella & Stefani 1990, 209-210.

⁷⁸⁵ Colonna 1987, 444 n. 94.

⁷⁸⁶ Colonna 1965; Winter 1981, 153; Colonna di Paola 1978, 34; Steingraber 1982, 103-104; G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 116; *Mille anni di civiltà* 1985, 293-295; Euwe-Beaufort 1985, 100; Romanelli 1986, 29, figs. 13-14; Edlund 1987, 71-72; Thuillier 1990, 245; Colonna 1993a, 331-334, fig. 4, tav. III-IV; Naso 1996, 154-159, figs. 120-122.

⁷⁸⁷ Altars of a similar type are known from Tolfa and Marzaiana (Euwe-Beaufort 1985, 100-102).

half of the 6th century B.C. Traces of an oblong building (the plan is not described and unfortunately the published plan is not very clear) placed on a terrace on the tufa slope was found on the other side of the Via Clodia (to the west), at the foot of the hills. One Late Archaic female antefix was found.⁷⁸⁸ Behind the building were rooms cut into the cave in the tufa slope.⁷⁸⁹ Two altars were also found. The building was destroyed in the 3rd century B.C. by a fire.

Colonna has suggested that the settlement was placed on top of the hill.⁷⁹⁰

Interpretation: the building is interpreted as a small temple, but on the basis of the very short preliminary report this cannot be verified. Because of the cemetery nearby, a funerary building is a possibility.

The square with steps around the altar could have been used for spectators for funeral games and rituals in connection with funerals.⁷⁹¹

Vetulonia

Very few Archaic remains (besides tombs) have been found at Vetulonia (*Fig. B232*).

Basse degli Olmi

Sporadic finds of Archaic architectural terracottas came to light during ploughing in Basse degli Olmi, northeast of Vetulonia, together with pan tiles, cover tiles, and pottery of various periods.⁷⁹² The area was previously known archaeologically from a *tomba a circolo* and a Roman building. Apparently the area was a cemetery.

An actual excavation was carried out (*Fig. B233*): 30 fragments of architectural terracottas were found in *saggio* 1, 2 and A: disc akroteria with palmettes;⁷⁹³ antefixes (?) with palmettes;⁷⁹⁴ fragments of friezes with riders galloping towards right;⁷⁹⁵ similar fragments with the scene towards left;⁷⁹⁶ revetments (raking simas or revetments with meanders);⁷⁹⁷ cavettos, probably from friezes;⁷⁹⁸ as well as some unidentifiable fragments were found. The architectural terracottas can be dated to the second half of the 6th century B.C, possibly the last quarter.

⁷⁸⁸ Colonna 1965, fig. 122.

⁷⁸⁹ G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 116. These rooms are not mentioned in the original excavation notice (Colonna 1965). Colonna further mentions in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 116 that two "*ruote*" were "constructed", like the ones in Socana (*Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 168, no. 9.3). These are large inscribed votive discs, dated to the 4th century B.C. No drawing nor any photos of these *ruote* in Vetralla have been published.

⁷⁹⁰ Colonna 1965.

⁷⁹¹ Colonna 1993a.

⁷⁹² Cygielman & Shepherd 1985; Curri 1978.

⁷⁹³ Cygielman & Shepherd 1985, tav. XIV a-b.

⁷⁹⁴ Cygielman & Shepherd 1985, tav. XIII a-c.

⁷⁹⁵ Cygielman & Shepherd 1985, tav. XV a-b; XVI a-c.

⁷⁹⁶ Cygielman & Shepherd 1985, tav. XVIIa.

⁷⁹⁷ Cygielman & Shepherd 1985, tav. XII d-g.

⁷⁹⁸ Cygielman & Shepherd 1985, tav. XIV c-d.

No building connected with these architectural terracottas have been found, but the tiles and the architectural terracottas suggest that the building must have been fairly small and covered with a two-faced tiled roof.

Progetti Lepri

The site is situated northeast of Vetulonia.⁷⁹⁹ A single architectural terracotta (a unique type of gorgoneion antefix,⁸⁰⁰ dated to the early 5th century B.C.) was found together with tiles and fragments of ceramics during ploughing. Several fragments of tiles were found in the vicinity. No traces of walls were found.

Interpretation: since no walls were found, the nature of these buildings is uncertain.

Vignanello

On the Piano del Mulino, a plateau west of Vignanello, apparently the site of the ancient town, architectural terracottas were found (*Fig. B234*).⁸⁰¹ During the construction work for a convent on the eastern part of the plateau⁸⁰² several *pozzi*⁸⁰³ were discovered, one of which contained a revetment, possibly a frieze fragment with a horse and warrior, dated to the end of the 7th/early 6th centuries B.C.⁸⁰⁴ It was found together with iron fragments and Roman pottery.

During an excavation in 1914⁸⁰⁵ a gorgoneion antefix,⁸⁰⁶ dated to the early 6th century B.C. was discovered in *Cavo N* (*Fig. B235*), a 3 x 2 m long depression. Southeast of this depression two parallel tufa walls were found, measuring 7.80 m and 14.50 m with a distance of 2.80 from each other (*Fig. B235, P*).⁸⁰⁷ Tiles, a small fragment of a strigilated cornice, column drums of tufa, and remains of statues were also found.

Interpretation: it is not possible to determine whether or not the antefix belonged to the building P, nor the function and date of this building. To what building the revetment belonged is uncertain.

Volterra

The entire plateau of Volterra was c. 100 ha, though all was never inhabited. In the Archaic period the settlement was small and only few finds from the Archaic period are known.⁸⁰⁸

⁷⁹⁹ Curri 1978, 80.

⁸⁰⁰ Curri 1978, fig. 74.

⁸⁰¹ Giglioli 1916, esp. 82-84; Giglioli 1924, esp. 228-263; Andr n 1940, 149-151; F. Melis in *Stockholm* 1972, 93-94.

⁸⁰² Giglioli 1916.

⁸⁰³ For the other *pozzi* see Giglioli 1924, 247-255.

⁸⁰⁴ *Stockholm* 1972, tav. XXXIb.

⁸⁰⁵ Giglioli 1924.

⁸⁰⁶ *Stockholm* 1972, tav. XXXIa.

⁸⁰⁷ Giglioli 1924, 235-236, fig. 50.

⁸⁰⁸ Cristofani 1973; G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 95-97; Rowe 1989, 107.

The earliest inhabited area (probably not more than 5 ha.) contained huts and was located on Piano di Castello (southern part of the hill) on the highest point (the acropolis). The habitation is dated to c. 600 B.C. A few traces of an early fortification wall around the area have been found. This wall was rebuilt (c. 1800 m long) to enclose a larger area, approximately 10 ha, in the first half of the 5th century B.C.

West of the acropolis two Hellenistic temples were excavated (temple A and B) (*Figs. B236-B237*). Temple A is dated to 175-150 B.C., while temple B is dated to 250-200 B.C. Beneath temple A a few remains of walls and architectural terracottas (large antefixes (fragments of *nimbus* and bases) and a large raking sima with a rider in high relief) from the early 5th century B.C. were found,⁸⁰⁹ as well as remains of an early Hellenistic house.⁸¹⁰ Part of this Hellenistic house seems to have been incorporated in the sanctuary.

Interpretation: since only few structures, the plan of which cannot be reconstructed, have been found, the building cannot be interpreted. No indication of Archaic cult was found. Since remains of early Hellenistic houses also were found underneath temple A, the Archaic building remains may have belonged to any type of building.

Vulci

Vulci was located on a large plateau, 90 ha., and the cemeteries were located just outside the plateau (*Fig. B238*).⁸¹¹

Fontanile di Legnisina

The site was located to the south, just outside the plateau and on the left bank of the river Fiora, on an alluvial plain at the foot of the plateau where the Necropolis di Polledrara was situated (*Fig. B239*).⁸¹² Excavations were begun in 1977, and continued until 1985-1985. During the excavations a large building and a monumental altar were found (*Fig. B240*). Only the foundations of the building have been preserved. The foundations consisted of large ashlar tufa blocks (0.55-0.60 x 1.00-1.10 m), the perimeter walls in headers and stretchers (Th. 2.30), and only one row of blocks in the partition walls (Th. 1.0 m). Only in the north have the walls been excavated at depth. Here at least three courses of blocks have been preserved, to a depth of c. 1 m. While the terrain today is flat, it was sloping from the south to the north in antiquity (following the slope of the hill), and the excavators thus assume that the foundations were deepest towards the north - in fact at the southern end of the eastern wall two courses were preserved lying directly on bedrock. The central, the western, and the front parts of the building were badly preserved. The building was large (17.60 x c. 25 m) and was oriented towards SW. It was rectangular and divided into a rear part and an open porch by a latitudinal wall. The rear

⁸⁰⁹ The architectural terracottas have been found in two trenches: 1. *Saggio* E and F: antefixes (Cristofani 1973, 81, 102, fig. 74A); and a large raking sima (Cristofani 1973, fig. 57). The traces of walls were found in *Saggio* B.

⁸¹⁰ Cristofani 1973, 170-218.

⁸¹¹ Bartoccini 1961, esp. 261; Massabò 1985; Massabò & Ricciardi 1987; A.M. Sgubini Moretti, *Vulci e il suo territorio*, Rome 1993.

⁸¹² Massabò 1985, 17-20, Massabò & Ricciardi 1987, 27-39; Massabò 1988-1989; Ricciardi 1988-1989.

part was divided into three open rooms by two longitudinal partition walls (L. 7.50 m), the central room slightly wider (W. 5 m) than the side rooms (W. 3 m). The fill within the building probably consisted of yellowish clay and tufa chips like in Pyrgi (evidence of this was found in room 3). No traces of any pavement were found.

Two fragments of stone column shafts were found with a diameter of 50-60 cm.

Nothing remained of the walls. Tiles and a few architectural terracottas were found, dated to the early 5th century B.C. Within the votive deposit (see below) a plain semi-circular antefix with a painted palmette decoration,⁸¹³ two fragments of eaves tile or lateral sima with a spout,⁸¹⁴ and two fragments of a (raking) sima with a painted meander decoration, were found.⁸¹⁵ Several fragments of eaves tiles with a painted band with a meander or zigzag decoration were also found.⁸¹⁶ Three fragments of a plain sima without decoration or traces of colour may also date to this period.⁸¹⁷ Most of the architectural terracottas, however, are later.⁸¹⁸

The building is reconstructed as a rectangular building on a podium with three rooms at the rear, each with its own entrance. The walls according to the excavators did not continue beyond these rooms. At the front was a large open space with a number of columns (the excavators suggest eight, arranged in two rows) supporting the roof. One of the rows of columns rested on the transverse wall, but whether it was the front or the rear row is uncertain. Thus these columns were either placed in the front, leaving an open space the columns and the three rooms, or they were placed in front of the three rooms, leaving space for a monumental staircase (*Fig. B241*). The walls were probably of mudbrick or *pisé*, and the roof tiled and decorated with architectural terracottas.

The earliest material found in relation to the temple was bucchero and Attic black figured and red figured pottery, all dated to the late 6th/early 5th century B.C. Most of the material found during the excavation of the building, however, dates from the 4th to the 1st centuries B.C.

The building should probably be dated to the early 5th century B.C. The architectural terracotta decoration was renewed from the 4th to the 1st century B.C., and the site seems to have gone out of use in the late 1st century B.C.

An altar was located to the southeast of the building (*Fig. B242*).⁸¹⁹ Part of the superstructure was preserved, consisting of a cornice at the exterior of the base. Around the altar was a precinct wall. Both the altar and the precinct wall were constructed in *nenfro*. During the excavation of the altar a votive deposit was located on the northern and eastern side, especially in the northeastern corner, in a natural

⁸¹³ Massabò 1988-1989, 121, fig. 24. This type has parallels in Acquarossa, Tarquinia, and Marzabotto.

⁸¹⁴ One was found before the excavation above the altar and the other in connection to the temple (Massabò 1985, fig. 3; Massabò 1988-1989, 132, figs. 24, 38).

⁸¹⁵ Massabò 1988-1989, 132, fig. 36b, 37. Massabò refers to this as an *orlo di tegola di gronda*, but from the photograph and the reconstructed drawing it is clear that it must be a raking sima.

⁸¹⁶ Massabò 1988-1989, 131-132, fig. 35.

⁸¹⁷ Massabò 1988-1989, 129, fig. 32b.

⁸¹⁸ Terracottas from the mid-5th century B.C. and later

⁸¹⁹ Ricciardi 1988-1989.

depression. Within the deposit a large amount of material was found. Most of it is dated to the 4th to the 1st century B.C. (e.g. terracotta statuettes and anatomical votives), but a few Archaic fragments were found (early 5th century B.C.): a naked male bronze statuettes, and fragments of bucchero and Attic red figured vases were found. Votive inscriptions to Uni were found, as well as two to Vei, but dated to a later period.

Ponte Sodo

A few metres north of Ponto Sodo (located east of Vulci)⁸²⁰ a 4 m long wall was found as well as a small fragment of a painted architectural terracotta,⁸²¹ dated to the early 5th century B.C.

Finds of architectural terracottas (female and satyr antefixes), dated to the early 5th century B.C. were discovered in the 1950s⁸²² not far from the Ponte Sodo.⁸²³ Unidentifiable traces of walls were also found.⁸²⁴

Finds on the plateau within the town

No traces of Archaic walls have been found, only three fragments of architectural terracottas, dated to the late 6th-early 5th centuries B.C. are known.⁸²⁵ They may have been found during Bartoccini's excavations in the 1950s: two fragments of a raking sima⁸²⁶ and a revetment fragment,⁸²⁷ both with an ornamental design.

Cuccumelletta

The Cuccumelletta tumulus, which was "excavated" in the 19th century by Bonaparte, has been reexcavated in 1985-1987.⁸²⁸ The tumulus is dated to the late 7th century B.C. and was located within a cemetery. Six large *fossae* tombs nearby were also excavated, dated to the early 7th century B.C. In between the tumulus and the *fossa* was a rectangular structure, oriented NNE-SSW (*Figs. B243-B244*). The building had two rooms, the one towards the NNE larger than the other. The building measured c. 6.75 x 5 m. The walls consisted of large elongated *nenfro* blocks, placed in foundation trenches cut out of the bedrock (of the partition wall only the foundation trench is preserved). This technique is similar to the one used for the tumulus. The roof was tiled (a large number of pan tiles and cover tiles was found). Immediately adjacent to the building (towards the NNE) was a large chamber tomb with a dromos, an open-air vestibule or anteroom, and nine chambers. The chambers extended beneath the roofed structure. The tombs were in use from the late 7th to the first half (possibly the first quarter) of the 6th centuries B.C.

⁸²⁰ Bartoccini 1961, 261; Massabò & Ricciardi 1987, 40.

⁸²¹ Massabò & Ricciardi 1987, fig. 21.

⁸²² Bartoccini 1961, 261.

⁸²³ 4 km southeast of Ponte dell'Abadia and a 100 m from Ponte Sodo.

⁸²⁴ "... una strana costruzione d'incerta destinazione, giacché mentre tutto lascerebbe supporre che potesse trattarsi di un impianto termale o arche industriale ..." (Bartoccini 1961, 261).

⁸²⁵ Massabò 1985, 24.

⁸²⁶ Massabò 1985, fig. 23.

⁸²⁷ Massabò 1985, fig. 24.

⁸²⁸ A.M. Sgubini Moretti, *Vulci e il suo territorio*, Rome 1993, 110-114; Sgubini Moretti 1994, esp. 22-27; T. Rasmussen, 'Archaeology in Etruria 1985-1995', *AR* 42, 1996, 55.

Towards the SE another two tombs with an un-roofed vestibule/anteroom were found (one of which date to the late 6th century B.C.) and in the vicinity a large altar.⁸²⁹ Another tomb with an un-roofed vestibule-anteroom was found NNE of the tumulus.⁸³⁰

Interpretation: Fontanile di Legnisina: the monumental building at Fontanile di Legnisina is interpreted as a temple because of the votive deposit. The sanctuary was located between the city and the cemetery, thus between life and death, and this would fit well with a dedication to Vei. Whether the sanctuary was also dedicated to Vei in the Archaic period is uncertain, since the only statuette was a naked male figure.

Ponte Sodo: the excavators reconstruct the building as a temple, which is hardly possible at this stage of the excavation. The function of these scanty remains cannot be interpreted until further excavations/publication, though the location within the cemetery suggests a kind of funerary building. The area within the town: it is uncertain to what type of building the architectural terracottas belonged. Colonna has suggested that an Archaic temple was located on the highest part of the city, towards the northeast (*indizi di un tempio arcaico*).⁸³¹ What this is based on is uncertain - perhaps the above-mentioned architectural terracottas?

Cuccumelletta: the roofed structure is interpreted as a covered *tempietto* built to honour the family members buried in the tumulus, but since no sacred objects were found I consider it a funerary building.

⁸²⁹ Sgubini Moretti 1994, 35-39.

⁸³⁰ Sgubini Moretti 1994, 28.

⁸³¹ G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 67.

LATIUM

Acqua Acetosa Laurentina

The settlement of Acqua Acetosa Laurentina was located on an elongated tufa hill (5 ha.), slightly semi-circular in shape, and almost E-W oriented. Towards the south was the Fossa dell'Acqua Acetosa and close by the Tiber (*Fig. B245*). The oldest traces on the hill belong to the Late Bronze Age. The site was fortified with a system of terrace walls, *aggeres*, and *fossae* in the early 8th century B.C. Excavations were carried out since 1976.⁸³² Remains dating to the 6th and possibly also the 7th century B.C. have been found in the centre of the plateau as well as in the area of the Medieval tower.

A number of Archaic buildings have been found in the northern part of the plateau in an area which was used as a cemetery from the first half of the 8th to the early 6th century B.C. Before the settlement was built, the area was cleaned down to the bedrock. In this area slight traces of a road with a NE-SW orientation were found, dated to the 7th century B.C. On the sides of the road two habitation quarters were found. The area of the buildings is designated V, VI, and VII. Area V is to the west of the road and VII and VI to the east (*Fig. B246*). The entrance of the buildings was located towards another road, with a WNW-ESE orientation.

In area V three Archaic buildings were found, all facing the same street. Of these only Building V,1 is excavated and published (*Fig. B246, square He-Ia/50-53 and Fig. B247*). V,1 is the westernmost building. The building is almost rectangular and oriented WNW-ESE (the northern wall, however, is irregular). It measured 13.50 x 8.50 m. The building had five rooms. From the entrance in the south (1.90 m wide) was a vestibule with a room on either side, with openings towards the vestibule. From the vestibule one entered a courtyard. Another room was located north of the eastern room, with an opening towards the courtyard. West of the western room facing the vestibule was another room and north of this was the fifth room. The two latter rooms also had openings towards the courtyard. The rooms were fairly small, not more than 3 x 3 m, with the exception of the southwestern room, which was 3.80 x 4.40 m. A system of channels covered with fragments of tiles was found, both in the vestibule, the courtyard, and the rooms. In the southwestern room was a channel along the four walls. In the vestibule was a circular depression, 50 cm in diameter and 50 cm deep. In the room to the east of the vestibule were two rectangular *fosse*, with traces of a plaster coating, probably for preparing food. Within the courtyard five bases were found, probably for a portico. The floor was beaten earth with tufa flakes, but in the northeastern room was a floor of yellow or gray tufa slabs. The roof was tiled. A fragment of an angular tile was found, which made the excavators suggest that the roof was hipped.⁸³³ Two wells, a cistern, and a basin were found in the courtyard. To the north was a garden or a precinct for animals with a channel around (13.50 x 10 m). In the northeastern corner of the building

⁸³² A. Bedini, 'Abitato protostorico in località Acqua Acetosa Laurentina', *Archeologia Laziale* 2, *QArchEtr* 3, 1979, 21-28; Bedini 1981; Melis & Rathje 1984, 391-392; A. Bedini in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 171-177.

⁸³³ According to A. Bedini, 'Abitato protostorico in località Acqua Acetosa Laurentina', *Archeologia Laziale* 2, *QArchEtr* 3, 1979, 23 the tile was of the same type as the late angular tile found in Ardea. Unfortunately this tile is not illustrated.

part of a small rectangular precinct was found (0.65 x 0.53 m), made of tile fragments. This is interpreted as a foundation deposit.

A large amount of domestic pottery was found, consisting of impasto (*olle*, *bacile*, *pentole*, plates, and stands), *argilla depurata acroma* (small bowls and oinochoai), bucchero (oinochoai, cups on a low foot, chalices, kantharoi, and kylikes), and Attic black figured pottery. Spindle whorls were also found. The pottery dates the building to the second half of the 6th to the early 5th centuries B.C. The fill from the two wells (mostly domestic pottery like the types found within the building, but also dolia and loomweights) is dated to the later part of the first half of the 5th century B.C. Infant burials were also found.

In the room to the east of the vestibule was found a kiln, partly beneath the walls and thus belonging to a previous period. Two similar kilns were located in the two buildings east and south of the road.

The remaining buildings (V,2 and V,3) have not been published (see however *Fig. B248*). The western part of Building V,2 can also be seen on *Fig. B247*. Between Building V,1 and V,2 was a narrow corridor, 0.80 m wide, while Building V,2 and V,3 joined each other. In these buildings wells, cisterns, ovens, and infant tombs were also found. The room division is not clear in these buildings, but they also seem to have had an open area to the north. These buildings also had a tiled roof. In some cases the walls have been preserved up to 1 m. The foundations for all three buildings were irregular tufa stones/flakes (a few square) in a dry-wall technique. Two different types of walls were used: 1. one consisting of large blocks, almost 50 cm in width, the cavities in between filled with smaller stones. The outer surface was smoothed.⁸³⁴ 2. A double wall consisting of two parallel rows of tufa flakes, c. 40 cm in width.⁸³⁵ These techniques could also be combined.⁸³⁶ The first technique is characteristic for Building V,1, while the second is characteristic for Building V,2 and V,3. In the corners and on either side of the entrances were used pilastre, up to 1 m in height. Both types of walls must have had a timber frame construction. The width of the beams is estimated to 0.45-0.50 m.

Interpretation: The finds indicate that all the buildings were domestic buildings, though the presence of the kilns indicates pottery/tile production. Bedini suggests that the southwestern room of Building V,1 was used as a stable because of the channel along the walls. Melis and Rathje reject this identification and suggest - considering the marginal position of the building - that the building may have been used a *mansio o stazione di posta*. This is of course possible, but cannot be verified from the archaeological material. Be that as it may the room may still have been used as a stable.

Acquafredda

Acquafredda was situated on a low plateau, 70 m above sea level and located near the rivers Maglianella and Acquafredda (*Fig. B249*). The highest point was a small triangular area, 74 m above sea level. Here were found traces of a Bronze Age village. The excavations (begun 1987) have

⁸³⁴ Bedini 1981, tav. LIV,1.

⁸³⁵ Bedini 1981, tav. LIV, 2, 4.

⁸³⁶ Bedini 1981, tav. LIV,3.

revealed traces of a settlement which can be dated back to the late 7th/early 6th centuries B.C.⁸³⁷ Two large *fossae* were excavated (*Fig. B249, CG and B*). Remains of an Archaic building are being excavated. Part of the foundations consisting of large tufa blocks (60 x 40 x 30 cm) was found. A few of these had traces of dark red paint. A large number of tiles were found in relation to remains dated to the 7th-6th centuries B.C., consisting of pan tiles (corresponding to Acquarossa type IA and type II), cover tiles (corresponding to Acquarossa type I), as well as a few fragments of architectural terracottas (*sima cavettos*). A large amount of domestic pottery (*bacini*, small *olle*, bucchero cups, *fornello* fragments, and a few fragments of Attic pottery were also found. The pottery can be dated from the 6th to the mid-5th centuries B.C. The many fragments of carbonized wood suggest that the buildings were destroyed by a fire.

Interpretation: until further excavation/publication the function of the building is uncertain. The excavators suggest that the settlement was a small agricultural village because of the large amount of storage vessels, *fornelli* and *pozzi/silos*.

Antemnae

Antemnae was located on a hill of an almost trapezoidal plan, c. 500 m diagonally across, overlooking the rivers Tiber and Aniene (*Fig. B250*).⁸³⁸ Remains of city walls have been found, probably dated to the late 6th or 5th centuries B.C., since they were constructed in *cappellaccio* blocks in a pseudo-isodomic technique (preserved up to a height of 7 m). The area within the walls was c. 13 ha.

Several Archaic structures have been uncovered (mostly in the 19th century), and mostly in the centre of the plateau and on the southeastern side. The foundations consisted of *opera quadrata* in either *cappellaccio* or tufa. Finds of tiles indicate tiled roofs. Besides buildings, *cuniculi*, channels, and wells were found as well as *vasche per attività produttive*. An underground cistern was located in the centre of the plateau, dated (based on the technique) to the 6th-5th centuries B.C.

One Late Archaic Juno Sospita antefix was also found.⁸³⁹

Votive material, dating from the second half of the 7th century, is reported to have been found.⁸⁴⁰ This identification seems to be based mainly on the finds of miniature pottery.

Excavations began in 1986 on the southern slope. Three areas were excavated: southeast of the fort (area B); another area just to the west of area B (area C) and another northeast of the fort (area A) - area A is only superficially excavated. The excavations at area B have revealed a badly preserved

⁸³⁷ D. Rossi Diana, 'Roma. Via Aurelia km 9,400. - L'insediamento arcaico in via di Acquafredda. Campagna di scavo 1984', *NSc* 1984-1985 (1988), 169-205; Rossi Diana 1990.

⁸³⁸ L. Quilici & S. Quilici Gigli, *Antemnae*, Rome 1978; L. Quilici in *Enea nel Lazio* 1981, 48-49; Melis & Rathje 1984, 386-387; S. Quilici Gigli, 'A proposito dei vecchi scavi ad Antemnae', *BullCom* 90, 1985 (1986), 13-22; E. Mangani, 'Recenti indagini as Antemnae', *Archeologia Laziale* 9, *QArchEtr* 16, 1988, 124-131; S. Quilici Gigli in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 152-154.

⁸³⁹ Andr n 1940, 367, 502-503, I:19, pl. 156:524 (not realizing that it is the same); L. Quilici & S. Quilici Gigli, *Antemnae*, 1978, 48-54, pls. XII-XIV; L. Quilici in *Enea nel Lazio* 1981, 48-49; *MusNazRom* 1983, 70-71, no. 34, tav. E, XII; A. Mangani in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 154.

⁸⁴⁰ Quilici Gigli in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 153.

structure (only the foundations have been preserved) (*Fig. B251*). Five *pozzi* were found in the area. The material dates from the late 8th century B.C. to the Hellenistic period, the majority, however, to the Archaic period. In area C structures probably relating to an entrance to the city wall was found. Part of a terracotta coating for a wooden column (a capital with a moulded and painted decoration), dated to the early 5th century B.C., was also found together with tiles (*Fig. B252*).⁸⁴¹ The small dimension of it (41 cm), however, makes it more probably that it was a stand or support.⁸⁴²

Interpretation: until further excavation the function of none of the structures can be determined.

Ardea

Ardea was situated on a plateau, near the ancient coastline and near the rivers Mola, Acquabona and Incastro. The largest part was located to the east, called Civitavecchia, and to the west was a smaller plateau, probably the acropolis (*Fig. B253*).

Ardea was fortified with three *aggeres*, dated to between the 8th and the 6th century B.C.: one just northeast of the acropolis, one northeast of Civitavecchia, and the third in Casalazzara. This last area does not seem to have been inhabited in the Archaic period.

Several literary sources mention Ardea. The most important one is Pliny *HN* 35.17, in which he describes the ruins of the temple of Juno Regina and he mentions that he saw paintings here.

Excavations were carried out in the 1930s and 1950s, and in 1977-1980 a large survey program (and excavations) was undertaken.⁸⁴³

The earliest remains date to the Late Bronze Age, and huts have been found dating from the Early Iron Age. Traces of Archaic buildings have been found both on the acropolis and below.⁸⁴⁴

The acropolis

During the excavation in the 1930s several foundation walls of a large building (33.40 x 21.70 m) were uncovered, functioning as foundations for modern houses (*Figs. B253-B255*).⁸⁴⁵ The building was placed on a podium (39.5 x 25.5 m). The building has been restored as a three-cella building (the central cella 8.10 m wide, the lateral cellae 5.80 m wide) with a pronaos (10.40 m deep) and four columns in front and two between the antae. Andr n on the other hand suggests that it should be

⁸⁴¹ E. Mangani in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 154 (ill.)

⁸⁴² Naso 1996, 400 n. 659.

⁸⁴³ C. Morselli & E. Tortorici, *Ardea, Forma Italiae*, Reg. I, vol. XVI, Florence 1982; C. Morselli & E. Tortorici in *Enea nel Lazio* 1981, 10-14; E. Tortorici, 'Ardea', *Archeologia Laziale* 4, *QArchEtr* 5, 1981, 293-296; *Ardea* 1983.

⁸⁴⁴ Recent excavations at Monte della Noce have revealed foundation walls and a large number of architectural terracottas (L. Crescenzi & E. Tortorici in *Ardea* 1983, 26-29; L. Crescenzi & E. Tortorici, 'Scavi ad Ardea', *Archeologia Laziale* 5, *QArchEtr* 7, 1983, 38-47; L. Crescenzi & E. Tortorici, 'Il caso di Ardea', *Archeologia Laziale* 6, *QArchEtr* 8, 345-350). So far only one fragment of a painted eaves tile can be dated to the Archaic period (early 5th century B.C.). The building was originally believed to be Archaic, but is now dated to the mid-5th century B.C. (S. Qulici Gigli in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 194; G. Manca di Mores, 'Terrecotte architettoniche dai templi di Ardea', *Archeologia Laziale* 11, *QArchEtr* 21, 1993, 311-312). This has been connected with the evidence from the literary sources of an establishment of a colony here in 442 B.C.

⁸⁴⁵ A. Bo thius, 'Ardea', *BStMed* ii, 1931, no. 2, 1-17; Andr n 1931; Andr n 1932a; Bo thius 1936; Andr n 1940, 438-447; Stefani 1944-1945; Andr n 1954; Andr n 1961; *Ardea* 1983; Nielsen & Poulsen 1992, 124.

reconstructed with three columns between the antae.⁸⁴⁶ In front was a staircase. The building was oriented towards the SSW. The foundations (down to the bedrock) consisted of rectangular tufa blocks, which served as the substructure for those of the podium. Above were rows of heathers and stretchers of the foundations. Only one course of the superstructures has been preserved (0.75 m high). Unfortunately, almost none of the finds from the excavation were published except for the architectural terracottas.

Architectural terracottas were found dating from the 6th to the 1st centuries B.C. The Archaic architectural terracottas include: a fragment of a frieze with a man (a herald?) and horses drawing a chariot,⁸⁴⁷ and several types of revetments and open-work crestings with ornamental design.⁸⁴⁸ These can be dated to the Late Archaic period (the frieze fragment with the procession is perhaps earlier, approximately 540-530 B.C.,⁸⁴⁹ while some of the revetments may even be later).⁸⁵⁰ They were found primarily on the northern side of the building.

The date of this building is not certain, even though Andrén thinks that it may be dated as far back as the mid-6th century B.C. The architectural terracottas suggest a date in the Late Archaic period, perhaps as early as 540-530 B.C.

Piazza Marconi

West of this site, near Piazza Marconi, two Archaic architectural terracottas were found in 1940 during construction work for a school:⁸⁵¹ a painted cresting for a cover tile⁸⁵² and a large antefix with a palmette within a shell in front of which the leg of a satyr was preserved.⁸⁵³ These can both be dated to the Late Archaic period. These finds lead to an actual excavation by the Swedish Institute in Rome in the area between Piazza Marconi and Via Furio Camilla in 1952-1953. Traces of an Early Iron Age habitation as well as several foundation walls were found (*Fig. B253 and Fig. B256*). Most of these seem to belong to the Republican period, but traces of walls found beneath Piazza Marconi can perhaps be dated to the 5th century B.C. and a second phase seems to have been in the 4th century B.C.

⁸⁴⁶ Andrén 1959-1960, 30.

⁸⁴⁷ Andrén 1940, pl. 135:471; Cristofani 1987, 106.

⁸⁴⁸ Fragments of revetments with a palmette-volute design (Andrén 1940, pl. 135:473); a fragment of a revetment with a plain cavetto below which is a small *torus* (Andrén 1940, 440, I:6; Andrén 1932a, fig. 1); fragments of large revetments with a cavetto, a small *torus* and floral design below (Andrén 1940, pl. 136:478); fragments of two almost similar types (Stefani 1944-1945, figs. 25a-b) (the fragments published in Andrén 1931, 18, fig. 4 is probably of the same type as one of the three types mentioned above, though Andrén himself (in Andrén 1940) does not mention it); and open-work crestings (Stefani 1944-1945, fig. 15a).

⁸⁴⁹ It may be compared to the Velletri type fragments.

⁸⁵⁰ A revetment fragment with palmettes similar to Stefani 1944-1945, fig. 256, has been dated to the 4th-3rd centuries B.C. by L. Crescenzi in *Ardea* 1983, 24, no. 2, fig. 11.

⁸⁵¹ Andrén 1954; Andrén 1961; Melis & Rathje 1984, 391-392..

⁸⁵² Andrén 1961, pl. XXII (of an otherwise unknown type).

⁸⁵³ *MusNazRom* 1983, tav. VII:21.

Several architectural terracottas were found. The Archaic ones include: a fragment of an open-work cresting, found above the pavement in room 5,⁸⁵⁴ and a cavetto fragment from a revetment, found in a *cuniculum*.⁸⁵⁵

Andrén concluded that all these architectural terracottas hardly could have come from the building of which traces were found beneath Piazza Marconi, but that they more likely came from the large building on the acropolis. This is, of course, possible, but since these two sites were approximately 200 m apart, it seems more natural to assume that the architectural terracottas decorated the building found on Piazza Marconi.

Casalinaccio

Approximately 200 m northwest of the acropolis excavations were carried out in 1926 and again in 1932-1934 (*Fig. B253*).⁸⁵⁶ The excavation in 1926 revealed foundation walls of a badly preserved large building (*Fig. B257*) and architectural terracottas.⁸⁵⁷ This building could unfortunately not be dated, but the profile of the podium and the columns suggest a post-Archaic date.⁸⁵⁸ Architectural terracottas from the Archaic and the 4th century B.C./the Hellenistic period were found (see below). Five *pozzi* were connected with the building. Several later votives were found (terracotta statuettes, *arule*, and a *poculum* with a votive inscription to Hercules).⁸⁵⁹

During excavations in 1932-1934 of a Roman basilica east of this building Archaic building remains were excavated c. 40 m northwest of the large building (*Figs. B258-B259* - the buildings were located in the *fossa* and *Fig. B260*). These remains have been reconstructed as four buildings by Melis and Rathje.⁸⁶⁰ All buildings were rectangular and had foundations in more or less rectangular *cappellaccio* blocks in a dry-wall technique. The roofs were probably all tiled. Building 1 probably consisted of at least two rooms. Of Building 3 and 4 only corners are preserved. Building 2 consisted of three, probably four rooms in a row. The building was oriented NW-SE. The entrance may have been towards the SSW. Two phases were defined by two floors, one of beaten earth and another of reused eaves tiles. The latest pavement can be dated to the late 6th century B.C. because of an Attic sherd found just above it, while the chronology of the first pavement is not clear. Most of the pottery found, however, can be dated from the mid-5th to the first half of the 3rd centuries B.C.

⁸⁵⁴ Andrén 1961, tav. XXII, I:12.

⁸⁵⁵ Of the same types as the ones found near the building on the acropolis (Andrén 1961, tav. XXIII, I:13).

⁸⁵⁶ E. Holmberg, 'Nuovi scavi in Ardea', *BStMed* 3, 1932, no. 3, 1-8; Andrén 1932b; A. Andrén, 'Terrecotte decorative e figurate di Ardea', *BStMed* 5, 1934, nos. 1-2, 22-31; Andrén 1940, 447-452; Stefani 1954; L. Crescenzi in *Ardea* 1983, 24-28; Nielsen & Poulsen 1992, 124.

⁸⁵⁷ Not published until 1954 by Stefani.

⁸⁵⁸ The foundations consisted of three courses of square tufa blocks. The podium was 1.82 m high and the width of the building was 23.35 m, the length probably 35 m. It was oriented towards the SSW.

⁸⁵⁹ Colonna 1984, 409 n. 59; G. Colonna, 'Note preliminare sui culti del santuario di Portonaccio a Veio', *SciAnt* 1, 1987, 437 (with further references).

⁸⁶⁰ Melis & Rathje 1984, 389-391.

The Archaic architectural terracottas from both excavations were of a similar type.⁸⁶¹ fragments of Acheloos antefixes⁸⁶² and several fragments of revetments with an ornamental decoration (raking simas, open-work crestings, and revetments).⁸⁶³ These fragments can be dated to the Late Archaic period, some of the revetment fragments perhaps even later.

Interpretation: the acropolis: the building was interpreted as a temple, based partially on the finds of architectural terracottas and partially on the (restored) ground-plan. The podium and the size of the building (33 x 21 m) suggest a temple. The temple was originally believed to be that of Juno Regina, but nothing supports this identification.

Piazza Marconi: since only architectural terracottas and stretches of walls, perhaps dated to the 5th century B.C. were found, it is not possible to define the function of the building.

Casalinaccio: the building 200 m northwest of the acropolis has been identified as a temple because of the podium and because of votive inscriptions. The date of this building is uncertain but it was probably not Archaic. The identification of Hercules is based on a votive inscription. Aphrodite has also been suggested.

The architectural terracottas possibly decorated the Archaic buildings, and there is therefore no reason - as has been done - to suppose that the architectural terracottas decorated a hypothetical Archaic temple nor that they decorated the above-mentioned temple, which must be later. The function of the Archaic buildings is difficult to determine. The ground-plan and the finds suggest domestic buildings.

Artena/Crepadosso

Crepadosso (*Fig. B261, nos. 277/278*)

One gorgoneion antefix, a griffin antefix, and two small female head antefixes were found,⁸⁶⁴ some of them in a Roman cistern.⁸⁶⁵ No walls were found.

The town of Artena (*Fig. B262, no. 74*)

Three small human head antefixes, probably from the Late Archaic period, were found.⁸⁶⁶ No walls were found.

⁸⁶¹ A hair fragment from a female antefix is claimed by Andr n to be Archaic (Andr n 1940, 448, I:7; Andr n 1932b, tav. V:12), while it in fact belongs to a much later antefix. Andr n suggested that it belonged to an antefix of the Lanuvium type (Andr n 1940, pl. 130). To judge from the photos the hair fragment must be of the same type as *Ardea* 1983, fig. 19, dated to the 4th-3rd centuries B.C.

⁸⁶² *Ardea* 1983, 24-25, figs. 13-14. Fig. 14 is according to Crescenzi (*Ardea* 1983, 25, no. 5) a satyr, probably from a satyr and maenad group. This seems hardly likely since the scars for the horns are clearly visible. It is not possible to determine what type of terracotta it belonged to since only a frontal view photograph is published (an antefix or an antepagmentum?). The antefix no. 4, fig. 13, may also have been a Juno Sospita antefix.

⁸⁶³ Raking simas with cavetto, *torus*, a *fascia* with a painted geometric design, and a *torus* (Andr n 1940, I:1; Stefani 1954, fig. 14); open-work crestings (Stefani 1954, fig. 15a); revetments (Andr n 1940, 448, I:3); revetments with cavetto, *torus* and a palmette design (Andr n 1934, tav. I:2, tav. V:5, 9; Andr n 1940, 448, I:4) and similar types (Andr n 1934, tav. I:3; Andr n 1940, 448, I:5-I:6).

⁸⁶⁴ A. Luttazzi, 'L'Abitato arcaico di Colle Crepadosso (Artena)', *GAR XV Anniversario, convegno Tolfa 1978*, 1980, 67-72; Quilici 1982.

⁸⁶⁵ Quilici 1982, 126.

Interpretation: none of these architectural terracottas can be connected with a building.⁸⁶⁷ Quilici interprets the terracottas from the town as part of a temple, which is hardly likely on the basis only of architectural terracottas.

Casal Brunori

The site is located in the outskirts of Rome, on a spur of hills of the Roman Campagna just south of the GRA and the Mostacciano area, between the Via Pontina to the east and the Via Cristoforo Colombo to the west and the area of Spinaceto to the south (*Fig. B263*). Excavations were begun in 1990.⁸⁶⁸ The earliest remains consisted of huts, dated to the 8th and 7th centuries B.C. Several Archaic structures have been found (*Fig. B264*). The oldest (VII) consisted of a *fossa* for a hut, dated to the first half of the 6th century B.C. The other structures are small simple one-room buildings, more or less rectangular, measuring 2 x 3 m, and oriented NNE-SSW. The foundations were of local brown *cappellaccio* blocks. The walls were of another type, less friable, and possibly also mudbricks. Under the floor level on some of the buildings was a cavity, probably a kind of storage room/cellar. The floor above would then have been of wooden planks. The roofs were tiled. From the preliminary report it is not quite clear which of the structures were Archaic, but at least II, III, IV, and VII were Archaic. In connection with the buildings domestic pottery was found (*dolia, pentole, bacili*), *bucchero*, and *argilla depurata acroma*. In connection with structure IV was found a ring of tufa stones and tiles (width 1 m), which was probably a kind of pavement within the building. Infant tombs were found beneath this. Two wells were located in the settlement, probably for all the inhabitants.

Interpretation: the buildings seem to have been domestic building.

Castel di Decima

The site was located on an elongated plateau, c. 5 ha., with an approximately N-S orientation. The plateau was fortified with an *agger* from the early 8th century B.C. In the mid-6th century B.C. this was replaced by a wall in *cappellaccio* blocks. Excavations were begun in 1975 (in the northern part of the plateau, called the acropolis) (*Fig. B265*).⁸⁶⁹ Besides large terrace walls several buildings have been excavated. Two phases can be seen: phase 1 consisted of huts, dated from the early 8th to the second half of the 7th centuries B.C., while phase 2 consisted of building with stone foundations and tiled roofs, dated from the late 7th to the early 5th centuries B.C. According to the excavators the huts may have had foundations in stone.⁸⁷⁰

The southern part of the acropolis (*Fig. B265*)

⁸⁶⁶ T. Ashby & G. Pfeiffer, 'La civita near Artena, Province of Rome', *Supplementary Papers of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome* 1, 1905, 87-107 - for the antefixes see fig. 13; Quilici 1982, 145, 157.

⁸⁶⁷ Quilici 1982, 145.

⁸⁶⁸ The site is only preliminarily published (Catalano 1993).

⁸⁶⁹ M. Guaitoli, 'L'abitato di Castel di Decima', *Archeologia Laziale* 2, *QArchEtr* 3, 1979, 37-40; Guaitoli 1981d.

⁸⁷⁰ Guaitoli 1981d, 146.

On the southern slope of the acropolis the excavations revealed part of the fortification structure within the *agger* and several structures connected with it (*Fig. B266*). The latest fortification structure, constructed in tufa blocks in *opera quadrata*, was preserved to a length of 15 m. The foundation/the lowest row consisted of yellow *cappellaccio* blocks. The second row consisted of *cappellaccio* blocks, but of a different colour and quality and with different measurements, cut so as to join the next block. North of the wall and in relation to the upper part of the first row of blocks was a floor, consisting of beaten earth with *cappellaccio* chips. Tiles were found as well as a large amount of pottery (red impasto (*bacile*, *olle*, large dolia etc.), bucchero, and an Etrusco-Corinthian olpe). On the basis of the Etrusco-Corinthian olpe the structure is dated to the late 7th/early 6th century B.C. Below traces of a hut with wattle and daub walls were found. In stratum E, below the hut, fragments of pottery were found, dated to the mid-8th century B.C., in connection with a wall in *cappellaccio* blocks in a dry-wall technique, probably the oldest phase of the wall structure within the *agger*. North of the wall was a canal.

Further to the northeast was part of a one-room building (*Fig. B266,a-d*). The walls a-b were constructed in small blocks of *cappellaccio* of different sizes and in between the blocks were small fragments of tiles. The walls were preserved to a height between 10-40 cm. Wall c was constructed in a different technique with irregular *cappellaccio* fragments, dressed on the exterior with tiles. Wall d consisted of tufa slabs connected with each other with clay and with a fill of *cappellaccio* fragments mixed with earth, 50 cm wide. The walls were probably of stones with a timber frame system. The floor was of beaten earth with tiny tufa and *cappellaccio* chips, parallel to the wall for about 3 m. On the floor were found tiles, bucchero, and impasto (cups, jars, bowls, and *bacili*). These fragments suggest that the building was in use from the early 6th to the early 5th century B.C. Just south of the building was found the burial of an infant.

A little further to the north (*Fig. B265,3*) was found part of a circular or oval structure with foundations in irregular stones and a clay floor with pebbles, dated to the 7th century B.C.

The northern part of the acropolis (*Fig. B267*)

In connection with the fortification wall traces of domestic buildings were found, consisting of a large hut (since impasto and bucchero were found it must date to the 7th century B.C.) and in the most northern part of the plateau a floor with small *cappellaccio* slabs was found. Tiles and pottery were found on top of this.

Interpretation: the interpretation of these finds is difficult since many of the structures were badly preserved. Furthermore they have only been preliminarily published with very few drawings. The structures were probably domestic, though some could have been related to the fortification system.

Castel Savelli

At Castel Savelli,⁸⁷¹ in the Albano valley, a few architectural terracottas were found during construction work. Colonna has suggested that Castel Savelli is to be identified with *Lucus Ferentinae*.⁸⁷² They consisted of a warrior head, probably from an akroterion.⁸⁷³ Together with the head the body, arms and legs were found (these unfortunately now seem to have disappeared). The head can be dated to around 490 B.C.

A antefix is kept at the Antiquarium del Celio in Rome with a label mentioning the provenance Castel Savelli.⁸⁷⁴ It is not certain, however, that this Castel Savelli is the same Castel Savelli as the one in the Albano valley, though this is the most likely place since this is the only place where architectural terracottas are found.⁸⁷⁵ The date of the satyr also corresponds to that of the warrior head.

Lanciani has mentioned a *bellissima antefissa arcaica con Medusa*, found at Castel Savelli. Unfortunately this is now lost.⁸⁷⁶

Interpretation: it is uncertain to what type of building the terracottas belonged.

Cisterna di Latina

The site⁸⁷⁷ was identified by Melis and Gigli as the ancient Pometia.⁸⁷⁸ A number of architectural terracottas have been found by local farmers and are now in private collections: female antefixes,⁸⁷⁹ friezes of the Velletri type (processions and riding warriors),⁸⁸⁰ an akroterion fragment (a foot),⁸⁸¹ and lateral simas of the Velletri type.⁸⁸² These fragments can be dated to 540-530 B.C. Besides these a cavetto fragment was found, possibly of a later date.⁸⁸³ A satyr antefix is mentioned but not illustrated,⁸⁸⁴ but probably belongs to the Late Archaic period.

⁸⁷¹ G. Colonna, 'Una testa fittile arcaica del Museo Albano', *Documenta Albana* II serie nos. 4-5, 1982-1983, 35-44; G. Colonna, 'Il Lucus Ferentinae ritrovato?', *Archeologia Laziale* 7, *QArchEtr* 11, 1984, 40-43; G. Manca di Mores, 'Una testa fittile di satiro a Castel Savelli', *Studi Classici* 1, 1984-1985 (Annali della Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia, Università degli studi di Perugia 22, n.s. 8), 183-189.

⁸⁷² For this see the discussion of "political sanctuaries" in chapter 5.

⁸⁷³ G. Colonna, 'Il Lucus Feroniae ritrovato?', *Archeologia Laziale* 7, *QArchEtr* 11, 1985, figs. 1-3.

⁸⁷⁴ G. Manca di Mores, 'Una testa fittile di satiro a Castel Savelli', *Studi Classici* 1, 1984-1985 (Annali della Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia, Università degli studi di Perugia 22, n.s. 8), 183-189, figs. 1-2.

⁸⁷⁵ For other possibilities see G. Manca di Mores, 'Una testa fittile di satiro a Castel Savelli', *Studi Classici* 1, 1984-1985 (Annali della Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia, Università degli studi di Perugia 22, n.s. 8), 185-188.

⁸⁷⁶ G. Manca di Mores, 'Una testa fittile di satiro a Castel Savelli', *Studi Classici* 1, 1984-1985 (Annali della Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia, Università degli studi di Perugia 22, n.s. 8), 187 (with further references).

⁸⁷⁷ Vittucci 1968, esp. 137-141; Melis & Gigli 1972.

⁸⁷⁸ Melis & Gigli 1972, 241-247.

⁸⁷⁹ Melis & Gigli 1972, tav. 2,3,5,6,7.

⁸⁸⁰ Melis & Gigli 1972, tav. L:1, LI:2,3,4,5,6.

⁸⁸¹ Melis & Gigli 1972, 225.

⁸⁸² Melis & Gigli 1972, tav. LI:9 and possibly also tav. LI:1 - however, this fragment is not mentioned in the text.

⁸⁸³ Melis & Gigli 1972, tav. LI:8.

⁸⁸⁴ Melis & Gigli 1972, 225.

Parts of walls, pan tiles and cover tiles were found in Località "Le Cese"/Caprifico (*Fig. B268*).⁸⁸⁵ A number of architectural terracottas were also found: two female antefixes, friezes, and other revetments.⁸⁸⁶

A large number of similar fragments have recently come to the Ashmolean museum.⁸⁸⁷ These may originally have come from Cisterna di Latina.

Interpretation: Vitucci attributes all the architectural terracottas to the building remains. He tentatively identified this building as a temple because of the architectural terracottas.⁸⁸⁸ This can of course not be determined before an actual excavation was carried out. According to aerial photography no traces of a settlement were found, probably due to the terrain. The vast and scattered amounts of material suggests that a settlement is to be found in the area.

Recently a large survey has been conducted in the area (the Pontine Region Survey project).⁸⁸⁹ This has revealed a large amount of material from the Archaic period (and later), which has led the survey team to postulate a large Etruscan settlement of 400 ha. Based on the survey result such a large settlement is hardly proved.

Ficana

Ficana has been located on the hill Monte Cugno on the left bank of the Tiber and overlooking the mouth of the Tiber (*Fig. B269*).

The Scandinavian-Italian excavations at Ficana took place from 1975 to 1983, and the finds are still in the process of being published.⁸⁹⁰ Several literary sources mention Ficana.⁸⁹¹

The earliest traces of habitation consisted of huts (perhaps 14, both oval and rectangular), dispersed in groups over the plateau. These huts date back to the mid-8th century B.C.⁸⁹² A fortification system

⁸⁸⁵ Vitucci 1968, 140-141. No description nor any plans have been published.

⁸⁸⁶ Vitucci 1968, 137-139.

⁸⁸⁷ A. Brown, 'Etrusco-Italic Architectural Terracottas in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford', *AR* 1973-1974, 60-65. Fragments of friezes of the same moulds as the ones now in the Ashmolean Museum are now in numerous private collections, among others a private Swiss collection (J. Dörig, *Art antique. Collection privées de Suisse Romande, Expositions au Musée Rath à Genève et à la Fondation Martin Bodmer à Cologny du 10 octobre au 7 décembre*, 1975).

⁸⁸⁸ Vitucci 1968, 140. This view is supported by Melis & Gigli 1972, 241.

⁸⁸⁹ P. Attema, 'Sermoneta (Latina), loc. Contrada Casali', *StEtr* 58, 1993, 522-555; P.A.J. Attema, *An archaeological survey in the Pontine region, a contribution to the early settlement history of south Lazio 900-100 BC*, Groningen 1993; P. Attema, 'Notes on the Urbanization of *Latium Vetus*', in H. Damgaard Andersen, H.W. Horsnæs, S. Houby-Nielsen, A. Rathje (eds.), *Urbanization in the Mediterranean in the 9th to the 6th centuries BC*, *ActaHyp* 7, 1997, 279-295.

⁸⁹⁰ *Ficana* 1981 (with further references); preliminary excavation reports (*Archeologia Laziale* 1, *QArchEtr* 1, 1978, 35-41; *Archeologia Laziale* 2, *QArchEtr* 3, 1979, 29-36; *Archeologia Laziale* 4, *QArchEtr* 5, 1981, 258-286; *Archeologia Laziale* 6, *QArchEtr* 8, 1984, 91-97; *Archeologia Laziale* 7, *QArchEtr* 11, 1985, 65-71); A. Rathje & A. Magagnini in *Case e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 164-177; T. Fischer Hansen, *Scavi di Ficana volume primo. Topografia generale*, Rome 1990.

For a discussion of the buildings at Ficana see also Melis & Rathje 1984, 392-394.

⁸⁹¹ For these see e.g. *Ficana* 1981, 32; T. Fischer Hansen, *Scavi di Ficana volume primo. Topografia generale*, Rome 1990, 35-40.

(*agger* and *fossa*) was built in the late 8th century B.C. In this period the site was c. 5 ha. The *fossa* was gradually filled in during the 6th and 5th centuries B.C., and the settlement extended. From the early 7th century B.C. Ficana comprised c. 11 ha. Gradually the huts were replaced by buildings with stone foundations during the second half of the 7th and the 6th centuries B.C., but the huts were still standing when the first houses on stone foundations were erected. The huts seem to have been used until the first quarter of the 6th century B.C.

Zone 4

This zone is located in the centre of the plateau. Several buildings were discovered (A-C) (*Fig. B270*).⁸⁹³ Only Building A was excavated. It was rectangular with one room, and it was oriented N-S. On the southern side were two *antae*. A central column must have carried the roof, since a flat limestone base was found in the centre of the building. This column was probably a later restoration.⁸⁹⁴ The foundations consisted of a combination of small irregular tufa stones and a few larger ones, especially on the southern side and in the corners. The foundations were narrower than the ones used in zone 5a and 5b, c. 50 cm (see below). The walls were probably of mudbrick. It is uncertain where the entrance was. The floor was probably of beaten earth. The roof was probably tiled, even if only a small amount of tiles were found, but the tiles could have been reused elsewhere.

Domestic pottery (cooking vessels, storage jars, dolia, cups, and a skyphos), spindle whorls, *rocchetti*, and loomweights were found.

The building is dated to the late 7th/early 6th century B.C.

On the southern side and in the southeastern corner were found three infant burials (VII, X, and XI) and north of the building another six tombs (II-VI and XII). These tombs are dated to the 6th-5th centuries B.C. In the southeastern corner were found remains of a hut.⁸⁹⁵

North of the building were remains of another building (C), also oriented N-S, and south of building A was another building (B). The foundations of Building B consisted of large rectangular tufa blocks. In connection with the latter were found two infant burials (VIII and IX).

Zone 5a

In zone 5a, located on the eastern part of the plateau, foundations of a rectangular Archaic building with three phases were excavated (*Fig. B271*).⁸⁹⁶ The building was oriented WNW-ESE. In the first phase the building had at least one room (A) (the eastern end was badly preserved). The foundations consisted of rather large (c. 60 x 40 cm) more or less irregular gray and red tufa stones in a dry-wall technique. The walls were wattle and daub. This phase is dated to the second half of the 7th century B.C.

⁸⁹² J.R. Brandt, *Ficana. Studi su una comunità dell'età del ferro nel Lazio (VIII-VI sec. A.C.)*, Rome 1996. See also C. Malmgren, *Ficana. The Final Bronze Age and Early Iron Age*, Lund 1997.

⁸⁹³ E. Jarva in *Ficana* 1981, 92-96; E. Jarva, 'Area di tombe infantili a Ficana', *Archeologia Laziale* 4, *QArchEtr* 5, 1981, 269-273; C. Pavolino in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 178.

⁸⁹⁴ Jarva 1981, 269.

⁸⁹⁵ For this see E. Jarva in *Ficana* 1981, fig. 9.

⁸⁹⁶ A. Rathje in *Ficana* 1981, 67-70; Rathje 1983; A. Rathje in *Casa e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 164-172.

In the second phase the building was enlarged with a large room to the west (B) (c. 5.20 x 5.30 m) and a narrow portico (the western wall has a kind of *ante*). The entire building now measured 12.4 x 5.8 m. The foundations were in the same technique as in the first phase, only the stones were smaller and not placed in any order. A large amount of the wattle and daub from the walls of the western room was preserved. On some of these were remains of painted patterns. The entrance of the western room was on the southern side. There was no door between the rooms. The roof was tiled. This phase is dated to the late 7th/early 6th centuries B.C. The western part was destroyed by a fire but immediately rebuilt. The portico was now enlarged (two large tufa blocks are in alignment with the *ante* of the previous period), and finally there is a short stretch of wall to the south, parallel to the southern wall of the building). The remains from the fire (wall plaster, tiles, and pottery) were placed in three pits south of the house. The partition wall in the western room belonged to this third phase.

A few architectural terracottas were found in the area, but it is uncertain if they all decorated the excavated building. The earliest architectural terracottas were two semi-circular antefixes with no traces of decoration preserved, though they may have been painted.⁸⁹⁷ They were found in pit II in connection with the above-mentioned building, together with tiles and pottery dated to the last quarter of the 7th century B.C., and they probably belonged to the building.⁸⁹⁸ Two later fragments of friezes (with horses) were found in the same area in the humus stratum.⁸⁹⁹ These can be dated to 540-530 B.C.⁹⁰⁰

A large amount of pottery was excavated, mostly domestic pottery and storage jars/dolia, but also fine table ware ("banquet service", including *holmoi*, jars for wine, cups (*tazza cratera*), chalices, a Protocorinthian kotyle, a local imitation of a kotyle, plates, and chalices with lids, bucchero, Italo-Geometric, and fine black and red impasto). Spindle whorls, loomweights, *rocchetti* animal bones, and clams were also found. The "banquet service" was found in pit I, and is dated to the second half of the 7th century B.C. and thus contemporary with phase 1.⁹⁰¹

A burial of a three year old child was found outside the NW-corner of the building.

Zone 5b

In zone 5b on the southern slope (outside the defence system) a building with two phases was located (*Fig. B272*).⁹⁰² Below this were found the remains of a hut or more probably a pen for animals. The few finds date to the mid-7th century B.C.

In general the same type of foundations was used in this building as in zone 5a.

⁸⁹⁷ A. Rathje in *Casa e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 172-173, 5.46-5.47 (ill).

⁸⁹⁸ A. Rathje in *Casa e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 167-168.

⁸⁹⁹ *Ficana* 1981, tav. XXVIII, nos. 50a-b.

⁹⁰⁰ The dates are based on a comparison to the friezes from Velletri and S. Omobone. The date given in *Ficana* 1981, 89 by E. Jarva (520-500 B.C.) seems a little too late.

⁹⁰¹ Rathje 1983.

⁹⁰² A. Rathje in *Ficana* 1981, 71-72; C. Pavolino, 'Ficana: edificio sulle pendici sud-orientali di Monte Cugno', *Archeologia Laziale* 4, *QArchEtr* 5, 1981, 258-268; A. Magagnini in *Casa e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 172-177; C. Pavolini & A. Magagnini in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 180-181.

Only slight traces of the first phase are preserved (two stretches of walls, consisting of large yellow tufa blocks). These had the same orientation as the later building that is NW-SE, but the plan cannot be reconstructed. The building had a tiled roof. A *pozzo* was located in the vicinity. Domestic pottery was found. The first phase can be dated to the second half of the 7th century.

These building were obliterated or filled in and another building was erected. The building was large and rectangular (21 x 5.5 m) and had three rooms of which two were almost the same size (room A and B measured c. 5.20 x 5.30 m, while room C was larger), lying in a row (the partition wall between room A and B is badly preserved). To the southeast is a curious stretch of wall. The building was oriented NW-SE and it probably continued towards the SE. No remains of walls were found, but they were probably of mudbrick or *pisé*. Doorsteps were found in the two northwestern rooms on the southwestern side (A and B). Room C may have had two or even three doors, but there were no doors between the rooms. The floor in room A was probably of beaten earth. A hearth was found in room A. The roof was tiled. On the rear side (the northeastern side) was a channel. This second phase can be dated from the late 7th to the first half of the 6th centuries B.C. The building seems to have been abandoned in the early 5th century B.C.

The finds include domestic pottery, bucchero, and fine impasto. No traces of cloth making such as spindle whorls were found.

A single fragment of architectural terracotta was found consisting of the hind quarters of a galloping horse, possibly part of an akroterion, though a large revetment cannot be excluded.⁹⁰³ It is dated to the last quarter of the 6th century B.C. It is not certain to which building this fragment belonged.

Zone 6a

The earliest remains consisted of a wall, which was probably part of a pen for animals. In the late 7th or early 6th centuries B.C. the area was filled with a layer of clay (stratum 7). On this foundation Building F was constructed (*Fig. B273*).⁹⁰⁴ It was slightly oval and consisted of small irregular tufa blocks. The wall may have belonged to an oval room or an oval building. The building was oriented E-W. The walls were of wattle and daub, the doorstep was made of two pan tiles, and the floor was beaten earth. The roof was tiled. What type of roof was used is uncertain. Melis and Rathje have suggested that the roof could have been hipped, but as argued in chapter 4 we have very meagre evidence for hipped tiled roofs, thus a two-faced roof is more likely, even if the ground-plan is not rectangular.⁹⁰⁵ A fragment of an architectural terracotta, possibly an akroterion, with a painted volute pattern was found.⁹⁰⁶ It was found together with bucchero and Etrusco-Corinthian pottery as well as tiles, dated to the late 7th century B.C. On the western short side were remains of a layer of smaller

⁹⁰³ A. Magagnini in *Casa e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 177, 5.64 (ill.).

⁹⁰⁴ M. Cataldi Dini in *Ficana* 1981, 105-108; Cataldi Dini 1981; Cataldi Dini 1984.

⁹⁰⁵ Melis & Rathje 1984, 393, fig. 9. This reconstruction seems to be based heavily on the evidence from the Caeretan tombs, which - as argued in chapter 3 - represent thatched, not tiled roofs.

⁹⁰⁶ M. Cataldi Dini in *Ficana* 1981, 106, cat. no. 59; Cataldi Dini 1981, 274.

tufa stones, possibly part of a bench. Traces of a channel outside the building were found. The building was destroyed by a fire around the mid-6th century B.C. (stratum 5). Domestic pottery, bucchero, *argilla figulina*, late Italo-Geometric pottery, and loomweights were found in the destruction layer. After this destruction the area was levelled and a new building erected (*Fig. B274*). This was square and in the NW corner was a small room. There may have been more rooms. The building was oriented according to the points of the compass. The foundations were in the same technique as the second phase of the buildings in zone 5a and 5b described above. The foundations of the partition walls were much narrower than the outer walls. The floor was beaten earth. The building went out of use around 500 B.C.

To the east of the building were the remains of the fortification wall, dated to the 4th century B.C.

East of zone 6a (on the western part of the plateau) a single female antefix was found in a *pozzo* with material from the 5th century B.C.⁹⁰⁷ It can be dated in the last quarter of the 6th century B.C. In the *fossa* a fragment of a frieze preserving part of a cavetto and a meander decoration was found.⁹⁰⁸ By comparison to the S. Omobono fragments it can be dated to 540-530 B.C. None of these can be associated with any building.

Interpretation: most of the buildings in Ficana must be interpreted as domestic building because of their finds. The excavators suggest that room A in the house in zone 5B could have been used as living room/sleeping areas (because of the hearth), while the remaining rooms could have been used for stables and storage. The excavators note that the two rooms in zone 5b and the western room in zone 5a had the same measurements, suggesting some kind of room unit in Ficana.

Since no evidence of cloth making was found in the large building in zone 5b and considering the position of the building near the entrance to the settlement, the excavators suggest that only room A was used for habitation while the rest of the building may have been used for commercial purposes. This is of course possible, but the absence of cloth making is hardly enough to dismiss the building as a domestic building.

Thus, in the late 7th century B.C. the settlement expanded beyond the *agger* and *fossa*. In the 6th century the settlement seems to have been organized in groups of domestic building with open areas in between (like the hut settlement).

Fidenae

On the plateau of Fidenae, overlooking the Tiber and near the Via Salaria, a settlement has been recognized, but only superficially excavated (*Fig. B275*).⁹⁰⁹ Recently an almost square hut was excavated, dated to the 8th century B.C., was found.⁹¹⁰ The hut measured 6.20 x 5.20 m and had *pisé*

⁹⁰⁷ M. Cataldi Dini in *Ficana* 1981, 107, cat. no. 50c, tav. XXIX; Knoop 1987, 41 n. 150.

⁹⁰⁸ *Ficana* 1981, fig. 10.

⁹⁰⁹ L. Quilici & S. Quilici Gigli, *Fidenae*, Latium Vetus 5, Rome 1986; F. di Gennaro *et al.*, 'Fidene', *BullCom* 92, 1987-1988 (1990), 459-465; S. Quilici Gigli in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 155-156.

⁹¹⁰ A.M. Bietti Sestieri *et al.*, 'Fidene: la struttura dell'età dell'ferro', *Archeologia Laziale* 10, *QArchEtr* 19, 1990, 118; Maaskant-Kleibrink 1991, 74, fig. 11; A.M. Bietti Sestieri, J. De Grossi Mazzorin & A. De Santis,

walls supported by vertical beams set in the wall line at intervals. The overhang of the roof was supported by a portico, 1.5 m wide.

In the 6th century B.C. the settlement comprised c. 45.5 ha. Traces of a fortification wall have been found, probably dating to this period. The Archaic buildings seem to have been constructed in *opera quadrata*. Besides buildings subterranean cisterns have been found. Circular altars were found on the northeastern part of the plateau. Recent excavation (1989) have revealed part of a building on the northern slope of Poggio di Villa Spada, the easternmost plateau (only a small trench, 2 x 2 m, was excavated).⁹¹¹ The building had foundations in local tufa blocks (80 x 57 x 42-44 cm). Tiles (among these an eaves tile with a painted fascia, 40 cm) and a few architectural terracottas (a female antefix and a Juno Sospita antefix, both dated to the early 5th century B.C.) were found.⁹¹² Another Juno Sospita head antefix is known, but without an exact provenance.⁹¹³

The erection of the building is dated to the Late Archaic period because of bucchero and the architectural terracottas. A number of votive terracottas were found, though the chronology of these is not clear from the preliminary publication, except that the material suggests that the building was in use until the advanced Republican period.

Within the habitation area was found a rich female tomb, dated to the late 6th/first half of the 5th century B.C.

Interpretation: since votives were found it is possible that the building may have been a temple, but until further excavation/publication this cannot be determined.

Frosinone

In Via dei Cavalli⁹¹⁴ a Late Archaic female antefix was found,⁹¹⁵ which could not be related to any buildings.

Gabii

Gabii lies on a low elevation near the Lago di Castiglione close to the Via Prenestina (*Fig. B276*).⁹¹⁶ From excavations and surveys it has been attested that Gabii was an important site in the Bronze Age and especially in the Early Iron Age.⁹¹⁷

⁹¹¹ 'Fidene: The Iron-age building', *CAECVLUS* 1, 1992, 77-85.

⁹¹² F. de Gennaro in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 157.

⁹¹³ M. Roghi in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 157-158 (ill.).

⁹¹⁴ L. Quilici & S. Quilici Gigli, *Fidenae*, *Latium Vetus* 5, Rome 1986, 105-108, tav. XXXII-XXXIV; I. Ruggiero in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 157 (with further references).

⁹¹⁵ I. Biddittu & G. Galluzzi, 'Esempi di plastica figurativi protostorica ed etrusca ad Alatri e Frosinone', *Latium. Rivista di studi Storici*, 2, 1985, 19-20; M. Cristofani, 'Un antefissa tardo arcaica da Frosinone', *Archeologia Laziale* 8, *QArchEtr* 14, 1987, 294-298.

⁹¹⁶ M. Cristofani, 'Un antefissa tardo arcaica da Frosinone', *Archeologia Laziale* 8, *QArchEtr* 14, 1987, 294-298, figs. 1-4.

⁹¹⁷ Guaitoli 1981b, esp. 23-50.

⁹¹⁸ Guaitoli 1981a, fig. 1. Towards the end of phase IIB the several small villages seem to have been integrated

The Archaic remains (pottery, tiles, and tufa/*cappellaccio* blocks) seem to be concentrated on the southern, especially the southeastern side of Lago di Castiglione. Except for numerous foundation walls found within the urban area in 1969, not yet published,⁹¹⁸ Archaic buildings as well as architectural terracottas have only been found in two places:⁹¹⁹

The so-called Juno sanctuary

The Spanish excavations took place between 1956 and 1967.⁹²⁰ In the area of the Hellenistic Juno sanctuary only a few artifacts from the Archaic period have been found. These include mostly pottery and one Late Archaic female antefix.⁹²¹ The antefix was found in "*favissa I*"⁹²² together with material dated to the 4th-2nd centuries B.C. The antefix can be dated to the end of the 6th century B.C.

The eastern area

Excavations in 1976-1977 have been undertaken on the eastern side of Lago di Castiglione.⁹²³ The earliest phase on the site consisted of huts, dated to the end of the 9th-early 8th centuries B.C.⁹²⁴ The excavations have revealed several phases of a building (*Fig. B277*). The first phase consisted of a poorly preserved rectangular building (only a corner of the stone foundation was preserved but traces in the tufa allow a reconstruction)(*Fig. B277, phase 1*). It was reconstructed as c. 4.60 x 8.80 m, and it was oriented towards the WSW. Traces of the mudbrick wall were found. The building was probably destroyed by fire. The phase is difficult to date, but the votive deposit gives a *terminus post quem* of 580-570 B.C. To this building may have belonged a number of tiles and architectural terracottas found sporadically. One is a frieze fragment of the Roman "Minotauros" type (with part of a feline).⁹²⁵

The second phase consisted of a similar, but smaller building with the same orientation (*Fig. B277, phase 2*). The foundations were of square tufa blocks, of which three courses have been preserved. West of the building was a line of stones (of the same type as the foundations for the building), perhaps a basis used for votives or an altar. Towards the east was a *pozzo* and towards the southeast a channel. This phase was probably still within the first half of the 6th century B.C. Some time later (not

into one large settlement southeast of Lago di Castiglione. Towards the end of the 7th century B.C. the southeastern area (approximately 65 ha.) seems to have been inhabited, thus Gabii would have been one of the largest towns in Latium. A fortification wall on the southeastern side has been found. West of Lago di Castiglione was the cemetery Osteria dell'Osa.

⁹¹⁸ Guaitoli 1981b, 25.

⁹¹⁹ For a list of the excavations at Gabii see Guaitoli 1981b, 24-25. For the Archaic period in Gabii see esp. Guaitoli 1981b, 44-50.

⁹²⁰ M. Aubet, 'Catálogo preliminar de las terracottas de Gabii', *Cuadernos TEEHAR* 14, 1980, 117; M. Almagro-Gorbea, 'Il tempio cosiddetto di Giunone Gabina: Situazione attuale dello studio', *Archeologia Laziale* 3, *QArchEtr* 4, 1980, 168-171; Almagro-Gorbea 1981; Almagro-Gorbea 1982. For a map of the sanctuary see Almagro-Gorbea 1982, fig. 1.

⁹²¹ Almagro-Gorbea 1981, tav. LVIII:1.

⁹²² Almagro-Gorbea 1982, fig. 4.

⁹²³ M. Guaitoli & P. Zaccagni, 'Gabii', *StEtr* 45, 1977, 434-436; Zaccagni 1978; Guaitoli 1981a; Guaitoli 1981b, esp. 23-50; L. Quilici in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 159-160; S. Musco & P. Zaccagni, 'Gabii', in M.R. Di Mino & M. Bertinetti (eds.), *Archeologia a Roma. La materia e la tecnica nell'arte antica*, 73-77.

⁹²⁴ Guaitoli 1981a, fig. 5.

⁹²⁵ Guaitoli 1981a, 166 n. 47; F. Melis in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 57.

more precisely dated) the site was closed with a wall (in irregular tufa and *cappellaccio* stones and flakes) towards the south and a deep *fossa* constructed towards the east (*Fig. B277, still phase 2*). A large number of objects belonged to this phase, mostly without context, among which were architectural terracottas of two phases (or belonging to different buildings).⁹²⁶ These consisted of a harpy akroterion,⁹²⁷ a torso winged man (typhon?), satyr antefixes,⁹²⁸ and female head antefixes, dating to the late 6th/early 5th century B.C. This complex was in use throughout the 5th and probably also a large part of the 4th centuries B.C. The complex was rebuilt after this period.⁹²⁹

A large votive deposit was found dating from the 6th century B.C. to the Republican period. From the Archaic period a large amount of material was found such as 40 bronze statuettes, 600 figurines cut out of bronze sheeting, *aes rude*, miniature vases, spindle whorls, and pottery (Etrusco-Corinthian, bucchero, impasto).

Interpretation: the so-called Juno sanctuary: on the basis of one antefix it is of course not possible to identify to what type of building the antefix might have belonged, though a temple cannot be excluded because of the later temple.

The eastern area: the building at the eastern area must be identified as a temple because of a votive deposit.

Lanuvium

Lanuvium was situated on a spur of the Alban hill, on a volcanic hill (*Fig. B278*).⁹³⁰ English excavations took place on the southwestern side of the plateau, Colle San Lorenzo, from 1884 to 1892. A system of Roman porticos was discovered as well as a number of Archaic and later architectural terracottas.⁹³¹ Italian excavation took place in 1914-1915,⁹³² just east of the site of the English excavations. Three successive buildings were found on the site, supported by a terrace. To the first phase belonged only a short foundation wall, oriented NE-SW (*Fig. B279, l-r*). It was constructed of large almost rectangular *peperino* blocks and smaller tufa blocks. One course with a single row of blocks placed longitudinally was preserved, but in the southwestern corner two blocks were placed perpendicular to the other blocks, which may suggest that the wall could have been composed of courses in a heather and stretcher system. The thickness of the wall varied from 0.45-0.90 m and the

⁹²⁶ Guaitoli 1981a, 168. He does not illustrate any of the architectural terracottas.

⁹²⁷ Cristofani 1987, tav. III,2.

⁹²⁸ P. Zaccagni in M.R. Di Mino & M. Bertinetti (eds.), *Archeologia a Roma. La materia e la tecnica nell'arte antica*, 74-77, cat. nos. 36-38 (ill.).

⁹²⁹ The complex seems to have still been in use within the 4th century B.C. During the second half of the century the complex was reorganized (*Fig. B277, phase 3*) and again in the 2nd century B.C. (*Fig. B277, phase 4*).

⁹³⁰ L. Crescenzi, 'Il santuario di Giunone a Lanuvium', *Archeologia Laziale* 3, *QArchEtr* 4, 1980, 180-182; P. Chiarucci, *Lanuvium*, Rome 1983, 160-191; Colonna 1984, 406-408; L. Quilici in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 196-197; Nielsen & Poulsen 1992, 125-126.

⁹³¹ For the terracottas see Walters 1903; Woodward 1929.

⁹³² Bendinelli 1921; Galieti 1928.

wall was c. 7 m long. It is not possible to determine the size of the building. The second phase was constructed on a podium and had foundations for columns and one wall in front of the columns as well as a retaining wall at the back, c. 22 x 16 m (*Fig. B279, m,o,p,h,q,b,c*), while the third phase consisted of a fairly large, three-cella building. The two latest buildings were oriented towards the WNW (the orientations, however, were slightly different), while the first building was entirely differently oriented. Architectural terracottas of the same types as those found during the English excavations were found. Similar architectural terracottas were also found at the Villa Frediani-Dionigi, southeast of the building (*Fig. B278*). Since no other building was found in this area, all the architectural terracottas must have belonged to this building.

The architectural terracottas can be divided into three phases, dated to the early 5th century B.C., the 4th-3rd centuries B.C., and the 1st century B.C. The ones from the early phase consisted of: at least six female antefixes;⁹³³ a satyr antefix;⁹³⁴ a satyr and maenad antefix;⁹³⁵ raking *torus* simas with ornamental design;⁹³⁶ a large number of ornamental revetments⁹³⁷ as well as other revetments with an ornamental design.⁹³⁸

It is natural to assume that the three phases of architectural terracottas correspond to the three building phases.⁹³⁹ Colonna has argued that the building of phase 1 would be too small for the 5th-century terracottas and that these should belong to the second phase, reconstructed as a three-cella building with two rows of columns in front.⁹⁴⁰ The dotted lines on *Fig. B280* show his reconstruction. Judging from the excavation plan, I do not see why the Archaic terracottas could not have decorated the building from phase 1, and I cannot see any reason for reconstructing it as such a small building as Colonna does, since no corners were found.

⁹³³ Andrén 1940, pl. 130:455. Three in the British Museum (the two mentioned by Andrén 1940, no. I:1 should be added to Andrén 1940, no. I:3. That these are registered under two numbers must indicate that Andrén considered them two separate types, which they do not seem to be); one in the Leeds museum (as well as fragments of *nimbus* and two complete struts), two in the Villa Giulia; and at least one in the Villa Frediani (unfortunately all the finds once kept in the Villa Frediani (cf. Andrén 1940) now seem to be lost). See also M.R.S. di Mino in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 198, tav. XVI.

The female antefix mentioned by Andrén 1940, I:4 must be later and is possibly part of a statuette, not an architectural terracotta.

⁹³⁴ The provenance of this antefix was apparently unknown to Andrén (Andrén 1940, 497-498, pl. 157:535), but the provenance of Lanuvium was already claimed R. Paribeni, *Le terme di Diocleziana e il Museo Nazionale Romano*, 1932 (2nd ed.), 273, no. 835 and supported by M. Muzzioli in *Enea nel Lazio* 1981, 197 and *MusNazRom* 1983, tav. D:31 and XI:3.

⁹³⁵ Andrén 1940, pl. 131:456.

⁹³⁶ Andrén 1940, fig. 38.

⁹³⁷ Andrén 1940, pl. 131:458.

⁹³⁸ Possible sima fragments (Andrén 1940, 423, I:7, 424, I:8, I:12, pl. F4), a fragment of a fenestrated revetment (Andrén 1940, 425, I:15; Galieti 1928, fig. 30); a Lesbian *cymation* (Andrén 1940, 426, I:20); and several variations of the above-mentioned revetments, illustrated in Andrén 1940, pl. 131:458 (Andrén 1940, 426, I:17; I:18; I:19, I:21).

⁹³⁹ This is also suggested by L. Quilici in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 197.

⁹⁴⁰ Colonna 1984, 408.

Votive finds were located in the vicinity, consisting of anatomical votives, terracotta heads etc. These, however, seem to be late,⁹⁴¹ except perhaps for a votive altar with no clear provenance, found in the last century.⁹⁴²

Interpretation: the building of the second and third phases can be identified as temples beyond doubt because of the votive finds. Bendinelli, who published the excavations made by Pasqui in 1914-1915, suggested that the building should be identified with a Capitoline temple, dedicated to the Capitoline triad, and that the famous temple of Juno Sospita should be found elsewhere.⁹⁴³ The idea of the Capitoline triad was based on a reconstruction of three cellae and the position of the temple, but three cellae do not automatically identify a Capitoline triad, and in fact the temple was not situated on the highest point of the hill. In 1928 Galieti suggested that the temple should be identified with the famous Juno Sospita temple.⁹⁴⁴ This was based mainly on 1. a new reconstruction of the temple with only one cella, 2. the finds of carbonized chick peas and beans which suggest a chthonic deity such as Juno Sospita, not Jupiter 3. three or four Juno inscriptions were found near the temple, 4. literary sources, and 5. the Juno Sospita head in the Vatican, interpreted as a copy of the cult statue. This identification has been widely accepted, but in fact there is little support for it: whether the temple had one or three cellae does not prove to which deity it was dedicated; the carbonized chick peas and beans may be simple poor offerings, and need not identify a chthonic deity (and not necessarily Juno Sospita);⁹⁴⁵ the inscription found near the temple does not prove that this specific building was the temple - in fact Juno inscriptions have been found elsewhere on the plateau;⁹⁴⁶ the literary sources do not prove that this building was the Juno temple;⁹⁴⁷ and finally the head in the Vatican (for this see also the discussion on cult statues in chapter 5) and its copy found in Lanuvium had no exact provenance. Finally, one wonders, if it was the famous Juno Sospita temple, why it was not decorated with Juno Sospita antefixes (see also chapter 5).⁹⁴⁸ Thus I do not think that sufficient enough evidence for an identification of the temple as dedicated to Juno Sospita has been brought forward.

The identification of the building in the first phase is uncertain. The identification as a temple is mainly based on cult continuity.

Lavinium

⁹⁴¹ Bendinelli 1921, 329-333. Unfortunately, very few photographs have been published.

⁹⁴² Walters 1903, 174, cat. no. B 616. To judge from the published drawing, the altar is probably Archaic.

⁹⁴³ Bendinelli 1921, 317-318.

⁹⁴⁴ Gordon 1938, esp. 27-30. Though he is critical on many of the points made by Galieti, he concludes that it is likely that the temple should be identified as the Juno Sospita temple.

⁹⁴⁵ As has also been maintained by Gordon 1938, 27-28.

⁹⁴⁶ Gordon 1938, 29.

⁹⁴⁷ Gordon 1938, 29.

⁹⁴⁸ For a discussion of this see also Andr n 1940, clxxvii-clxxviii.

Lavinium was situated on a plateau, 80-90 m above sea-level and about 4 km from the sea (*Fig. B281*). The first habitation (Bronze Age) was situated on a low hill.⁹⁴⁹ The beginning of the Early Iron Age is only known from cemeteries. In period IIB, probably in the early 8th century B.C., the site was changed radically and finds are known from many areas. In the mid-8th century B.C. the settlement was fortified with a wall of tufa flakes. In the mid-6th century B.C. the defence walls in *cappellaccio* blocks were built. The size of the area was possibly 30 ha., though some scholars suggest that it was as large as 100 ha.⁹⁵⁰ Excavations were begun in 1957 and continue still.

Abundant literary sources exist for Lavinium, belonging to the early Hellenistic period and later. According to these the settlement was founded by Aeneas, and a large *heroon*, dated to the 7th century B.C. and monumentalized in the 4th century B.C., has been excavated (see also below). The sources maintain that Lavinium had large sanctuaries, among these a joint sanctuary with a hut for Vesta and the Penates. Such a hut is depicted on a few medallions and coins, dated to the Roman period (for these see chapter 3). Other deities were also mentioned: Indiges, Minerva, Venus, Juturna, Anna Perenna, Liber, Juno, Janus, and Pilumnus.

Within the walls traces of huts are known from the 8th to the 7th centuries B.C. Rectangular buildings with a stone foundation (more or less rectangular blocks in tufa or *cappellaccio*) from the fourth quarter of the 7th century B.C. to the 3rd century B.C. have been excavated.⁹⁵¹ The walls had a timber frame system and in between were small tufa and *cappellaccio* stones and flakes with clay as mortar (*Fig. B282*). The roofs were tiled.

The northwestern area (*Fig. B281,2 and Fig. B283*). Unfortunately it is not possible from the preliminary reports to determine which of the walls were Archaic - the structures dated on the plan are kilns):⁹⁵² the huts in the area seem to have been destroyed by a fire in the last quarter of the 7th century B.C. A small stretch of a circular "wall" constructed in *cappellaccio* flakes, probably dated to the late 7th century B.C., was uncovered (*Fig. B283, third trench from the top*). Since the "wall" was only 20 cm in thickness, its function is uncertain, but it was probably part of an enclosure. In the first half of the 6th century B.C. was constructed a building with foundations in *cappellaccio* blocks and flakes. The building was oriented NNE-SSW. During the 5th century another two walls were added, now in tufa blocks and dressed with tiles. Parallel to this, towards the south, was another wall, constructed in large *cappellaccio* blocks (L. 1.80 m). In later periods the area was rebuilt. Several kilns were located here, dated from the 8th to the 3rd centuries B.C.⁹⁵³ Other kilns have been found in Lavinium: one near the SE-gate,⁹⁵⁴ and the two near the 13 altars (see below).

⁹⁴⁹ For references to Lavinium see Fenelli 1984, 325 n. 1. For the literary sources see F. Castagnoli, *Lavinium I*, Rome 1972.

⁹⁵⁰ T.W. Potter, 'Settlement archaeology in Iron-age Latium', *JRS* 6, 1993, 275.

⁹⁵¹ M. Guaitoli in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 184-185.

⁹⁵² Guaitoli 1981c; Fenelli 1984, 325-344, esp. 328-333, 337-344.

⁹⁵³ For these kilns see Fenneli 1984, 341-344. Fenelli fig. 19 shows the distribution of the kilns and the clay resources of Lavinium.

⁹⁵⁴ Fenelli 1984, 341.

The northeastern area (Fig. B281,3)⁹⁵⁵

In this area several huts were found (oval, rectangular and square) (Fig. B284). Huts A, C, and E are dated to the 8th century B.C., while huts D and F (?) are dated to the first half of the 7th century B.C. Northeast of the huts a large votive deposit with two phases was found (with no relation to the huts):⁹⁵⁶ one dated from the second half of the 7th to the early 6th centuries B.C. and one dated to 4th-3rd centuries B.C. To the early phase of this deposit belong 30,000 fragments of miniature impasto pottery, restored as 1597 vases (cups, lids, *olle*, *fornelli*). To the later phase belong 6,700 fragments of miniature pottery, restored as 2,500 vases (all *olle* with two handles). Besides miniature vases a small number of other vases (bucchero and Etrusco-Corinthian), *aes rude*, bronze sheet, fibulae, and a miniature knife. The vases and other objects were found in an area in virgin soil (Fig. B284,a) and in a low *fossa* (Fig. B284,b). Overlaying this area was part of the city wall. To the west was part of a wall, dated to the 6th century B.C. (Fig. B284,e), probably also part of the city wall or part of a terrace wall in connection with the city wall.

The central area/"Vigna nuova" (Fig. B281,5 and Figs. B285-B286)⁹⁵⁷

In this area settlement remains from the Bronze and the Early Iron Age (period IIB) were found. Two Archaic structures have been uncovered, dated to the late 7th and the first half of the 6th centuries B.C. Both were constructed with a series of rooms with porticos supported by wooden posts around a courtyard and oriented NE-SW. These complexes were in use until the 3rd century B.C., where they were destroyed by a fire and not rebuilt. The foundations were in stone and the walls had a timber frame system with stones and flakes in tufa and *cappellaccio* in between. At least some of the rooms had entrances from the outside. The roofs were tiled and angular tiles were found, which are interpreted as belonging to a *compluvium* - the date of this *compluvium* construction is uncertain.

Just NNW of this area another area was excavated.⁹⁵⁸ A 4th century temple on a podium (*tempio A*) with an altar in front was found (Fig. B287). A rectangular *fossa* on the southern side contained animal bones and skulls. Other votive finds, consisting of pottery, were found. Beneath this building were remains of an earlier building, consisting of foundations in *opera quadrata*, probably dated to the early 5th century B.C. (Fig. B288). To this building probably belonged several Archaic architectural terracottas, such as a satyr head antefix and possibly also a revetment (a hanging curtain).⁹⁵⁹

Next to this building was another building (*Edificio B*) and cisterns (C).

The building near the thirteen altars

A sanctuary with thirteen altars has been located south of the town (Fig. B281, are).⁹⁶⁰ These are dated from the mid-6th century to the 2nd century B.C. The oldest was altar no. XIII. It has been suggested

⁹⁵⁵ Fenelli 1984; Fenelli & Guaitoli 1990, 182-193.

⁹⁵⁶ Fenelli 1989-1990, 489-493.

⁹⁵⁷ Fenelli & Guaitoli 1990, 182-193, esp. 185-188.

⁹⁵⁸ Fenelli 1995. For the location of this area in relation to the "Vigna nuova" see fig. 3.

⁹⁵⁹ Fenelli 1995, 545. None of these are illustrated.

⁹⁶⁰ For the thirteen altars see F. Castagnoli *et al.*, *Lavinium II. Le tredici are*, Rome 1975, Giuliani & Somella 1977; C. Giuliani *et al.* in *Enea nel Lazio* 1981, 169-183. For the Archaic building see Giuliani & Somella 1977,

that each altar was erected by a Latin town. The finds in the area can be dated from 570-560 B.C. onwards. Near altar VIII a bronze plaque with a votive inscription to Castor and Pollux was found, probably dated to the second half of the 6th century B.C.⁹⁶¹ The inscription was written in a mixture of Greek and Latin. Besides the altars other indication of cult activity was found, such as bronze korai, dated to the Late Archaic period. Terracotta statues and statuettes, dated to a later period, were also found.

Close to altar XIII a building with two phases has been excavated (*Figs. B289-B291*).⁹⁶² The first phase (mid-6th century to the 1st half of the 5th century B.C.) showed a rectangular building with one room (no. I) and a small room (no. II) to the south and a portico on the southern and western side (no. III). Room no. II was used as a kitchen. The building was oriented almost E-W. The foundations (*Fig. B282*) consisted of tufa chips and flakes in *cappellaccio* and sandstone (D). Above this were the foundations with three courses of square *cappellaccio* blocks (C), and above these the walls timber frame construction (B) with irregular tufa and *cappellaccio* stones in between (in a dry-wall technique) (A). There were two entrances, one on the western side (with a doorstep in tufa) and one on the southern side. Since the door on the southern side had no stone doorstep and since the foundation at this point was absent, the excavators assume that the door had a timber frame on all four sides (as suggested on *Fig. B282*). There was a large drainage channel along the northern wall. The floor was beaten earth with tufa chips. Dug into the pavement, in line with the southern door, was a rectangular box, made of tile and dolium fragments with an oinochoe in *bucchero pesante*. This is considered a foundation offering. The building was tiled and had a two-faced roof.

In phase 2 (from the 1st half of the 5th century B.C.) the building was enlarged with three rooms on the northern side (nos. VI, V, and VIII) and two rooms on the eastern side (nos. IV and VII). The two rooms on the eastern side each had its own entrance. From the eastern room VII was access to room VIII and from room IV there was access to room V. The last room on the northern side (no. VI) had its own entrance. The floor was beaten earth with chips of tufa and *cappellaccio*, with the exception of room VII. The roof was tiled and two-faced. The excavators suggest that rooms VII and VIII were not roofed. Room no. II was still used as a kitchen. A large fragment of a skylight tile was found, either from room I or room II. The building was destroyed by fire. A double kiln was built south of the building (no. IX).

One fragment of a frieze with a unique decoration of a winged lion walking towards the right and another animal behind, probably a dog,⁹⁶³ was found.⁹⁶⁴ The fragment is dated to the mid-6th century B.C. Besides this fragment other small fragments of different types of architectural terracottas (of

361-365; C. Giuliani in *Enea nel Lazio* 1981, 169-171; M. Guaitoli in *Enea nel Lazio* 1981, 185-186.

⁹⁶¹ G. Tagliamonte in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 190-191.

⁹⁶² The orientation of the plans differ slightly - I follow the orientation proposed by Giuliani & Somella 1977, which corresponds to the orientation for the altars in F. Castagnoli *et al.*, *Lavinium. Le tredici are*, Rome 1975 (thus the orientation of the plan in *Enea nel Lazio* 1981 is changed).

⁹⁶³ A bear is suggested, but these are almost never depicted in Italy and Greece.

⁹⁶⁴ *Enea nel Lazio* 1981, 184, D51 (ill.).

similar date?) were found during the excavation.⁹⁶⁵ Tufa column bases were also found in the area. The excavators seem to believe that these architectural terracottas and the columns belonged to a building in the area, not yet located but probably on the hill to the west, beneath a late Roman building complex, and not the Archaic building described above, apparently since so few architectural terracottas were found. Since the building is only preliminarily published, it is difficult to determine if the frieze fragment belonged to the building. The fact that the fragment was found together with the collapsed roof is, however, a strong indication that it could have belonged to the building.⁹⁶⁶

Approximately 100 m from this site was the so-called *heroon* of Aeneas.

The eastern sanctuary

During excavations in 1960 and again since 1977, a large number of votives were found (*Fig. B281, Minerva*).⁹⁶⁷ Among them was an enormous amount of architectural terracottas statues and statuettes (e.g. Minerva statues), Archaic bronze kouroi and korai, terracotta doves, *thymiateria*, loomweights and spindle whorls, as well as pottery (e.g. Attic black figured and red figured). These are dated from the late 7th to the 6th centuries B.C. (the earliest finds are imported and miniature pottery) to the early 3rd century B.C. Hellenistic inscriptions to Minerva was also found. The votives were located in a natural depression in the tufa.⁹⁶⁸

Some architectural terracottas, dating from the Late Archaic to the Hellenistic period were found, mostly surface finds and finds from the 1960 excavation⁹⁶⁹ - only a few fragments were found in the depression. Only two Archaic architectural terracottas were known: a Juno Sospita antefix⁹⁷⁰ and a satyr antefix.⁹⁷¹ It is not stated exactly where these two fragments were found.

The area was severely damaged and only one late wall was found, perhaps a temenos wall. It is not certain to what building the architectural terracottas belonged.

Locus Solis Indigetis/Tor Vaianica

Near the coast and the Fosso di Pratica (possibly the ancient river Numicus), excavations in 1966-1967 uncovered a Roman villa (*Fig. B292*).⁹⁷² Beneath this fragments of Archaic architectural terracottas were found: satyr and maenad antefixes;⁹⁷³ revetments (a cavetto and a *fascia* with a painted meander

⁹⁶⁵ No fragments, no description, nor any dates are given.

⁹⁶⁶ An argument against the frieze belonging to the building is that the area was disturbed by ploughing and that other architectural fragments were found around the altar. These terracottas, however, date to a later period.

I have not found any mentioning of where the columns were found (mentioned in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 183).

⁹⁶⁷ M. Fenelli in *Enea nel Lazio* 1981, 187-190; M. Muzzioli in *Enea nel Lazio* 1981; Fenelli 1984, 333-337.

⁹⁶⁸ For the votive deposit in general see Fenelli 1989-1990, 494-504.

⁹⁶⁹ Unfortunately the 1960 excavation is only published in a very brief note by F. Castagnoli in *RendPontAcc* 33, 1960-1961, 4.

⁹⁷⁰ M. Muzzioli in *Enea nel Lazio* 1981, 196-197, D66 (ill.).

⁹⁷¹ M. Muzzioli in *Enea nel Lazio* 1981, 197, D67 (ill.).

⁹⁷² Castagnoli 1967; F. Castagnoli, 'Les sanctuaires du Latium archaïque', *CRAI* 1977, 466-468; F. Castagnoli *et al.* in *Enea nel Lazio* 1981, 167-168. See also M. Torelli, *Lavinio e Roma*, Rome 1984, 157-161.

⁹⁷³ A. Cutuli in *Enea nel Lazio* 1981, 167, D1 (ill.)-D2.

and floral decoration,⁹⁷⁴ a sima cavetto,⁹⁷⁵ and a female head with a helmet (according to Torelli from a high relief (i.e. an antepagmentum?)).⁹⁷⁶

The architectural terracottas can all be dated to the first half of the 5th century B.C.⁹⁷⁷ Several architectural terracottas of a later period were also found.⁹⁷⁸

Besides these, foundation walls were found as well as votives. The walls and the votives are not dated, though.

Interpretation:⁹⁷⁹ the area of the city: within the city walls several buildings have been preserved. The buildings in the northwestern area seem to have been connected with a production area, while the buildings in the centre ("Vigna nuova") have been interpreted as courtyard houses, probably with a function like the "*palazzi*". The building to the NNW, beneath the 4th century temple (*tempio A*), has been interpreted as a predecessor for the later temple. Based on the preliminary report this cannot be verified, but must be considered a possibility. The northeastern area must have been a sanctuary, but the only wall found so far probably belonged to the fortification wall.

The sanctuary of the 13 altars: the building was located near the 13 altars and thus within the sanctuary. It is uncertain to whom the sanctuary was dedicated. Some suggest the Penates as Dioscuri, others Frutis-Venus.⁹⁸⁰ The plan of the building with several rooms, one of which may have been a kitchen, and the fact that a kiln was found nearby suggests that the building should be considered an affiliated sacred building with a workshop function incorporated. The many entrances suggest that several of the rooms were used for storage.

The eastern sanctuary/Minerva sanctuary: no building has been found in the area, but because of the votive deposit, the architectural terracottas probably belonged to a temple in the vicinity. Because of the Minerva statues and 3rd century B.C. votive inscriptions to Minerva, it is suggested that the sanctuary was dedicated to her. The sanctuary has been identified with the sanctuary for Athena Ilias, mentioned by literary sources.⁹⁸¹

The so-called *Locus Solis Indiges*: the site has been identified with the *Locus Solis Indiges*, known from literary sources,⁹⁸² but on the basis of the short preliminary reports such an identification cannot be verified. The presence of votives (though of uncertain date) suggests a sanctuary and because of the location possibly a port sanctuary.

⁹⁷⁴ *Enea nel Lazio* 1981, 167-168, D4, D6 (ill.).

⁹⁷⁵ *Enea nel Lazio* 1981, 168, D5 (ill.); Torelli 1984, 12.

⁹⁷⁶ *Enea nel Lazio* 1981, 167, D3; Torelli 1984, 12.

⁹⁷⁷ M. Torelli, *Lavinio e Roma*, Rome 1984, 12 suggests a date around 470-460 B.C.

⁹⁷⁸ The fragments published in *Enea nel Lazio* 1981, 168, D5 and D6 may be Late Archaic judging by the photos, but are probably later.

⁹⁷⁹ For a discussion of cult in Lavinium see in general M. Torelli, *Lavinio e Roma*, Rome 1984; Fenelli 1990.

⁹⁸⁰ For other suggestions see M. Guaitoli in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 183.

⁹⁸¹ Fenelli 1989-1990, 495 (with further references).

⁹⁸² See Castagnoli 1967; M. Torelli, *Lavinio e Roma*, Rome 1984, 8. L. Richardson, however, in his review of Torelli's book (in *JRA* 2, 1989, 149-150), considers this identification dubious.

Lunghezza/Collatia

One female antefix, dated to the late 6th century B.C.,⁹⁸³ was found, but otherwise no building remains.⁹⁸⁴

Norba

Norba lies on a tufa plateau. During the excavations in the beginning of the 20th century a large number of foundation walls and temples were brought to light, as well as fortification walls (*Fig. B293*).⁹⁸⁵ These later proved to be of the 4th century B.C. Most of the foundations walls found in Norba were late (from the 2nd-1st centuries B.C., though some walls may be as early as the 4th century or even the 5th century B.C.). Only few finds can be dated to the Late Archaic period (though Livy speaks of a Latin colony as early as 492-491 B.C. (Livy 2.34.6)). These were found on the *acropoli maggiore*, *acropoli minore*, the area between these near the Juno temple (on the southeastern part of the plateau) and in trenches near the fortification walls.

A Late Archaic Juno Sospita antefix,⁹⁸⁶ dated to the early 5th century B.C.,⁹⁸⁷ was found in a Roman *piscina* between the two acropoleis.⁹⁸⁸ Another possible Archaic architectural terracotta is a plaque with a gorgoneion, possibly an antepagmentum.⁹⁸⁹

Interpretation: even though votive material found near the *acropolis maggiore* seems to go back to the 5th century B.C.,⁹⁹⁰ it is not possible to connect the antefix to a temple nor to any other building. Exactly which buildings/walls may be Archaic is uncertain.

Ostia

A few architectural terracottas have been found at Ostia,⁹⁹¹ all originally believed to be from the 4th-3rd centuries B.C.⁹⁹² Some of these revetments, however, are now considered to be earlier, from the Late Archaic period and the 5th century B.C.: a torso, either from an akroterion or a pediment,⁹⁹³ a raking sima with a painted guilloche;⁹⁹⁴ a fragment of a revetment plaque with a cavetto, a *torus* below

⁹⁸³ Quilici 1974, figs. 419-420.

⁹⁸⁴ 'Lunghezza', *StEtr* 41, 1973, 510; Quilici 1974, esp. 216.

⁹⁸⁵ Savignoni & Mengarelli 1901; Andr n 1940, 385-389; Quilici & Quilici Gigli 1988; S. Quilici Gigli in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 214-215.

⁹⁸⁶ Savignoni & Mengarelli 1901, fig. 28; Quilici & Quilici Gigli 1988, 253.

⁹⁸⁷ A different chronology (4th-3rd centuries B.C.) is proposed in *MusNazRom* 1983, 316, no. 987.

⁹⁸⁸ Another fragment published by Savignoni & Mengarelli 1901, fig. 14 as Archaic probably belongs to a later Potnia Theron antefix.

⁹⁸⁹ M. Rita Sanzi Di Mino in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 216, Tav. XXIII. It was previously dated to the Hellenistic period.

⁹⁹⁰ Quilici & Quilici Gigli 1988, 253.

⁹⁹¹ Andr n 1940, 369; Mingazzini 1947-1948; Andr n 1980; Bartoloni 1986 (esp. 107-110).

⁹⁹² E.g. Andr n 1940, 369.

⁹⁹³ Bartoloni 1986, fig. 6.

⁹⁹⁴ Bartoloni 1986, fig. 7. Andr n 1980 considers this fragment an eave tile.

and a *fascia* with a painted decoration;⁹⁹⁵ and another of an almost similar type.⁹⁹⁶ These fragments can all be dated to the late 6th century B.C.

A few revetment fragments can be dated to the 5th century B.C.: a plaque with a floral design;⁹⁹⁷ and a plaque with a cavetto and a volute decoration.⁹⁹⁸ None of these fragments can be assigned to any building and their find circumstances are unknown (except that a few fragments were found in *vecchi depositi della rocca di Giulio II*).⁹⁹⁹

Interpretation: it is uncertain to what type of building(s) these terracottas belonged.

Palestrina

Palestrina was located on the slope of Monte Ginestro (*Fig. B294*). A few traces of settlement from the Bronze Age has been found, but the main period seems to have been the Orientalizing period, judging from the rich tombs. No traces of the settlement from this period have been found. The earliest building remains consisted of a few architectural terracottas, dating from the Archaic period. These have been found in several places in Palestrina.¹⁰⁰⁰

During excavations in the beginning of this century two large raking simas with a procession with winged horses were found.¹⁰⁰¹ A similar fragment, though with the scene reversed is also preserved.¹⁰⁰² These fragments were found within the cemetery of Colombella, near the church S. Rocco, south of the town of Palestrina (*Fig. B295*). Their size, the high cavetto, and the *torus* point to a date around 500 B.C. or slightly earlier.¹⁰⁰³ A few more fragments of this type were found.

No traces of walls dated to the Archaic period were found near the architectural terracottas to judge from the preliminary reports. The cemetery south of the town mostly contained finds from the Orientalizing period and from the 4th century B.C. and later. Hardly anything from the 6th and 5th centuries B.C. was found.

A single fragment was found near the church S. Lucia. In this area a votive deposit has been located, consisting of anatomical votives and offerings in *olle*.

⁹⁹⁵ Bartoloni 1986, fig. 8.

⁹⁹⁶ Andrén 1980, tav. XXXVI:d.

⁹⁹⁷ Mingazzini 1947-48, fig. 1; Andrén 1980, 97.

⁹⁹⁸ Andrén 1980, 97, tav. XXXVI:c; Andrén 1980, 99, inv. 3382.

⁹⁹⁹ Bartoloni 1986, 110 n. 111.

¹⁰⁰⁰ Andrén 1940, 373-376; Quattrocchi 1956; P. Romanelli, *Palestrina*, Cava dei Tirenni 1967; Bandiera 1977; C. Cerchia in *Enea nel Lazio* 1981, 34-38; L. Quilici in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 164-168; S. Gatti in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 166-168.

¹⁰⁰¹ Andrén 1971, figs. 1-2.

¹⁰⁰² Andrén 1940, 374, I:2; Quattrocchi 1956, fig. 21.

¹⁰⁰³ They were previously dated to around the middle of the 6th century B.C. because of the similarities to revetments from e.g. Velletri (a date repeated by C. Cerchia in *Enea nel Lazio* 1981, 35 and Badiera 1977, 78). Some scholars even prefer a date in the 5th century B.C. (e.g. Andrén 1971, 3).

To the same period belong two fragments of a similar type of raking sima with a painted *fascia* between two *tori*. Above was a large cavetto.¹⁰⁰⁴ In the Palestrina museum a small fragment of the same type is exhibited, preserving part of the painted *fascia*. From this fragment it is clear that the *fascia* was decorated with (at least one) painted hippocampus/ketos, and not - as previously suggested - a guilloche.¹⁰⁰⁵ Apart from these, three types of female antefixes (without any provenance) are known.¹⁰⁰⁶ These sporadic finds may have come from the cemetery, though other sites cannot be excluded.

A few revetments, possibly to be dated in the 5th century B.C. have been found within the town of Palestrina (found close to the left ramp of the Fortuna Primigenia monument).¹⁰⁰⁷ Two types were preserved, both with an ornamental decoration.¹⁰⁰⁸ It is not certain to which building they belonged. Besides these fragments Andrén mentions two other types of revetments.¹⁰⁰⁹

Interpretation: unfortunately, we do not know the exact provenance of most the terracottas from Palestrina, and there has been much discussion as to whether they were actually found within the cemetery or whether they may have belonged to a temple in the outskirts of the town. The evidence suggests they must have come from the cemetery. On the basis of our limited information it is not possible to define the building to which the architectural terracottas belonged, but they may have belonged to a funerary building. The presence of a hippocampus further suggests connection with a funerary building.¹⁰¹⁰ The only sacred object found were three votive cippi with dedications to Hercules, dated to the second half of the 4th century B.C. These were found in the vicinity of the cemetery, near Piazza Ungheria.¹⁰¹¹ The fragment found near the church S. Lucia is interpreted as belonging to a temple because of the votive deposit, which is unpublished and the date of which is uncertain. Until further publication this identification remains dubious.

Torelli has suggested that the raking sima with the procession and the winged horses should be interpreted as a triumphal procession.¹⁰¹² Torelli further suggested that there was a *porta triumphalis* in

¹⁰⁰⁴ Andrén 1940, 374-375, I:3; Quattrocchi 1956, fig. 22.

¹⁰⁰⁵ Andrén 1940, 374-375, I:3; Quattrocchi 1956, 55, no. 177; Ö. Wikander 1994, 54, cat. no. 22.

¹⁰⁰⁶ Andrén 1940, pl. 116:407-408; NCG 1966, H 169a; M. Cristofani, 'Un'antefissa tardo arcaica da Frosinone', *Archeologia Laziale* 8, *QArchEtr* 14, 1987, fig. 8.

¹⁰⁰⁷ Quattrocchi 1956, 45, no. 118, 56, no. 181; F. Fasolo & G. Gullini, *Il santuario della Fortuna Primigenia*, 1963, 261-262, fig. 348.

¹⁰⁰⁸ They are very similar in decoration, but differ in size. The largest type has been restored to four plaques (Quattrocchi 1956, 45, no. 118), the smaller one to one plaque (Quattrocchi 1956, no. 181). The plaques consist of a cavetto, a small *torus* and a lotus-palmette decoration below.

¹⁰⁰⁹ These are not exhibited today: one with a cavetto, a plain *fascia* between *tori*, and a lotus-palmette decoration below (Andrén 1940, 376, II:3) and one with "palmettes and lotuses hanging below arched ribbons ending in volutes" (Andrén 1940, 376, II:4). It cannot be excluded that the descriptions in Andrén 1940 are unprecise and that his numbers II:3 and II:4 in fact refer to the above-mentioned revetments.

¹⁰¹⁰ Pfiffig 1975, 169-173.

¹⁰¹¹ L. Quilici in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 165.

¹⁰¹² Torelli 1992, 260-261.

this area, since a fragment with Trajan (*reditus triumphalis*) was found in this area. Such a late fragment is hardly relevant for the Archaic period.

Rome

Based on the substantial amount of Archaic material found scattered over a large area, Rome must have been one of the largest cities in Central Italy, but its exact size is difficult to establish. Anything between 50 ha. and 170 ha. has been suggested (*Figs. B296-B297*).¹⁰¹³

Rome was fortified at an early stage. Recent excavations on the northern slope of the Palatine have revealed stretches of a fortification wall built of ashlar blocks (with several phases), which is dated by the excavators to the third quarter of the 8th to c. 530 B.C.¹⁰¹⁴ At this time the wall was demolished and Archaic buildings built (see below).

The earliest sign of habitation can be dated to the Early Iron Age and consisted of several huts in the Forum Boarium, the Palatine and the later Forum Romanum. Sacred activities were attested by votive deposits from as early as the 8th century B.C., but most of the deposits belong to the Archaic period (e.g. in the Forum).¹⁰¹⁵

For Rome - unlike most other sites - we have a number of literary sources which, used with caution, may provide further information.¹⁰¹⁶ Several Late Archaic Roman temples were still standing in the first century B.C. and, e.g. Pliny and Vitruvius would have seen these.

Leaving aside the "mythological" temples such as Aeneas, it is clear that the Romans themselves regarded their temples as being fairly late, i.e. dated to the Late Archaic period.¹⁰¹⁷ On the other hand other sources mention several early temples (both vowed and actually built) by Roman kings, especially Livy, Dionysius of Halicarnassos, and Varro.¹⁰¹⁸

Numerous architectural terracottas have been found in Rome, especially on the Forum Romanum. In the following only those related to buildings will be discussed.

The Capitol

So far only one securely identified Archaic building on the Capitol is known (*Figs. B298-B300*).¹⁰¹⁹ This building has been identified with the Capitoline temple. Besides the actual remains we have

¹⁰¹³ *La formazione della città nel Lazio* 1980, 168.

¹⁰¹⁴ Carandini 1990, 161; A. Carandini *et al.*, 'Lo scavo sul mura palatine', *Bollettino di Archeologia* 16-18, 1992, 111-138.

¹⁰¹⁵ G. Bartoloni, 'I depositi votivi di Roma arcaica: alcune considerazioni', *SciAnt* 3-4, 1989-1990, 747-759.

¹⁰¹⁶ The literature on Archaic Rome is abundant - e.g. Gros & Torelli 1988, esp. 61-82; *Storia di Roma* 1988; Ross Holloway 1994, esp. 51-90.

¹⁰¹⁷ For this see e.g. A. Boëthius, *The golden house of Nero*, Ann Arbor 1960, 15. See also chapter 5.

¹⁰¹⁸ See chapter 5.

¹⁰¹⁹ Andrén 1940, 335-343; Gjerstad 1960, 168-216; Gjerstad 1966, 388-398; Riemann 1970, 56-61; Drerup 1974; Martinez-Pinna 1981; Colonna 1981; Prayon 1988; M. Albertoni in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 68-75; *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 75-76; Nielsen & Poulsen 1992, 118-119; G. Tagliamonte, 'Iupiter Optimus Maximus Capitolinus, aedes, templum (fino all'A. 83 A.C.)', in E.M. Steinby (ed.), *Lexicon Topographicum Urbis Romae* 3 (H-O), Rome 1996, 144-148.

several literary sources (esp. Dion. Hal 4.61 and Pliny *HN* 35.157).¹⁰²⁰ Republican coins show the building before the fire in 83 B.C. destroyed it (there were several reconstructions between the building of the temple and the fire).¹⁰²¹ On these is a tetrastyle temple with three doors to the cellae. On the pediment is a thunderbolt (signifying a Jupiter temple, not an architectural decoration). In the corners and on the apex are akroteria of unknown shape and along the oblique sides of the gable are curved or volute-shaped akroteria.

The exact size of the podium is uncertain (60-62.16 x 51-53.50 m) (which roughly corresponds to the measurements given by Dion. Hal 4.61.3 (the perimeter 800 feet and each side 200 feet), thus this building was one of the largest with an area of 3000 m².¹⁰²² Some scholars have suggested that this was not the size of the building, but only the podium, and that the building on top would have been much smaller.¹⁰²³ This theory does not seem convincing. The height of the podium is estimated to c. 3.60 m. The building was oriented towards the SSE and thus facing the Forum Romanum. The bedrock had been cut down for c. 1.5 m for the lowest course of the foundations. The foundations consisted of *cappellaccio* blocks, which varied in size (H. 30-32; L. 85-90; and W. 56-63 cm). The blocks were placed as heathers and stretchers, though irregularly and in a dry-wall technique. Between the cavities in the substructure was a fill of earth and rubble. In the southeastern corner 11 courses were preserved of the substructure all with a roughly dressed surface and irregular masonry. The 12th course was 5-10 cm withdrawn, in line, and had a neatly dressed exterior surface. The visible part of the podium must have rested on this course. The outer east and west walls were 5.60 m thick, while the thickness of the front (and probably also the rear) wall was 8 m. The walls were constructed of *cappellaccio* blocks (preserved especially on the northern and eastern side). The thickness of the walls varied from 8 m on the northern and southern short sides to between 6-6.25 m on the western long side and to 5 m on the eastern long side. The inner substruction walls of the cellae and pronaos were c. 4.15 m thick.

Based primarily on literary sources (esp. Dion. Hal. *Ant. Rom.* 4.61) the building has been restored with three cellae, a deep pronaos with three rows of six columns. Along each of the sides of the cella was a row of three columns. The interval between the columns is estimated to 7.85 m in the width and 10.46 m in the length. The system is often referred to as *peripteros sine postico*. This evidence fits the remains found during excavations (except that there is no sign of the walls dividing the cella into three). The central cella is restored as being slightly larger than the lateral ones.¹⁰²⁴ Stairs have been

¹⁰²⁰ G. Tagliamonte, 'Iupiter Optimus maximus capitolinus, aedes, templum (fino all'A. 83 A.C.)', in E.M. Steinby (ed.), *Lexicon Topographicum Urbis Romae* 3 (H-O), Rome 1996, 144-145.

¹⁰²¹ Gjerstad 1966, 396, fig. 106 (with further references); P.V. Hill, *The monuments of ancient Rome as coin types*, London 1989, 24.

¹⁰²² The foot used was according to Gjerstad the Graeco-Roman foot of 29.60 cm (Gjerstad 1960, 178-180).

¹⁰²³ For a discussion of this see G. Tagliamonte, 'Iupiter Optimus maximus capitolinus, aedes, templum (fino all'A. 83 A.C.)', in E.M. Steinby (ed.), *Lexicon Topographicum Urbis Romae* 3 (H-O), Rome 1996, 147 (with further references).

¹⁰²⁴ Based on Vitruvius. Gjerstad discusses the reconstruction and the measurements of the building at length, all based on Vitruvius. As stated in chapter 1 I do not believe this is fruitful.

restored in front (no remains were found). None of the columns have been preserved, but because of the large weight of the roof it is assumed that they were of stone.

The roof was tiled (an eaves tile fragment has been ascribed to the building).¹⁰²⁵ Andrén suggests that the roof was hipped at the rear end,¹⁰²⁶ an interpretation supported by Colonna and Tagliamonte.¹⁰²⁷ This interpretation seems highly speculative, and we have no archaeological evidence for it.¹⁰²⁸

From the literary sources and the coins we know that the building was decorated with architectural terracottas, among them the akroterion in the shape of a quadriga, carrying Jupiter with thunderbolt and sceptre. None of the architectural terracottas found on the Capitol can be ascribed to this building with certainty,¹⁰²⁹ nor to any other buildings.¹⁰³⁰

¹⁰²⁵ G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 70, 4.2; M. Albertoni in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 69-70, no. 3 (ill.).

¹⁰²⁶ Andrén 1959-1960, 45.

¹⁰²⁷ Colonna 1981, 49-50; G. Tagliamonte, 'Iupiter Optimus Maximus Capitolinus, aedes, templum (fino all'A. 83 A.C.)', in E.M. Steinby (ed.), *Lexicon Topographicum Urbis Romae* 3 (H-O), Rome 1996, 147-148.

¹⁰²⁸ This theory has also been rejected by Castagnoli 1986 (for a discussion of the literary sources on which this theory is based (esp. a passage in Servius (*ad Aen.* 9.488-489) see Castagnoli 1986. Finally should be mentioned - as brought forward by E. Wistrand, *Om grekernas och romernas hus*, 40, that according to Cicero, *De orat.* 3.180, the roof of the Capitol had two falls (in this he of course may refer to the second Capitoline temple, but according to Dion. Hal. this was built the same way as the first temple).

For Archaic tiled hipped roofs see also chapter 4.

¹⁰²⁹ Various attempts have been made especially by Andrén and Gjerstad. Because of Gjerstad's incorrect chronology his reconstruction (Gjerstad 1960, fig. 183) is pure fiction: the akroteria (horses) have not been found (though horses with wings are known from Cerveteri), the female antefixes have been taken over from the ones from Veii, Portonaccio, and the friezes and the volute akroteria are copied from the S. Omobono second phase (from 540-530 B.C.!) - the Republican coins, however, also show akroteria. The satyr antefixes are the only ones which might have belonged to the building, since the fragment preserved at the NCG H 186 is stated to have been found *auf dem Boden des Jupitertempels auf dem Capitol* (Gjerstad 1960, 189). Another satyr antefix was found on the slope of the *arx*, near the *Clivus Argentarius* (M. Albertoni in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 68-69, no. 1 (ill.)). The ornamental revetments seem to be inspired by the ones found on the Capitol, though not identical. The central akroterion is, of course, inspired from the evidence from the literary sources (especially Pliny). A torso fragment found at Portonaccio in Veii suggests what the chariot driver must have looked like (M. Cristofani in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 76, no. 1 (ill.)).

¹⁰³⁰ Period 1 (600-575 B.C.): two fragments of friezes with felines of the Regia phase 3 type (Gjerstad 1960, fig. 127:8-9; M. Albertoni in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 70, nos. 4-6 (ill.)). Period 2 (540-530 B.C.): fragments of friezes of the Velletri type (chariot race and galloping warriors) (Gjerstad 1960, fig. 127:5-7; M. Albertoni in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 71, nos. 7-9 (ill.)). Period 3 (Late Archaic period): a satyr and maenad antefix (Gjerstad 1960, fig. 127:2; M. Albertoni in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 72, no. 11); a fragment of a palmette antefix (Gjerstad 1960, fig. 127:1; M. Albertoni in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 71-72, no. 10 (ill.)); a female antefix, found on the Aracoeli (Gjerstad 1960, fig. 129; M. Albertoni in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 68-69, no. 1 (ill.)); a possible human head for an akroterion (M. de Lucia, 'Una testa fittile arcaica dell'Aracoeli', *BullCom* 86, 1978-1979, 7-15. De Lucia suggests that this head may have been part of an akroterion and dates it to c. 480 B.C. I think the identification of this head as an akroterion is dubious (a votive head seems more probably) and I would prefer a later date (in the early Classical period); a fragment of a shell for an antefix or a cavetto for a frieze or sima (Gjerstad 1960, fig. 127:3; M. Albertoni in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 73, no. 13 (ill.)); and several revetment fragments with an ornamental decoration and open-work crestings (Gjerstad 1960, figs. 120:2, 127:4, 128,1; 128,3; 128,4, 128,5; M. Albertoni in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 72-77, nos. 12, 14-17).

The architectural terracottas have been found in various places: Via di Monte Tarpeo; between Caesar's

The dating of these structures has been debated, but a date around 510 B.C. seems reasonable.¹⁰³¹ According to Dion. Hal. (3.69.1-2) the temple was begun by Tarquinius Priscus, who built retaining walls and filled them to make a level ground for the temple, but he died before the actual construction of the temple was begun. Tarquinius Superbus laid the foundations for the temple, but according to Dionysius it was not completed until the third year after the expulsion of the kings, i.e. in the late 6th century B.C.¹⁰³² Most scholars believe that Dionysios must have confused the two Tarquinii, especially since we know from Pliny (*HN* 35.157) that the architectural decoration was made by Vulca from Veii. Colonna has argued that the evidence from Dionysius should be trusted and that the Capitoline temple should be dated to c. 580 B.C.¹⁰³³ This I do not find likely since no trace of such an early temple has been found. It is more likely that the temple was vowed by Tarquinius Priscus, the building begun during the reign of Tarquinius Superbus, and dedicated in the Late Archaic period, as stated by Dion. Hal.

The building was destroyed by a fire in 83 B.C. and a new dedicated in 69 B.C.

A votive deposit in a *fossa* has been excavated c. 50 east of the building, containing *focaccie*, impasto vases, bucchero, Etrusco-Corinthian, and figurines cut out of bronze sheeting. The latest finds date to the first quarter of the 6th century B.C.¹⁰³⁴ This deposit was probably not connected to the Capitoline temple. A short stretch of wall in *cappellaccio* was found by the *fossa*, in the same technique as the monumental temple.¹⁰³⁵

The Palatine

On the southwestern part of the Palatine hill excavations have been conducted since 1875 (*Fig. B301*).

The earliest building remains are huts, which went out of use at the end of period III. In the 6th century B.C. the area was completely restructured and monumentalized. New terrace walls in *cappellaccio* blocks were erected and the upper part of the hill was enlarged by terrace walls. A vast drainage and water collecting system (cisterns) was built. Recent excavations (since 1977) have revealed several Archaic structures.¹⁰³⁶

A few Archaic structures were found southeast of the Magna Mater temple (*Fig. B302*), facing an Archaic street.

Forum and the *carcer*, Aracoeli, and within the votive deposit on the Capitolium.

It has been suggested (Martinez-Pinna 1981; Colonna 1981, 48) that the two fragments of friezes from period 1 belonged to an early Jupiter temple, but there is no evidence to support this.

¹⁰³¹ According to Riemann 1970 the foundations should be dated to the 4th century B.C. but this has been widely rejected, e.g. by Drerup 1974.

¹⁰³² For the sources see G. Lugli, *Fontes ad topographiam veteris urbis Romae pertinentes* VI 2, Rome 1969, 274-344.

¹⁰³³ Colonna 1981. See also the discussion on cult statues in chapter 5.

¹⁰³⁴ Gjerstad 1960, 190-204; Gjerstad 1966, 380-382; Martinez-Pinna 1981, 250 n. 25; M. Alberoni in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 70, 73-75.

¹⁰³⁵ Gjerstad 1960, 398.

¹⁰³⁶ P. Pensabene in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 86-90; Pensabene 1993; Pensabene *et al.* 1995.

C. 40 m north of this structure, beneath the so-called *Auguratorium*, was found a rectangular structure, M, of which part of the southern side was preserved (a wall of six courses of *cappellaccio* blocks and a fragment of a perpendicular wall) (*Fig. B301,M*).

In the late 6th/early 5th century B.C. a building, N, was constructed, probably on top of a rectangular cistern, dated to the mid-6th century B.C. (*Fig. B301,N and Fig. B303*). This is interpreted as a podium for a building. Part of the rear wall has been preserved. The podium was oriented NW-SE and was accessible from the southeast. The wall was 10.50 m long and consisted of four courses of *cappellaccio* blocks (30 x 70 cm). Perpendicular to this wall were two partition walls constructed of *cappellaccio* and tufa blocks. The walls were probably of mudbrick. The roof was tiled and decorated with Juno Sospita and satyr antefixes, dated to the early 5th century B.C.¹⁰³⁷ A later phase dates to the 4th century B.C. Based on the evidence from both phases the building is reconstructed as being 13.20 x 14.50 with a rear room divided into three cellae, c. 4 m wide. Within the podium were found two votive deposits, dated to the first half of the 4th century B.C. Outside the building, on the western side, was found a votive deposit in a rectangular *vasca*. Within this was a rectangular *fossa* covered with *cappellaccio* slabs. On the northern side of the building was a circular *fossa* made of tufa flakes and a few blocks from the podium. Within this were found tiles from the building. Late votive inscriptions were found within the votive deposits, mentioning the name of the worshipper.¹⁰³⁸ One of these mentions Magna Mater.

East of the Magna Mater temple and beneath the podium of the temple of Victory a terracotta base or capital of a column, dated to the late 6th century B.C., was found in a circular structure, possibly an Archaic cistern (*Fig. B304*). It is uncertain to which building this belonged, but it may have belonged to building N discussed above. The height of the column has been estimated to 6 m.¹⁰³⁹

Beneath the fill of the podium of temple of Magna Mater further Archaic walls were found.¹⁰⁴⁰ A few architectural terracottas¹⁰⁴¹ consisting of an akroterion (a wing), a female antefix, and friezes and raking simas of the same type as those from Velletri were found.¹⁰⁴² The inclination of the friezes and the raking simas, c. 17°, is also identical to the Velletri fragments. It is uncertain to which building these belonged.

The ceramic material in the area dates to the 6th century B.C. and contained impasto, bucchero, and Italo-Geometric pottery. A miniature vase and bucchero sherds with letters and X's incised were also found.

¹⁰³⁷ Pensabene 1993, 24, 36.

¹⁰³⁸ Pensabene 1993, 36-38.

¹⁰³⁹ Pensabene 1993, 24 n. 21; 35-36, fig. 17.

¹⁰⁴⁰ P. Pensabene, 'Casa Romuli sul Palatino', *RendPontAcc* 63, 1990-1991 (1993), 115-162.

¹⁰⁴¹ P. Pensabene in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 87; P. Bastistelli in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 91-95; Pensabene *et al.* 1995, 460 (with further references).

¹⁰⁴² Fortunati 1993, fig. 15.

During excavations in 1955 Archaic remains were found near and under the so-called Livia's villa, in sector A (*Fig. B305*).¹⁰⁴³ They consist of a foundation wall in unworked tufa stones and flakes, embedded in clay, and with a N-S orientation. Two superimposed floors of beaten earth with tufa flakes were found, and a hearth (a circular row of unworked tufa stones) in the north end of the wall. The first floor is dated to the 6th century B.C. and the second floor to the 5th century B.C.¹⁰⁴⁴ An Archaic pit and a *pozzo* were also found beneath the House of Livia. The material within the pit and *pozzo* is dated to the 6th century B.C., and the latest finds belong to the early 5th century B.C. The material consisted of pottery, spindle whorls, loomweights, *rocchetti*, dies of bone and tufa, animal bones, bronze, and lumps of clay, probably remains of clay walls. A few Archaic architectural terracottas were found consisting of friezes or raking simas of the Velletri type with a chariot.¹⁰⁴⁵

The slope of the Palatine

Recent excavations have revealed several buildings on the slopes of the Palatine, dating from 530 B.C. and onwards (*Fig. B306*).¹⁰⁴⁶ These structures have been reconstructed as four large *insulae* houses. The buildings are only preliminarily published.

The outer foundations consisted of *cappellaccio* blocks, 60 x 75 cm, 30 cm in height, while the inner foundation had smaller blocks, 45 x 60 cm, 30 cm in height. The outer foundation walls were between 1.50 to 2.00 m deep, the inner foundation walls c. 1.50 m deep. The walls may have been of *cappellaccio*, probably with a timber frame construction (in the described house below a hole for a post/beam was found in room no. 19). The floors were either of beaten earth or covered with tufa flakes. The roofs were tiled. According to the excavators the inclination was 25° and the overhang 1 m - what this is based on is not clear.

One of the buildings is estimated to have a 785 m² ground-plan, a 226 m² upper floor, and 152 m² garden (*Figs. B306-B307 and Fig. B307a*). The building is reconstructed as being rectangular (though slightly irregular) and oriented NNE-SSW. Via an entrance/vestibule (no. 2) with two rooms on either side (nos. 3-6) one entered the cross-shaped atrium with a *compluvium/impluvium* in the centre (no. 12) (only part of a canal leading to a cistern (c) was found, but otherwise no remains of a *compluvium/impluvium*). In each corner were two rooms (in the SW three rooms) (nos. 8-11, 16-17, 19-21). To the east of the building was the *hortus* (no. 14a). Carandini's reconstruction rests heavily on later Roman houses, especially from Pompeii with *atrium*, *tablinum* (no. 18), etc. If the reconstruction is correct such large houses are without parallel in Etruria except for the later houses at Marzabotto which are dated to the early 5th century B.C.

According to the excavators these houses were preserved in their original form until the 3rd century B.C.

¹⁰⁴³ Gjerstad 1960, 78; Gjerstad 1966, 401-402; Carettoni 1967; P. Pensabene in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 87.

¹⁰⁴⁴ According to Gjerstad.

¹⁰⁴⁵ Carettoni 1967, 314, fig. 40.

¹⁰⁴⁶ A. Carandini in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 97-99; Carandini 1990, 161; Damgaard Andersen 1997, 368-371, fig. 12.

The plan of the building appears to be very reconstructed. It is thus possible that more than one house should be reconstructed from these foundation walls (on *Fig. B307a* can be seen the preserved remains). Carandini has reconstructed the elevation of the house, complete with furniture etc., based on a number of tombs and houses from other excavations, regardless of date and whether the tombs represent houses with tiled roofs or thatched roofs (*Fig. B308*).

Forum Romanum, the Regia

The Republican Regia was excavated in the late 19th century, while the Archaic Regia (as well as the earliest phases) was excavated in 1964-1965 by the American Academy in Rome.¹⁰⁴⁷

Beneath the Regia huts from the late 8th or early 7th centuries B.C. were found.¹⁰⁴⁸ These huts were suppressed in the late 7th century B.C. The whole area was covered with a layer of rammed earth mixed with pebbles. Around this was a kind of enclosure with a *cappellaccio* foundation and probably mudbricks above. A cippus was erected in the northern part of the area.

The early Regia can be subdivided into four phases and an early Republican phase. All four phases did not differ remarkably from the following phases, since all consisted of an enclosed courtyard and two or three rooms. The foundations differed, but the walls must have been of mudbrick. The columns were of wood. The roof was tiled and two-faced (ridgepole tiles, at least from phase 3 have been found), and in the 3rd and 4th phases the building was decorated with architectural terracottas.

Phase 1: the ground-plan consisted of an uneven courtyard with two rooms at the northwestern end with an open space in between (*Fig. B309*). Brown postulates a portico in front with four columns (this is based on a block with a circular depression on the line of the south wall of the south room and 2.26 m east of it). The entrance to the courtyard was on the eastern side. The foundations of the northern room consisted of a single course of tufa blocks of different sizes. The walls seem to have been between 30-40 cm thick. The floor consisted of clay with tufa flakes. The foundations of the southern room were constructed by one or two courses of square tufa blocks. There was a circular hearth (1 m in diam.) in the southern room, covered with ashes. In this room and outside it, to the

¹⁰⁴⁷ F. Brown, 'New soundings for the Regia. The evidence for the Early Republic', in *Les origines de la République romaine, Entretiens pour l'étude de l'antiquité classique* 13, Fondation Hardt, Genève 1966, 47-60; Brown 1974-1975; I. Iacopi, 'Documentazione archeologica sulla Regia', in *Roma repubblicana fra il 509 - 270 A.C.*, 1982, 37-49; F. Brown, R. Scott & S. Downey in *Case e palazzi d'Etruria* 1985, 186-191; G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 69-70; Cristofani 1987, 97-98; P. Brocato *et al.* in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 59-61; S. Downey, 'Archaic architectural terracottas from the Regia in *DELICIAE FICTILES* 1993, 233-247; E. Rystedt, 'Panther followed by lion. On the reconstruction of the Regia plaques' in *DELICIAE FICTILES* 1993, 249-253; M. Cristofani, 'La "terza" Regia: problemi decorativi', *Archeologia Laziale* 12, *QArchEtr* 23, 1995, 63-65; Downey 1995.

Recently new American excavations in the area of the Regia/the Vesta sanctuary have been conducted. These are published in the *Archeologia Laziale*.

¹⁰⁴⁸ Many scholars have doubted that they are actually huts, partly because they are so small, partly because the Forum is considered to have been flooded at this time (Ammerman 1990). New soundings in the area (1989), however, show that the remains should be interpreted as huts and that huts were also found in the area towards the Vesta sanctuary (R.T. Scott, 'Excavations in the Area Sacra of Vesta, 1987-1989', in *Eius virtutis studiosi. Classical and post-classical studies in memory of Frank Edward Brown*, Washington 1993, 162-163, fig. 6).

west, were found *forcelli*. The precinct wall was also constructed in tufa blocks. The cippus remained but outside the court.

Phase 2: in this phase the courtyard was enlarged towards the north and the entire length of the northernmost room was now behind the portico, now with 6 columns according to Brown (*Fig. B310*). The cippus was now buried. The building was apparently damaged by a torrential flood followed by fire. The northern room was entirely destroyed while the southern room was severely damaged. Part of the debris was placed in a *pozzo*.

Phase 3 (first quarter of the 6th century B.C.):¹⁰⁴⁹ the southern room was slightly enlarged while the northernmost room of phase 2 and the area between the two rooms were eliminated and a hall built on the northeastern side with an entrance to the courtyard (the northern end of the room is not preserved) (*Fig. B311*). According to Brown the three columns in front of the southernmost room were retained, while two new columns were added on the northwestern side of the courtyard, in alignment with the front wall of the southernmost room. Within the northern hall Browns reconstructs two rows of columns. The uneven plan of the courtyard on the southern side was now made rectangular. The new foundation walls were now constructed in irregular tufa stones with clay in between. The pavement was clay with tufa flakes. The roof construction of the area of the court to the north is uncertain. The solution suggested by Brown on the plan shows a portico of two columns on the line of the east wall of the south room. Another solution was that the line of the portico in front of the south room could have continued. In this case the space would have been too deep and a second interior row of columns would be needed. The building was decorated with a number of architectural terracottas:¹⁰⁵⁰ a human foot, probably from an akroterion;¹⁰⁵¹ disc akroteria;¹⁰⁵² gorgoneion antefixes;¹⁰⁵³ female head antefixes;¹⁰⁵⁴ raking simas with a painted guilloche on the *fascia* and a cavetto with strigils;¹⁰⁵⁵ friezes with the so-called Minotauros and two felines,¹⁰⁵⁶ hanging curtains,¹⁰⁵⁷ and possible revetment plaques.¹⁰⁵⁸ This building was destroyed by a fire in the third quarter of the 6th century B.C.

¹⁰⁴⁹ The excavators prefer a date around 575-570 B.C., but since the mouldings on one of the types of friezes as well as on the raking simas are very similar to the ones from Murlo, Upper Building and Poggio Buco and since the second type of frieze has a plain cavetto of the same type as the early friezes from Veii, Piazza d'Armi, I prefer a date in the first quarter of the 6th century B.C.

Brown 1974-1975, 35 connected his chronology (phase 3 = third quarter of the 6th century B.C. and phase 4 = fourth quarter of the 6th century B.C.) to the literary evidence of the last three Roman kings. Coarelli 1983, 58-60 seems to accept this and he further connects these dates to the chronology of S. Omobono and the Comitium. I do not regard these arguments as valid and I think that too much emphasis has been put on late literary sources regarding the Roman kings. Until the American excavations are published, the problems of chronology remain unsolved. The date of the early 6th century B.C. for the 3rd phase of the Regia is supported by F. Melis in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 57.

¹⁰⁵⁰ These were mostly found on the western side of the court (see Downey 1995, 7, fig. 3).

¹⁰⁵¹ Downey 1995, cat. no. 30.

¹⁰⁵² Downey 1995, cat. nos. 24-26.

¹⁰⁵³ Downey 1995, cat. no. 12.

¹⁰⁵⁴ Downey 1995, cat. no. 13.

¹⁰⁵⁵ Downey 1995, cat. nos. 14-23.

¹⁰⁵⁶ Downey 1995, cat. nos. 1-11. E. Rystedt, 'The Archaic frieze plaques from the Regia: Preliminary

Phase 4 (540-530 B.C.).¹⁰⁵⁹ in this phase the plan of the building was changed as was the orientation: the earlier rooms were replaced by two rooms and a vestibule in between on the eastern side of the courtyard (*Fig. B312*). Brown restored a portico with three columns in front of the rooms. Both rooms had doors towards the vestibule. The foundations consisted of large grey tufa slabs with smaller tufa stones in between. Two or three courses have been preserved. The partition wall between the two northernmost rooms consisted of two blocks next to each other. Nothing of the pavement is preserved. This phase was decorated with lateral simas with feline spouts of the Velletri type¹⁰⁶⁰ and female antefixes.¹⁰⁶¹ A single block near the western wall of the court, more or less on the axis of the door in the east wall, is suggested to have been part of the foundations for an altar. This building was destroyed and replaced by the fifth Regia.

Since the types of architectural terracottas from the third and fourth phases have been found spread over the Forum Romanum, it is possible that they also decorated other buildings. F. Melis has suggested the Curia Hostilia and the Jupiter Feretrius temple on the Capitol.¹⁰⁶²

Phase 5: the 4th phase of the Regia was replaced by the first Republican Regia, possibly in the late 6th - early 5th century B.C. (*Fig. B313*). The plan was now changed radically, and consisted of a rectangular elongated building with three rooms in a row on the southern side of the courtyard. This plan was maintained in the later Republican and Augustan periods. Brown restores the portico on the opposite side of the courtyard. The entrance seems to have been the same as in the preceding period. The central room had a door to the courtyard and from this room was access to the lateral rooms. In the western room was a large circular hearth. Apparently this building was not decorated with architectural terracottas, at least not in the beginning.¹⁰⁶³

Unfortunately, none of the finds found during the American excavations have been published (with the exception of the architectural terracottas).

Forum Romanum, the temple of Castor and Pollux

observations on style and iconography', *Minuscula Romana*, Papers read at a conference in Lund (October 1988), *ActaRom* 8°, 17, 29-41 rejects, rightly I think, the identification with Minotaurus and suggests a human with some kind of mask. For a discussion of the friezes, their reconstruction and interpretation see Downey 1995, 9-32.

¹⁰⁵⁷ Downey 1995, cat. no. 27.

¹⁰⁵⁸ Downey 1995, cat. no. 28.

¹⁰⁵⁹ The date is based on the fact that this phase of the building was decorated with the same types of architectural terracottas as S. Omobono, phase 2.

¹⁰⁶⁰ Downey 1995, cat. nos. 39-40.

¹⁰⁶¹ Downey 1995, cat. nos. 41-43. The chronology of these antefixes are uncertain and most scholars date them to a period earlier than 540-530. Winter, dating them to 560-550 B.C., has suggested that they "were chosen for their established fame" (Winter 1978, 50 and n. 82), a theory supported by Downey. For a discussion of this see Downey 1995, 65-66.

Whether or not the Regia phase 4 was decorated with the Velletri type friezes is uncertain, but some fragments have been found sporadically on the Forum Romanum (e.g. Gantz 1974, fig. 30) as well as on the Comitium.

¹⁰⁶² F. Melis in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 57.

¹⁰⁶³ To judge from F. Brown, 'The Regia', *MAAR* 12, 1935, 70 the earliest Republican architectural terracottas

The building was vowed by Aulus Postumius Albinus after the battle of Lake Regulus in 499 or 496 B.C. and dedicated by his son in 484 B.C.¹⁰⁶⁴ Numerous literary sources mention the building and the location next to the *Fons Iuturnae*. The Scandinavian excavations in the 1980s have revealed the large rectangular Archaic podium, 3.50 m high and measured 27.50 x 37-40 m,¹⁰⁶⁵ constructed in rectangular *cappellaccio* blocks (H. 30 cm; L. 90 cm; W. 60 cm, with a derivation of +/- 5 cm; the H. of the uppermost course, however, was 20 cm) (*Figs. B314-B315*).¹⁰⁶⁶ The blocks were laid as heathers and stretchers.¹⁰⁶⁷ The podium of the front part of the building was solid, while the rear part was not. Remains of internal foundation walls have been found. Two longitudinal walls divided the entire building into three almost equally large parts. Three lateral walls were also found. One divided the building almost into two almost equally large parts (the front part 19 m, the rear part 18 m) and another two walls divided the front part. The cavities were filled with alternating layers of clay/earth and *cappellaccio* chips.

The building was oriented towards the NNE, probably following the course of the old Via Sacra.

The ground-plan has been reconstructed as having three cellae and an anteroom or pronaos with columns, probably four columns in three rows, and a staircase (4 m high and 4 m deep) in front (remains were found in the later walls). Because of the large weight of the roof it is assumed that the columns were stone columns. The outer walls were constructed in *cappellaccio* blocks, probably with a stucco facing (a fragment of this was found in the fill of the Metellan building). Several mudbricks were found in the cavities within the podium. Thus, the inner walls were probably mudbrick. Some had a white slip, others a white stripe. The pavement consisted of *cappellaccio* slabs. The roof was two-faced and tiled and decorated with architectural terracottas:¹⁰⁶⁸ satyr and maenad antefixes,¹⁰⁶⁹ possibly also satyr antefixes and Juno Sospita antefixes,¹⁰⁷⁰ revetment plaques with cavettos with strigils and a floral decoration on the *fascia*,¹⁰⁷¹ raking simas with a cavetto with painted strigils and a

can be dated to the 4th century B.C.

¹⁰⁶⁴ I. Nielsen & J. Zahle, 'The Temple of Castor and Pollux on the Forum Romanum', *ActaA* 56, 1985, 1-29; A. Naso *et al.* in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 62-63; Nielsen & Poulsen 1992, esp. 61-79. For the architectural terracottas see C. Grønne in Nielsen & Poulsen 1992, 157-176.

¹⁰⁶⁵ The Attic/Roman foot (29.6 cm) seems to have been used. Thus the building would have measured 125-135 x 93 feet.

¹⁰⁶⁶ For a detailed description of the foundation see Nielsen & Poulsen 1992, 61-75.

¹⁰⁶⁷ Two different systems were used (at least in the two long inner walls): system A consisted of one row of stretchers to the east and two rows of heathers to the west, and system B consisted of one row of stretchers to the west and two rows of heathers to the east.

¹⁰⁶⁸ A small fragment of a terracotta plaque with a moulded flower bud has been interpreted as a possible antepagmentum. This fragment date to the first half of the 5th century B.C. Since the clay differs from that of the other terracottas it may be a later replacement. A few other fragments may also belong to this replacement-group (C. Grønne in Nielsen & Poulsen 1992, 170-171).

¹⁰⁶⁹ C. Grønne in Nielsen & Poulsen 1992, 165-169.

¹⁰⁷⁰ These were found beneath the Basilica Iulia (C. Grønne in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 63; C. Grønne in Nielsen & Poulsen 1992, 169).

¹⁰⁷¹ C. Grønne in Nielsen & Poulsen 1992, 158-161.

fascia with a painted guilloche pattern,¹⁰⁷² and openwork crestings.¹⁰⁷³ Since the satyr and maenad antefixes were found in connection with the raking sima, Grønne has suggested that these antefixes were placed in a recessed roof in the gable.

The Archaic building seems to have been reconstructed/repared, probably in the second century B.C. This building was replaced by the so-called Metellan building in 117 B.C.

The excavations have revealed a number of painted plaster fragments, probably originating from Late Archaic houses on the Forum Romanum. These were painted red, blue, and white.¹⁰⁷⁴

Forum Romanum, the temple of Saturn

According to literary sources the temple of Saturn was dedicated in 498 B.C.¹⁰⁷⁵ While the later temple is fairly well preserved (dated to 42 B.C.) only traces of two parallel podium walls in *cappellaccio* blocks are preserved.¹⁰⁷⁶

Forum Romanum, the house on Via Sacra

The building was excavated by Boni in the early 20th century, and was located near the later Faustina temple.¹⁰⁷⁷ Four buildings phases have been defined (*Figs. B316-B317*):

Phase 1: this consisted of a slightly curved tufa stone wall, which according to Gjerstad served as the foundations of a hut. The wall was between 15-20 cm thick (L. 1.35 m). Inside the wall was a floor of beaten earth (with traces of fire). Considering that stone foundations for huts are extremely rare and the fact that the wall was only 20 cm thick, the wall could have been part of a pen or precinct wall. A well dating to the same period was found in the vicinity (*pozzo VII*). West of *pozzo VII* was a fragment of a tufa structure of irregular stones in one course (1.20 x 1.60 m). Gjerstad suggests that this was an oven. This phase remains problematic.

Phase 2: this consisted of a rectangular building (walls 15 and 24), of which only short stretches of walls were preserved. The foundation consisted of a single course of tufa blocks, with a carefully cut face and dressed joins, laid on a layer of hard-packed clay. The blocks were placed either lengthwise or transversely. The walls were probably mudbrick with a timber frame construction. To this building belonged a courtyard with a pebble and gravel pavement and a well, thus a floor of a courtyard. On the inside of wall 24 was a floor of beaten earth (with traces of fire). *Pozzo VI* and probably also *pozzo IX* were in use in this phase.

¹⁰⁷² C. Grønne in Nielsen & Poulsen 1992, 161-162.

¹⁰⁷³ C. Grønne in Nielsen & Poulsen 1992, 162-165.

¹⁰⁷⁴ P. Guldager Bilde & K. Slej in Nielsen & Poulsen 1992, 188-217; P. Guldager Bilde, Poster presented at the conference 'From huts to houses - transformation of ancient societies', Rome, September 1997.

¹⁰⁷⁵ Platner & Ashby 1929, 463-465; Nielsen & Poulsen 1992, 119.

¹⁰⁷⁶ Nielsen & Poulsen 1992, 119 (with further references).

¹⁰⁷⁷ Boni only published a short notice in *NSc* 1903, 165. The building was published by Gjerstad (Gjerstad 1953, 130-154; Gjerstad 1966, 403-417). For a discussion of the building see also Prayon 1975, 143-146; Melis & Rathje 1984, 387-389; L. Manino, 'Ricostruzione ideali di una casa arcaica di tipo etrusco presso la Via Sacra', *Secondo congresso internazionale etrusco*, Firenze 1985, suppl. di *StEtr*, Rome 1989, 337-340. A new publication of the Boni excavations and the Via Sacra house is forthcoming by A. Rathje *et al.*

Phase 3: this shows another rectangular building, now better preserved (walls 1-4, 13-14, 17-18, 21-22, 27-29, and probably also walls 6-7, 25-26). The ground-plan is uncertain, but it was oriented NE-SW, but with the entrance on the short side towards the Via Sacra (towards the SW). The foundations were constructed of superimposed courses of roughly shaped smaller irregular tufa stones, mixed with earth and stones, placed in double faces. On the exterior of wall 13 were found rectangular grooves, occurring at regular intervals, interpreted as the insertion of a wooden framework for the mudbrick wall. However, Rathje and van Kampen has shown that the south-southeastern wall (wall 17) was preserved to a height of 2.25 m, which suggests that the walls of the entire building were made of stone.¹⁰⁷⁸ The walls were plastered and painted on the interior (black, red, white, and yellow bands or squares). The entrance must have been towards the Via Sacra. The roof was tiled (pan tiles and cover tiles were found).

Phase 4: to this phase belonged the most well-preserved remains (walls 8-12, 16, 19-20, 23, 29 (rebuilt part), and probably wall 5). The building was rectangular, probably with two or three rooms next to each other, though other arrangements are also possible. Gjerstad reconstructed it as three rooms next to each other, c. 13 x 5.5 m, and a portico in front (*Fig. B318*). The orientation was changed to NW-SE. Walls 13-14, interpreted in phase 3 as a wall, was reinterpreted (less convincing) as a bench (in 1966), thus a triclinium arrangement. According to Gjerstad's reconstruction the building was facing Via Sacra. As mentioned above the wall towards the Via Sacra was still standing to a height of 2.25 m, thus the building cannot have faced the Via Sacra. On the published plans there does not seem to be any evidence for Gjerstad's portico nor any of the doors towards Via Sacra, on the contrary. The entrance was probably on the opposite side with the courtyard, towards the NNW, where there was a small platform with a ramp. The entrance to the southeastern room must have been from this platform. It is likely that the central room also had the entrance towards the platform, while the southeastern room must have been entered from the central room. In the southeastern room was a rectangular structure in the centre, perhaps a hearth. Why the short walls on the eastern side of the building were extended towards the Via Sacra is uncertain (Gjerstad's *antae* for the portico).

Finally should be mentioned another problem, recently discussed by Rathje and van Kampen.¹⁰⁷⁹ Comparing the evidence from Boni's plans to Gjerstad's plan of the building it is clear that Gjerstad excluded several remains of walls, which probably belonged to the fourth phase of the building (compare the old plan in Gjerstad (*Fig. B319*) to Gjerstad reconstruction and plan of the building (*Figs. B316-B317*), thus the building may have been larger and have had an altogether different ground-plan.

¹⁰⁷⁸ A. Rathje & I. van Kampen, 'Distribution of space and material in domestic architecture in early Rome, in L. Karlsson & R. Brandt (eds.), *Proceeding of the symposium "From huts to houses - transformation of ancient societies"*, Rome, 22-24 September 1997, *OpRom* forthcoming, n. 31.

¹⁰⁷⁹ A. Rathje & I. van Kampen, 'Distribution of space and material in domestic architecture in early Rome, in L. Karlsson & R. Brandt (eds.), *Proceeding of the symposium "From huts to houses - transformation of ancient societies"*, Rome, 22-24 September 1997, *OpRom* forthcoming, n. 31.

Gjerstad reconstructs a staircase on the rear side of the building by the ramp, and thus a two-storey buildings. This staircase does not seem to be based on convincing archaeological material.

The fourth phase was identical in technique to the third phase, though sometimes more careless (the blocks are less uniform and the masonry less regular). The exterior of the walls was covered with plaster, while no remains of plaster used on the interior walls were found. The floor was covered with stone slabs. The building was two-faced and tiled. *Pozzi* III and IV was in use at least in this period.

Several infant burials were recovered beneath the floor of the building.

The chronology of this building remains to be further investigated. Gjerstad dates phase 1 to before the mid-6th century B.C., phase 2 to 3 to the second half of the century, and phase 4 to the first half of the 5th century B.C. Considering the problems with Gjerstad's chronology, Coarelli rightly suggests that these dates should be raised from the late 7th to the late 6th century B.C.

Comitium

By the late 7th or early 6th centuries B.C. at least two important political institutions have been attested: a kind of political assembly and a "senate". Their presence is based on the first paving of the Comitium, which can be dated to the late 7th century B.C., and the Curia Hostilia, near the Comitium, claimed by literary sources to have been built by Tullius Hostilius (traditionally dated 673-642 B.C.) (Livy 1.30).¹⁰⁸⁰ No trace of this building has been found, but it may be located under the church of Ss Luca e Martina (*Fig. B320*). Related to the first paving of the Comitium is a group of tiles,¹⁰⁸¹ which may have belonged to this curia.¹⁰⁸² Some architectural terracottas were also found, but it is uncertain to which building they belonged.¹⁰⁸³

The Caelio hill

In the Basilica Hilariana, underneath the square structure in the courtyard, was excavated a structure dated to the Archaic period, consisting of a foundation wall in *cappellaccio* flakes in connection with a beaten earth pavement with inserted pottery sherds and tile fragments.¹⁰⁸⁴ The structure is dated to the second half of the 6th century B.C. A small canal was also located.

Esquiline

A few architectural terracottas have been found on the Esquiline, none of which can be connected with a building.¹⁰⁸⁵ On the Cispius in a votive deposit near the church of S. Antonio a satyr antefix was found.¹⁰⁸⁶ Near this church, in a chamber tomb in Via Napoleone III, a frieze plaque with a procession

¹⁰⁸⁰ For Comitium in general see P. Carafa in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 53 (with further references).

¹⁰⁸¹ Coarelli 1983, 122.

¹⁰⁸² This is rejected by Carandini 1997, 500.

¹⁰⁸³ M.G. Cimino in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 53-53.

¹⁰⁸⁴ A. Carignani, A. Gabucci, P. Palazzo & G. Spinola, 'Nuovi dati sulla topografia del celio: le ricerche nell'area dell'ospedale militare', *Archeologia Laziale* 10, *QArchEtr* 19, 72-80, esp. 72.

¹⁰⁸⁵ Andr n 1940, 343-345; Gjerstad 1960, 139-144; G. Bartoloni, 'Esibizione di ricchezza a Roma nel VI e V secolo: Doni votivi e corredi funerari', *SciAnt* 1, 1987, 143-159; A. Naso in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 252-255.

¹⁰⁸⁶ Gjerstad 1960, fig. 92:1-2.

of the Velletri type (procession) was found,¹⁰⁸⁷ and not far from this, in a tomb near S. Vito, an amazon/warrior akroterion.¹⁰⁸⁸ A head of Hercules, probably from a pediment, was also recovered on the Esquiline.¹⁰⁸⁹

Except for the frieze plaque, which can be dated to 540-530 B.C., the architectural terracottas belong to the Late Archaic period. Thus, the terracottas must belong to at least two different buildings.

A large number of Archaic votives were found.¹⁰⁹⁰

Velia

During construction work for the Via dell'Impero¹⁰⁹¹ a Late Archaic revetment plaque with a lotus-palmette design¹⁰⁹² was found in a *pozzo* together with tiles and a fragment of a terracotta casting of a column, as well as Archaic pottery. None of these finds can be connected with a building.

Forum Boarium

Forum Boarium was located outside the pomerium, near the Tiber (*Fig. B321*). Excavations were carried out near the church of S. Omobono by Collini in 1937-38 and by Gjerstad in 1959 as well as excavations in the 1970s and '80s (until 1986).¹⁰⁹³ It should be noted that only a small part of the area is excavated and that the stratigraphy on the site is very complicated, since many fragments (such as Apennine pottery) must have fallen from deposits further up the Capitoline slope. Beneath the Republican temples earlier remains were found (*Fig. B322*). The earliest remains consisted of huts, which were demolished at the end of the 7th century B.C. Only few remains of the Archaic building have been found, consisting of part of the foundation, tiles, and architectural terracottas. The building seems to have had two phases with an almost similar rectangular plan and oriented towards SSW. Very little was preserved of the foundations and it is not possible to determine the ground-plan, but since there are no traces of internal walls one room seems most likely (otherwise both three cellae and one cella and two *alae* has been suggested). In connection with the stairs for both phases was an altar.

In the first phase the building measured 10.60 x 10.60 m (*Figs. B323-B324*). The foundations consisted of tufa ashlar blocks on a podium with stairs in front. The podium (1.70 m high) was

¹⁰⁸⁷ Gjerstad 1960, fig. 93:1.

¹⁰⁸⁸ *Enea nel Lazio* 1981, 152-154 (ill.). There has been some discussion about this akroterion: whether it was an amazon or a warrior and whether it was made by an Etruscan or South-Italian or Greek artist. See also Colonna 1980-1981, 165 and F. Zevi, 'I santuari di Roma agli inizi della repubblica', in M. Cristofani (ed.), *Etruria e Lazio arcaico, Atti del incontro di studio, QArchEtr* 15, 1987, 129.

¹⁰⁸⁹ *Welt der Etrusker* 1988, B 6.4 (ill.).

¹⁰⁹⁰ G. Bartoloni, 'Esibizione di ricchezza a Roma nel VI e V secolo: Doni votivi e corredi funerari', *SciAnt* 1, 1987, 143-159.

¹⁰⁹¹ Gjerstad 1960, 132-138.

¹⁰⁹² Gjerstad 1960, fig. 90:1.

¹⁰⁹³ Gjerstad 1960, 378-463; Somella Mura 1977, 62-128; A. Somella Mura in *Enea nel Lazio* 1981, 115-124; G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 69-70; Cristofani 1987; Coarelli 1988, esp. 205-328; S. Omobono 1989; G. Pisani Sartorio, A. Somella Mura, F.P. Arata & P. Virgili in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 111-130; M. Cristofani in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 133-137; Somella 1993. For recent surveys of the excavations see e.g. Ross Holloway 1994, 68-80; G. Pisani Sartorio, 'Fortuna et Mater Matuta, aedes', in E.M. Steinby (ed.), *Lexicon Topographicum Urbis Romae* 2 (D-G), Rome 1995, 281-285.

crowned by a simple half round moulding. The walls were of mudbrick. The roof was tiled and decorated with architectural terracottas, consisting of a closed pediment with two antithetic felines in relief and possibly a gorgoneion in between;¹⁰⁹⁴ and raking frieze fragments with horses and felines (two types?).¹⁰⁹⁵ The inclination of the roof of the first phase is measured from the pediment plaques to 18°.

In the second phase the measurements are uncertain: Colonna suggests 11.80 x 19 m;¹⁰⁹⁶ Ioppolo 11.54 x 12.25 m (*Figs. B325-B326*).¹⁰⁹⁷ Columns with a capital, a fluted shaft, and possibly a base with two *tori* and a tall cylindrical plinth were placed in front of the building (parts of terracotta coatings for wooden columns were found) (*Fig. B327*).¹⁰⁹⁸ The foundations and walls were similar to those of the first phase. The podium was crowned by a double moulding. They have been reconstructed to c. 4.70 m in height (calculated on the basis of clay remains in the section). The roof was tiled. In this phase the architectural terracottas consisted of a central akroterion with two almost life-size statues of Hercules and an armed goddess, probably Minerva (*Fig. B328*);¹⁰⁹⁹ another central akroterion (only a fragment of a base and a few terracotta fragments of sculpture), possibly Athena and a winged Hercules;¹¹⁰⁰ two lateral akroteria, possibly sphinxes;¹¹⁰¹ volute akroteria;¹¹⁰² lateral simas with feline spouts and female head antefixes;¹¹⁰³ friezes and raking friezes of the Velletri type (processions);¹¹⁰⁴ and a frieze with a meander decoration with stars and birds.¹¹⁰⁵ A fragment of a ridgepole tile with two feline paws¹¹⁰⁶ was found together with the above-mentioned statue fragments,

¹⁰⁹⁴ A. Somella Mura in *Enea nel Lazio* 1981, 118-119 (ill.); F.P. Arata in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 123-124, nos. 16-19 (ill.).

¹⁰⁹⁵ Somella Mura 1977, figs. 3-4; F.P. Arata in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 128, nos. 35-36 (ill.).

¹⁰⁹⁶ *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 70.

¹⁰⁹⁷ S. Omobono 1989, 33-34. According to G. Pisani Sartorio, 'Fortuna et Mater Matuta, aedes', in E.M. Steinby (ed.), *Lexicon Topographicum Urbis Romae* 2 (D-G), Rome 1995, 281-285 this phase measured 13.20 x 11.20 m.

¹⁰⁹⁸ Somella Mura 1977, 65-68, fig. 2; F.P. Arata in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 128-129, nos. 37-38 (ill.). It cannot be excluded that these columns were used for supports for statues/statuettes.

¹⁰⁹⁹ Somella Mura 1977, figs. 21-31 and 34-45; A. Somella Mura in *Enea nel Lazio* 1981, 121-122 (ill.); F.P. Arata in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 119-120, no. 1; Somella 1993, 225-232. Especially the interpretation of the goddess is discussed: some scholars have suggested Minerva, while Coarelli has recently suggested Astarte, thus Herakles Melquart/Astarte, and connects this to the evidence from Pyrgi (Coarelli 1988, 224-234).

Some scholars (e.g. Cristofani) consider these statues votive statues, but since bases to place on the roofs have been found this is hardly likely.

¹¹⁰⁰ A. Somella Mura in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 117 (with further references); F.P. Arata in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 120-121-122, nos. 2-4; Somella 1993, 226.

¹¹⁰¹ Somella Mura 1977, fig. 19; F.P. Arata in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 122, nos. 13-15 (ill.).

¹¹⁰² F.P. Arata in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 121-122, nos. 5-10 (ill.). Considering the similarity of the motive to earlier akroteria such as those from Acquarossa and Murlo, the Lower Building and the Southeast Building, these volutes may have belonged to the first phase.

¹¹⁰³ Somella Mura 1977, 90-94, figs. 16-19; F.P. Arata in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 125-126, nos. 26-27 (ill.).

¹¹⁰⁴ Gjerstad 1960, figs. 265:1-2, 282:7-9; Gantz 1974, 3; Somella Mura 1977, figs. 6-10; G. Colonna in *Santuari d'Etruria* 1985, 1985, 4.1.2 (ill.); F.P. Arata in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 127, nos. 28-32 (ill.).

¹¹⁰⁵ Somella Mura 1977, 78, fig. 11; F.P. Arata in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 127, no. 33.

¹¹⁰⁶ Gjerstad 1960, fig. 265:7.

and may thus have belonged to the building though these fragments are not mentioned by Somella Mura 1977 nor in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990. The inclination of the second phase is calculated from the architectural terracottas to around 15°-16°.

Phase 1 is dated to the first quarter of the 6th century B.C. or around 575 B.C., while phase 2 is dated to 540-530 B.C.¹¹⁰⁷ The building was destroyed in the late 6th century B.C.

These chronological phases have been widely accepted, but recently Cristofani has suggested that all the architectural terracottas belonged to one phase.¹¹⁰⁸ This theory has - rightly I think - been rejected by G. Colonna.¹¹⁰⁹ Somella Mura has suggested the possibility that the early architectural terracottas may have belonged to another building in the vicinity.¹¹¹⁰ The building was destroyed in the late 6th century B.C.

A single fragment of a triangular cover tile of the "Corinthian type" was found (painted decoration on the outside. This may have belonged to a building in the vicinity.¹¹¹¹

In the Republican period two twin temples for Mater Matuta and Fortuna were located here.

Numerous votive finds were excavated, dating from the late 7th century B.C. onwards and thus from a period before the first temple.¹¹¹² The earliest (that is before the erection of the building), was placed in a *fossa* (among these an Etruscan inscription, probably from the area of Veii/Cerveteri). The finds consisted of amber animal figurines and figurines cut out of bronze sheeting, a large number of both imported (Greek) and local pottery, and spinning and weaving implements. Animal bones (the large majority of bones were from animals killed soon after birth) were also found as well as cereals, olives, figs, and nuts. This material was deposited behind the building.

EUR/Tre Fontane¹¹¹³

Two Late Archaic female antefixes were found in EUR during construction work in the area for the World Exhibition in 1942.¹¹¹⁴ Apparently several other terracottas were found, dated by De Rossi to the 5th century B.C.¹¹¹⁵ None of these can be ascribed to a building.

Buildings mentioned in literary sources that have not been identified

- The sanctuary/temple (*neos*) of Ianus Geminus, built during the reign of either Romulus or Numa Pompilius. The location of the sanctuary is uncertain, but probably on or near the Forum Romanum.

¹¹⁰⁷ G. Pisani Sartorio, 'Fortuna et Mater Matuta, aedes, in E.M. Steinby (ed.), *Lexicon Topographicum Urbis Romae* 2 (D-G), Rome 1995, 281-285 dates this phase to the last quarter of the 6th century B.C.

¹¹⁰⁸ M. Cristofani in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 135-136; M. Cristofani, 'Osservazioni sulle decorazioni fittili arcaiche dal santuario di S. Omobono', *Archeologia Laziale* 10, *QArchEtr* 19, 1990, 31-37.

¹¹⁰⁹ Colonna 1991.

¹¹¹⁰ A. Somella Mura in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 116.

¹¹¹¹ F.P. Arata in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 125, no. 25.

¹¹¹² P. Virgili in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 129-130.

¹¹¹³ P. Arias, 'Roma. Le antefisse', *Le Arti* 1939, 45-46; De Rossi 1972; *MusNazRom* 1983, 53-54; Cristofani 1987, 295.

¹¹¹⁴ *MusNazRom* 1983, tav. III:9-10.

¹¹¹⁵ According to De Rossi 1972, 124-126. Unfortunately, none of these are illustrated. He mentions an antefix with a horse, a frieze plaque with a human leg, another with a dancing man, feet, revetment plaques with ornamental decoration, and a palmette antefix.

This shrine is mentioned by numerous literary sources.¹¹¹⁶ Coarelli considers it likely that a *sacellum* existed from the late 6th-early 5th century B.C.¹¹¹⁷

- The Diana temple on the Aventine, built by Servius Tullius. Numerous literary sources mention this temple.¹¹¹⁸
- Several Fortuna temples dedicated by Servius Tullius.¹¹¹⁹
- The Mercury temple on the slope of the Aventine, dedicated in 495 B.C.¹¹²⁰ This was located outside the pomerium.
- The Ceres, Liber and Libera temple on the slope of the Aventine hill, near the west end of the later Circus Maximus, most likely located beneath the S. Maria in Cosmedin.¹¹²¹ The temple is dated to 493 B.C. According to Pliny (*HN* 35.154) the building was decorated by Damophilus and Gorgasus.

Literary sources regarding early temples should be used with extreme caution. Of all the early temples mentioned only the Mater Matuta temple on Forum Boarium can be traced back to the early Archaic period. Sources regarding the early Republican period/the Late Archaic period seem to be more reliable: the remains of the Jupiter, Juno and Minerva temple and the Castor and Pollux temple have been found, and many of these early Republican temples survived for a long period of time.

A number of domestic buildings (especially the houses of the Roman kings) are mentioned in the literary sources.¹¹²²

Interpretation: the Capitol: the monumental building has been securely identified as the Capitoline temple dedicated to Jupiter (the central cella), Juno and Minerva (the two lateral cellae), primarily because of its size and literary sources.

The Palatine: the southwestern part of the Palatine is by the excavators interpreted as a public area with sacred and civic building and no private buildings.

Building N is interpreted by the excavators as an *edificio di culto*, which seems reasonable because of the podium and the (later) votive deposits. Coarelli has suggested that it may have been a Juno Sospita temple because of the antefixes.¹¹²³ On the other hand the inscription to Mater Matuta may point to a sanctuary for her. Until further publication/excavations these identifications cannot be

¹¹¹⁶ For the large number of sources referring to this shrine see Platner & Ashby 1929, 278-280.

¹¹¹⁷ Coarelli 1983, 89-97.

¹¹¹⁸ For the numerous literary sources see Platner & Ashby 1929, 149-150; Thomsen 1980, 291-312; L. Vendittelli, 'Diana Aventinae, aedes', in E.M. Steinby (ed.), *Lexicon Topographicum Urbis Romae* 2 (D-G), Rome 1995, 11-13.

¹¹¹⁹ Of these - according to R. Thomsen, *King Servius Tullius*, Copenhagen 1980, 261-266 - only the temple for Mater Matuta (and Fortuna) on the Forum Boarium and the one for (Fors) Fortuna on the bank of the Tiber may have been actual temples.

¹¹²⁰ Platner & Ashby 1929, 339. For the importance of this temple see e.g. F. Zevi, 'I santuari di Roma agli inizi della repubblica', in M. Cristofani (ed.), *Etruria e Lazio arcaico, Atti del incontro di studio, QArchEtr* 15, 1987, 126.

¹¹²¹ Platner & Ashby 1929, 109-110; E. Nash, *Bildlexikon zur Topographie des Antiken Rom*, 1961, 227; F. Coarelli in E.M. Steinby (ed.), *Lexicon Topographicum Urbis Romae* 1 (A-C), Rome 1993, 260-261.

¹¹²² For a discussion of these see Cornell 1995 and Carandini 1997.

¹¹²³ F. Coarelli, 'Juno Sospita (Palatin)', in E.M. Steinby (ed.), *Lexicon Topographicum Urbis Romae* 3 (H-O),

verified. Nor can the function of the building southeast of the Magna Mater temple or the remains beneath the House of Livia be determined.

The slope of the Palatine: these buildings must all be interpreted as domestic buildings, probably very rich buildings, even if the reconstruction proposed by Carandini and his team seems based on very little archaeological evidence. Carandini has suggested that one of the houses was the house of Tarquinius Superbus. Until further publication the nature of these buildings cannot be verified.

Forum Romanum, the Regia: from numerous literary sources we know that the Regia functioned as the *domus* of the *rex sacrorum* (a bucchero vase with a graffito *rex*, dated to the last quarter of the 6th century B.C. was found during Boni's excavations in the late 19th century). Some scholars have suggested that the Regia originally was the home of the *rex*, and that the building later was transferred to the *rex sacrorum*. At the same time it was a sanctuary. It contained a sanctuary for Mars, and the shields of the *Salarii* were kept here as well. A sanctuary for the ancient agrarian deity *Ops Consiva* was also located here. It is uncertain how far back these sanctuaries/shrines date.¹¹²⁴ Coarelli has suggested that the Regia was part of a larger complex also including the Vesta sanctuary, which is possible. The Regia thus functioned as the *domus regis*, i.e. it probably had a political as well as a sacred function. Its function was probably close to that of the "*palazzi*".

Forum Romanum, Castor and Pollux: this building is clearly identified as the temple of Castor and Pollux, because of cult continuity, literary sources, and the plan and the podium of the temple.

Forum Romanum, the temple of Saturn: even though only few remains have been preserved the literary sources and the later temple identify the building as the temple of Saturn.

Forum Romanum, the building on Via Sacra: the function of the building is uncertain, but it was probably domestic.

Comitium: as no foundations of buildings have been found the interpretation of the tiles and the architectural terracottas to Curia Hostilia remains highly speculative.

The Caelio hill: the structures are too badly preserved to be identified.

Esquiline: no walls were found. The large number of votives suggests one (or perhaps more) temples, located in the cemetery.

Velia: no walls were found and it is uncertain to what type of building the terracottas belonged.

Forum Boarium: the building underneath the church of S. Omobono has been interpreted as the remains of a temple. This identification is attested by votive finds dating back to the early 7th century B.C. The temple was probably dedicated to Mater Matuta or Fortuna, but Minerva has also been suggested. It is possible that one of the huts on the site also may have had a (partly) sacred function. The early temple has been connected with Servius Tullius, based on the literary evidence (Dion. Hal 4.27.7 and Livy 5.19.6). It has been suggested that the destruction of the temple was related to the fall of the Tarquinii, since it is considered their dynastic sanctuary.

Rome 1996, 129-130.

¹¹²⁴ According to Cornell it is possibly that they do not antedate the Republican period (Cornell 1995, 94), while Carandini believe that they do (Carandini 1997, 501).

EUR: since no walls were found it is uncertain to what type of building the terracottas belonged.

Satricum/Borgo Le Ferriere

Satricum was located on a plateau, c. 40 ha., overlooking the river Astura (*Fig. B329*).¹¹²⁵ It was fortified with an *agger* and a *fossa*, probably dating from the early 6th century B.C. (now destroyed). There was only one entrance to the plateau, from the north. There has been some discussion as to the identification of Borgo Le Ferriere as Satricum, known from the literary sources.¹¹²⁶

Excavations were begun in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In 1977 the Dutch Institute in Rome began excavations, and in 1979 the University of Groningen began excavations on the acropolis.¹¹²⁷ Another Dutch team from Amsterdam is also working at Satricum and also publishing the finds from the 19th century.

The acropolis

The finds from Satricum fall in different periods/phases:

Phase 1: 830-600 B.C.

Several huts have been excavated at Satricum, dating from c. 830 B.C. to 650 B.C. (*Figs. B330-B332*). They were located around an artificially made water basin, 12 m in diam, and 2 m deep (up to 4 m in the centre). A large area around this basin was paved with pebbles, at least in the Late Orientalizing period, and a pebbled road ran up to this area from the northwest. For these huts see chapter 3. The most important hut was found in the centre of the settlement, beneath the later so-called *oikos* (see below) (*Figs. B333-B334*) (see also chapter 2).¹¹²⁸ In front of the hut was a pit and behind a votive deposit, dating back to the 8th century B.C. The earliest find was a Protocorinthian vase, dated to the last quarter of the 8th century B.C.¹¹²⁹ Besides pottery (also miniature pottery) they contained jewellery (fibulae, pendant figurines, pearls, and amber), votive building models (cat. nos. 74-75) (*Figs. A68-A69*) and figurines. Among the figurines was a small bronze figurine of a woman carrying a water jar. Other figurines were flat bronze figures with large discs on their heads. The majority of the early finds date to 650-600 B.C., while the latest finds date to 540/530 B.C. The hut dates to the 7th century B.C., and was destroyed around 625 B.C.¹¹³⁰

A curious building was constructed after hut Gr VII (dated to the early part of the 7th century B.C.), namely Building AA (*Fig. B335*), dated to the second half of the 7th century B.C.¹¹³¹ The contours of Building AA followed those of hut GR VII. Building AA was rectangular-oval and elongated with a series of postholes along one of the long walls and oriented ENE-WSW. The pottery

¹¹²⁵ S. Quilici Gigli in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 230-233; Maaskant-Kleibrink 1991 (with further references); Maaskant-Kleibrink 1992.

¹¹²⁶ For a discussion of this see Maaskant-Kleibrink 1991, 51-54.

¹¹²⁷ For the history of the excavation see Maaskant-Kleibrink 1991, 54-59.

¹¹²⁸ *Satricum* 1982, 49-52; *Satricum* 1986, 35-39, figs. 11-21.

¹¹²⁹ *Satricum* 1986, 40-46, 95-117.

¹¹³⁰ *Satricum* 1982, 49; Colonna 1984, 396-401.

¹¹³¹ Maaskant-Kleibrink 1991, 80-82; Maaskant-Kleibrink 1992, 94-97.

found in the postholes, however, dates to the 8th century B.C.¹¹³² The outer northeastern wall trench has been interpreted as a rounded porch. The excavators refer to the building as a timber building, but the construction is not clear. The walls were thick wattle and daub walls and according to the excavators the roof was covered with roof tiles.¹¹³³ A large number of dolia was found on the floor. Besides the drinking cups and pouring vessels in bucchero and red impasto *holmoi*, kantharoi, and amphorai with incised decoration were found. A small "Daedalic" head (6 cm), dated to the early 6th century B.C. was found associated with the building.¹¹³⁴ Maaskant-Kleibrink suggests that it could have been part of the architectural decoration,¹¹³⁵ but considering its small size this is hardly likely (furthermore the head belong to a later period than the building).

Also belonging to this period (7th century B.C.) was a pottery kiln, found on the southern part of the acropolis.¹¹³⁶

Phase 2 (600-530 B.C.):

Around 600 B.C. the hut village (and Building AA) was destroyed and the plateau levelled.

During the early 6th century B.C. a number of smaller buildings with stone foundation were built around the basin in a large semicircle (following the arrangement of the earlier huts) (*Fig. B336*). In general the buildings in Satricum had foundations of tufa blocks, walls with posts, of which the corner beams were fastened in the stone foundation in either the last or the second last foundation block (*Fig. B337*). The walls were of wattle and daub.

The area of the above-mentioned hut was levelled and the so-called *oikos* built (also called Temple 0) (*Fig. B336, oikos and Fig. B338, sacello*). The building was rectangular, measured 10.60 x 6 m, and was oriented towards the WSW. To the ENE was a stretch of wall. Previously the building was reconstructed with a small anteroom and the entrance to the ENE (*Fig. B339*), but this is rightly rejected by Colonna and Maaskant-Kleibrink.¹¹³⁷ The foundations (0.40 m thick) consisted of tufa blocks. Maaskant-Kleibrink suggests that two columns were placed in front of the building (as in the later phase) and thus supporting the idea of an anteroom or porch, but there is no evidence for this. Maaskant-Kleibrink¹¹³⁸ has suggested that the wall behind the building - instead of being part of an anteroom, as De Waele originally suggested - was part of a rectangular enclosure (16.60 x 8.20 m), demarcating the deposit/*stips* behind the *oikos*.¹¹³⁹ The building is dated by Maaskant-Kleibrink to the

¹¹³² Maaskant-Kleibrink 1992, 98.

¹¹³³ Maaskant-Kleibrink mentions the possibility that it was only partially tiled - I fail to see how this is possible.

¹¹³⁴ Maaskant-Kleibrink 1991, fig. 17

¹¹³⁵ Maaskant-Kleibrink 1992, 100, fig. 20.

¹¹³⁶ A. Nijboer, 'Industry and Technology at Borgo le Ferriere-Satricum, 700-300 BC', in N. Christie (ed.), *Settlement and Economy in Italy 1500 BC - AD 1500, Papers of the Fifth Conference of Italian Archaeology*, Oxbow Monographs 41, 1995, 531-539, esp. 532-534, figs. 1-3.

¹¹³⁷ Colonna 1984, 396-400 and supported by Maaskant-Kleibrink 1991, 85.

¹¹³⁸ 1991, 85.

¹¹³⁹ This reconstruction is suggested by Maaskant-Kleibrink 1991, 85. As mentioned above De Waele originally suggested that one of these walls was part of an anteroom.

early 6th century B.C.¹¹⁴⁰ Knoop suggests that the *oikos* was decorated with architectural terracottas, the so-called Etrusco-Ionian roof (*Fig. B340*).¹¹⁴¹ The decoration consisted of: a central akroterion statue of Herakles, female antefixes, and friezes with riders. The inclination of the raking sima is 26.5°, thus this is the highest pitched tiled roof known so far. These terracottas are dated to around 540 B.C. If this is correct, the date of the *oikos* should either be lowered, or the terracottas must be considered a new roof decoration placed on an older building. Petrographic analysis has shown that these terracottas were produced in a South-Etruscan workshop, probably at Cerveteri.

Other small buildings or *oikoi* were built in the early 6th century B.C. (*Fig. B336 and Figs. B341-B342*).¹¹⁴² All were fairly small and rectangular and had a stone foundation consisting of rectangular tufa blocks with average measurements of 85-90 x 50-60 cm which had been laid as heathers. The walls were probably wattle and daub. Only a thin layer of occupation material was preserved in these buildings:

Building C: this building was located in the northern area of the site. It measured 10 x 7 m and was oriented NE-SW.¹¹⁴³ The wall construction was different from that of the other *oikoi*.¹¹⁴⁴

Building E: this building was located in the southern part of the site. It was very badly preserved, but the westernmost wall measured 10.20 m. It was oriented almost N-S.

Building F: the length was 10.60 and the width may have been around 5 m. The building was oriented E-W. The walls were 60 cm thick.

Building H: the length was 10.20 and the width probably 5 m. The building was oriented NNE-SSW. A number of fragments of Corinthian nicked tiles/combination tiles were found, so far the only ones of this kind found in Central Italy.¹¹⁴⁵ A fragment of a skylight tile was also found.¹¹⁴⁶ Architectural terracottas of an otherwise unknown type were also found, a combination of an antepagmenta and akroteria.¹¹⁴⁷ They consisted of a disc (13.5 cm in diam.) with a raised border partly protruding from its reverse side - this is interpreted by the excavators as protecting a (circular) beam. Above this was a hand-modelled volute/stylized lotus flowers. Since the discs were only 13.5 cm in diameter, they would be too small to have covered the ridge beam, thus they most likely covered purlins. This is also supported by the amount of fragments found, which can be reconstructed to more than two akroteria.

¹¹⁴⁰ However, it is dated to 640/625 B.C. by the "traditional" Satricum chronology (e.g. Knoop 1987, 7). Maaskant-Kleibrink argues for this later date very convincingly in Maaskant-Kleibrink 1991, 85.

¹¹⁴¹ Knoop 1987, 209-214. Lulof suggests further fragments (P. Lulof, *The ridge-pole statues from the Late Archaic temple at Satricum*, Amsterdam 1996; P. Lulof, 'Myths from Greece. The iconology of power in the Archaic roof-systems of Satricum', unpublished lecture held at the University at Lund in March 1997. I would like to thank P. Lulof for letting me read the manuscript of this lecture).

¹¹⁴² Maaskant-Kleibrink 1991, 85-88. On p. 85 Maaskant-Kleibrink mentions *oikos* G, but this is otherwise not discussed, nor is it on any of the plans.

¹¹⁴³ The building was excavated by the Dutch Institute in Roma and has not yet been published. It is mentioned by Maaskant-Kleibrink 1991, 88.

¹¹⁴⁴ What this difference was is not clear.

¹¹⁴⁵ Maaskant-Kleibrink 1991, 86-87, fig. 19; Maaskant-Kleibrink 1992, 53-54, cat. nos. 1333-1335.

¹¹⁴⁶ Maaskant-Kleibrink 1992, 54, cat. no. 1325.

¹¹⁴⁷ Maaskant-Kleibrink 1991, 86-87, fig. 20; Maaskant-Kleibrink 1992, 52-54, cat. nos. 1317-1318.

The most obvious parallel are the volutes on the building model from Sala Consilina (cat. no. 73) (Fig. A67) and the akroteria on the stelae from Populonia (see appendix on Populonia).¹¹⁴⁸ Both the tiles and the architectural terracottas were found in the front of the building. The excavators suggest that the tiles may have covered a lintel of an open front porch.

Otherwise, only domestic pottery, bucchero, and small fragments of Corinthian *figulina* sherds were found. These finds date the building to the end of the 7th/first decades of the 6th century B.C. Building I:¹¹⁴⁹ this may also have been a small *oikos*, but the building was only preserved in foundation trenches.

Somewhere between 580 and 560 B.C. larger and more monumental buildings were built (Figs. B341-B342).¹¹⁵⁰ At this time the curvilinear plan of the site seemed to have been replaced by a more rectilinear axial planning. The two so-called courtyard buildings were located in an area left open by the smaller *oikoi* which suggest that the *oikoi* were still standing when the courtyard houses were built. The precise chronology of these buildings, however, is not certain.

Both courtyard buildings had stone foundations in ashlar tufa blocks (60 cm thick) and walls of wattle and daub, 25-30 cm thick (plaster fragments with reed impressions were found). The roofs were tiled (pan tiles, cover tiles, and skylight tiles were found). They consisted of two buildings, each divided into several rooms, joined by a blind wall, thus creating a central courtyard. One or more porticos flanked the wings towards the courtyard. Below the floor level were small cellar-like rooms with storage jars, either dug or cut out. Both buildings were oriented NNW-SSE. Many of the rooms opened into the courtyard, and many were not connected with each other. The courtyards were slightly trapezoidal. A well was located in the courtyard A, a cistern in courtyard B. The pottery found in both buildings was purely domestic.

Building A consisted of a large complex. Both wings seem to have been divided into two or three rooms. In the east wing there was a small northern room, 3.40 x 4.80 m, a large central room, 8.20 x 4.80 m, and a small south room, 4.80 x 4.80 m. The south end of the western wing was extended slightly towards the east, creating an angular room. The south end of the eastern wing was reconstructed in the Late Archaic period, and the original layout cannot be established.

Of building B the internal division can only be determined for the western wing. This consisted of a small room at the centre, 8.20 x 4.80 m, a small northern room, 4.80 x 3.40 m, and a small southern room, 4.80 x 4.80 m.

Around the mid-6th century B.C. the *oikos* was replaced by another building, the so-called temple I (Figs. B341-342).¹¹⁵¹ The building was rectangular with one room and an anteroom and was surrounded by columns, except at the rear, probably four in front and eight on the long sides.

¹¹⁴⁸ For a discussion of the parallels see Maaskant-Kleibrink 1991, 86-87.

¹¹⁴⁹ The building is not on any of the plans in Maaskant-Kleibrink 1991.

¹¹⁵⁰ These buildings were excavated by Mengarelli and can be seen clearly on the early plan. All the pottery found during these excavations was apparently discarded. The buildings were reexcavated by Groningen university and many more walls were found. Some pottery was found, but very fragmented.

¹¹⁵¹ Some scholars, such as P. Lulof, date this temple as late as 530-525 B.C.

Fragments of columns were found. It measured 15.20 x 13 m (including the columns),¹¹⁵² and was oriented towards WSW. The foundations consisted of rectangular tufa blocks on a podium and the walls were probably mudbrick. The building was adorned with architectural terracottas (*Fig. B343*), consisting of a central akroteria of a winged figure, probably Eos or Nike, three small antepagmenta with figural scenes in relief (among these Perseus with the head of Medusa in a sack),¹¹⁵³ antefixes (gorgoneions, female heads, and palmettes) with *nimbus*, and friezes with a cavetto, a painted *fascia*, and lotus in relief. As opposed to the roof of the *oikos* this terracotta decoration was in the Campanian style.

Colonna has suggested that temple I had two phases:¹¹⁵⁴ temple Ia (*Fig. B338*) consisting only of the building itself, and phase Ib with the added *peripteros*. Knoof has, however, argued convincingly that the remains of the building suggest that there was only one phase (*Fig. B339*).¹¹⁵⁵

Temple I had the same orientation as the courtyard buildings. The outer southeastern wall of Building A was exactly in line with the outer northwestern wall of Building A, and the distance between the corners was exactly the same length as that of temple I. Thus there can be no doubt that the buildings were planned together.¹¹⁵⁶

Phase 3 (530/520-490 B.C.):

Around 530-520 B.C. temple I and the courtyard houses were destroyed. This destruction probably made the water in the central basin useless and a new well was dug in the centre of the acropolis (smaller and 20 m deep). Temple II and stoai, both with a different orientation than before, were built (*Figs. B344-B345*). The central part of the stoai may have been open and the roof above the opening supported by columns or posts. The stoai were all built on stone foundations and planned axially. According to Maaskant-Kleibrink they were built with a regular grid, 6' x 6' (the foot probably 29.15 m).

Two stoai have been excavated. Stoa A' was partially excavated in the 19th century. It was cut into the courtyard of Building A (and thus the layout of the courtyard building was known to the builders of Stoa A') and in the south the foundations were cut into the hut layers. Such deep foundations suggest a high building with a heavy roof. The building measured 28.80 x 7 m and was oriented NE-SW. There were at least two rooms, a large room in the northeast and a small room in the southwest (5.60 x 5.60 m). At the centre of the small square room was found a tufa base of a wooden column or

¹¹⁵² For further measurements see *Satricum* 1986, 60-62.

¹¹⁵³ The size suggests that they decorated the end of the wall plates or the purlins.

¹¹⁵⁴ Colonna 1984, 402-405, fig. 1.

¹¹⁵⁵ Knoof 1987, 211. For a summary of the chronological discussion see S. Quilici Gigli in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 232.

¹¹⁵⁶ Maaskant-Kleibrink has suggested that the courtyard buildings were either built or planned at the same time as the construction of the *oikoi*. The *oikoi*, however, had an orientation which differed from that of the courtyard buildings. Since temple I and the courtyard buildings seem to be part of the same plan, I fail to see how the *oikoi* (and also the *oikos* beneath temple I) also can be part of the same plan. Since the *oikoi* were few, small and scattered around the site there was ample room for courtyard buildings, even if they were not planned when the *oikoi* were built.

post, consisting of several tufa chunks. In the base was a 24 cm deep square posthole (30 x 30 cm). No roof tiles, however, were found and only one fragment of architectural terracottas was found (a frieze with a procession), dated to 530-520 B.C.¹¹⁵⁷ This may be explained by the previous excavation.

It is possible that Stoa A' was part of a courtyard building, if the wall fragments found above courtyard building A (with the same orientation as Stoa A') date to the same period. These wall fragments, however, were not in very deep trenches and may have belonged to other buildings.

Only little pottery was found (mostly Archaic jars and bowls).

Stoa B' was constructed on top of the northeastern wing of courtyard building B. The building was oriented NW-SE and had at least three rooms, a large room in the southeast and two small rooms in the northwest. A third stoa (D') was constructed east of temple II, parallel to its eastern wall. It was oriented NE-SW. No pottery or tiles were found in connection with these stoai because of the previous excavations.

Behind the temple (see below) was a new courtyard building, Building C, oriented NW-SE. The southern wing was parallel to the rear wall of the temple. In the southern wing were two rectangular rooms, flanking a smaller one. In the courtyard was a well. Compared to the earlier courtyard buildings it had smaller wings and a different orientation.

The ground-plan of temple II was almost identical to phase I, except that the anteroom was larger (*Figs. B344, Fig. B339 and Fig. B338*). The building was now completely surrounded by columns (peripteral), 4 x 8.¹¹⁵⁸ Temple II was larger than the previous buildings and measured 21.05-21.40 x 33.80-33.90 m.¹¹⁵⁹ The orientation was changed towards SW. The foundation consisted of rectangular tufa blocks, 0.50-0.70 cm and the walls were probably of mudbrick. Column fragments were found. The building was richly adorned with architectural terracottas (*Figs. B346-B347*):¹¹⁶⁰ almost life-size akroteria statues showing a gigantomachy (at least 10 can be reconstructed), placed along the ridge of the roof (Minerva/Athena, Jupiter/Zeus, Juno/Hera, Hercules/Herakles, Apollo, Diana/Artemis, Bacchus/Dionysos, a female goddess (possibly Aphrodite/Ino Leukothea), and two giants),¹¹⁶¹ a central akroterion with a palmette, lateral akroteria in the form of crouching felines, large antepagmenta with a relief decoration (amazonomachy with Athena and Herakles), antefixes (satyrs, Juno Sospitas, harpies, typhons, satyrs and maenads), raking simas with an openwork cresting above, raking friezes, and revetment plaques with an ornamental/floral decoration. Based on the antepagmenta the inclination of the roof was 12°. Petrographic analysis shows that these terracottas were manufactured in the vicinity of Satricum.

¹¹⁵⁷ Maaskant-Kleibrink 1991, 108, fig. 33; Maaskant-Kleibrink 1992, 87, cat. no. 2051, pl. 19.

¹¹⁵⁸ For this temple see also P.S. Lulof, R. Knoop & A.F. Hissink in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 240-245.

¹¹⁵⁹ For further measurements see *Satricum* 1986, 62-63.

¹¹⁶⁰ *Satricum* 1986, 75-77.

¹¹⁶¹ P. Lulof, 'Reconstruction and architectural setting of large terracotta statues in late Archaic Central Italy: the case of Satricum' in *DELICIAE FICTILES* 1993, 277-286; P. Lulof, *The ridge-pole statues from the Late Archaic temple at Satricum*, Amsterdam 1996.

The dating of the temple and the architectural terracottas have been debated. a *terminus post quem* is a block with an inscription to Mars by Publius Valerius (Publicola?), dated to no earlier than c. 525 B.C., inserted into the stylobate.¹¹⁶² Colonna dates the building to 520 B.C.,¹¹⁶³ while Maaskant-Kleibrink dates the architectural decoration to around 500 B.C.¹¹⁶⁴ In the traditional Satricum chronology it is dated to 500-480 B.C.¹¹⁶⁵

The orientation and layout of these buildings suggest an overall planning with a central axis (the walls of Stoa a' was in line with those of Stoa D').

a pottery kiln was located western side of the acropolis, dated to the 6th century B.C.¹¹⁶⁶ Phase 4 (from 490-480 B.C.) (*Fig. B348*): southwest of the temple, in a depression in the hill, was found a votive deposit, *stips* II, 50 x 10 m, dated to the 5th century B.C.¹¹⁶⁷ It consisted mainly of local undecorated jars and lid-bowls. Many of these were put together in small groups, which were surrounded by tiles and fragments of architectural terracottas from temple II. Inside some of the pots were coins and fragments of figurines cut out of bronze sheeting. a few small vases imported from Southern Italy were also found. The profiles indicate that the deposit was filled up in different periods.

A third *stips* was also found, dated to the 4th century B.C. (mainly fill in the water basin).¹¹⁶⁸

It is uncertain for how long temple II was standing. a cemetery was laid out on the site, dating to the 5th century B.C. Consequently, Maaskant-Kleibrink argues, that the temple must have been destroyed sometime during that century, probably during the earlier part of the first half of the 5th century B.C. Thus the southwestern half of the acropolis continued to be sacred and votive gifts deposited here, while the southeastern part was turned into a cemetery. Other scholars, however, maintain that the temple was standing until the 2nd century B.C.

The southwest area

Even though excavated in 1909 the monumental building in the southwest area (within the *agger*) has not been recognized until recently (*Fig. B349, B, Tempio II*).¹¹⁶⁹ The area was excavated between 1907-1910. The site is located near the cemetery and may have been related to it. It may also have been related to the habitation area to the east (*Fig. B349, E*). The excavations revealed a monumental building within a precinct wall to the north and west, parallel with the building (*Fig. B350*). The sloping sides of the hill probably provided natural limits to the east, possibly also to the south. The building was probably oriented towards the NW.¹¹⁷⁰ No detailed plan was preserved and the field

¹¹⁶² Knoop 1987, 8 (with further references).

¹¹⁶³ Colonna 1984, 404.

¹¹⁶⁴ Maaskant-Kleibrink 1991, 105.

¹¹⁶⁵ E.g. Knoop 1987, 7; R. Knoop in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 241.

¹¹⁶⁶ a. Nijboer, 'Industry and Technology at Borgo le Ferriere-Satricum, 700-300 BC', in N. Christie (ed.), *Settlement and Economy in Italy 1500 BC - AD 1500, Papers of the Fifth Conference of Italian Archaeology*, Oxbow Monographs 41, 1995, 531-539, esp. 534-536, figs. 1 and 4-6.

¹¹⁶⁷ *Satricum* 1986, 134-137.

¹¹⁶⁸ *Satricum* 1986, 149-171.

¹¹⁶⁹ Ginge 1996, 75-97. She bases her "rediscovery" on field journals and artefacts.

¹¹⁷⁰ The orientation is not quite certain, since the building on the preserved maps is oriented NW, while the

journals only give very little information regarding measurements and the walls, thus the size is reconstructed. Deep-ploughing since the 1960s have destroyed all remains of the building.

The building had two phases. The earliest phase has been reconstructed as a rectangular building with a rear room and an open anteroom. This phase is dated to 590-540 B.C. In connection with this building pottery (miniature vases and undecorated bowls), loomweights, a spindle whorl, an iron spit, two *aes rude*, and a bronze kouros statuette were found. a cut block of tufa (12 x 20 cm) was interpreted by the excavators as being part of an altar.¹¹⁷¹

In the second phase the original building was incorporated into a larger building with a large rear room and an anteroom, probably supported by two columns (*Fig. B351*). The original rear room from the first phase now formed a central room with a more narrow room on either side. The anteroom of the first phase was retained (*Fig. B352*).¹¹⁷² This phase is dated to 540-490 B.C. During the excavations pan tiles and cover tiles as well as architectural terracottas were found. The terracottas consisted of a gorgoneion antefix, a Juno Sospita antefix, and a cavetto of a revetment plaque.¹¹⁷³ a painted eaves tile was found among the material from the precinct wall. This was of a type similar to the Campanian system used on temple I on the acropolis, and should thus be dated to 550-530 B.C. (*Fig. B352*).

Between the building and the precinct wall was a portico. Buttresses were noted by the excavators on the walls of the portico, and they were interpreted as reinforcing pilastre for the support of a roof. Outside the precinct wall to the west was discovered another stretch of wall, parallel to the precinct wall, of unknown purpose. To the east of the temple was a wall of irregular tufa blocks. This may have functioned as a retaining wall for the podium. The dating of the precinct wall and the portico cannot be determined, except between the 6th and the 3rd centuries B.C.

Two votive deposits were excavated behind the building.¹¹⁷⁴ The larger deposit was referred to as *cavo* and characterized as a basin (*a bacino*). It contained a blackish soil mixed with sand and fragments of pottery and tiles. The size was estimated to 7.6 x 4.25 m. Within the deposit pottery, tiles, architectural terracottas, a large number of *aes rude*, two weapons, and scrap bronze were found. The finds date from the 7th to the 2nd centuries B.C., but with a concentration in the 6th and 5th centuries B.C.

journals suggest that it faced to the north (Ginge 1996, 76). Ginge believes that the field journals should be trusted and that the building faced to the north. Looking at the plan this seems unlikely. If the building faced north its front would be very close to the slope of the hill, while an orientation to the NW would face the building towards the plateau and leave an open space in front of the building. That the journals speak of an orientation towards the north may just be an convenient term instead of writing northwest.

In her published plan (fig. 24) Ginge for some unknown reason orients her building slightly towards the NW - on my plan I have changed the orientation to the NW.

¹¹⁷¹ Ginge 1996, 79.

¹¹⁷² From the publication (Ginge 1996) it is not quite clear how much of the plan is based on the field journals/preserved drawing and how much is reconstructed.

¹¹⁷³ Ginge 1996, 87.

¹¹⁷⁴ Ginge 1996, esp. 89-94.

To the east of this was found a concentration of terracotta figurines, mostly heads and anatomical parts, and a few domestic animals, called the small votive deposit. The material dates from the late 6th to c. 100 B.C., most of the finds from the 4th to the 2nd centuries B.C.

Interpretation: The acropolis: the votive deposits/*stips* I clearly indicate that the temples (and the so-called *oikos* beneath the temples) should be considered as such. The hut beneath the *oikos* seems to have had both a sacred and a profane function. Regarding *stips* I the bronze figurine carrying the water jar has been interpreted as "the lady of the Fountain" and thus a sacred figure. The figurines with the discs on the heads are identified as a sun or a dawn goddess, or even a representation of Mater Matuta. The votive finds from the 4th and 3rd centuries B.C. show that in this period the deity was regarded as a mother goddess because of numerous terracotta statuettes of mothers with children. a few inscriptions were also found: the above-mentioned to Mars and another found in 1896 (*CIL* XII², 1552) [*matr*]e *ma[tuta]*. In 1989 was found a skyphos with a dedication to *Mater Matuta*, dated to 350-275 B.C.¹¹⁷⁵ This suggests that at least in the 4th century B.C. the sanctuary was dedicated to Mater Matuta, and probably also earlier judging from the votive finds. How the Mars inscription is to be interpreted is uncertain.

Building AA: the many dolia found on the floor suggests that the building was used for storage.

The small *oikoi* were probably domestic buildings.

Courtyard buildings a and B (and probably also C): while the domestic pottery suggests a domestic function, the size and monumental character and the closeness to the temple, suggest - according to the excavators - a house for priests or pilgrims. These courtyard buildings probably had a function more or less identical to the "*palazzi*".

Stoa a', B', and D': the term "stoa" used by the excavators refers to the shape of the building, not the function. Maaskant-Kleibrink suggests that they may have contained a formal set of dining rooms, probably in connection with the temple. Stoa a', however, may have been part of a courtyard building.

The two kilns found on the acropolis may indicate large-scale production and thus workshops, though no workshop buildings have been found.

The southwest area: the monumental building can securely be identified as a temple within a sanctuary because of the votive deposits. The precinct wall and the ground-plan further support such an identification. The altar, however, is dubious.

We have no evidence as to what deity was worshipped here. The presence of weaving implements suggests a female deity or female worshippers while the weapons suggest a male deity or male worshippers. Ginge suggests that the presence of the Hellenistic anatomical votives in the small deposit point to a fertility goddess (uteri and female breasts). No male genitals were found, nor any child figures. The presence of arms, legs etc. suggest a healing cult, probably devoted to a female deity.

¹¹⁷⁵ R. Knoop in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 241.

The sanctuary was located near the cemetery, thus a connection to this may be possible - on the other hand habitation quarters were also located nearby.

Segni

Segni lies on a spur of the Monti Lepini, 670 m above sea-level.¹¹⁷⁶ The site was surrounded by a defence wall, probably dated to the late 6th/early 5th centuries B.C. The wall comprised approximately 39 ha. The earliest finds date to the Early Iron Age.

Several literary sources mention Segni. According to these Segni was founded by Tarquinius Superbus and a Roman colony established here in 495 B.C. (Livy 2.21.7).¹¹⁷⁷

On the western part of the plateau an excavation took place in 1902.¹¹⁷⁸ This area was considered the acropolis. During the excavation foundation walls for a large building with three cellae were found, built into the church of S. Pietro. Several Archaic architectural terracottas were also found. Another excavation took place in 1916, but unfortunately only a short notice was published.¹¹⁷⁹ During the excavation in 1902 several architectural terracottas were found, dating from the Late Archaic period to the Roman period. The Late Archaic architectural terracottas include:¹¹⁸⁰ an antepagmentum, or possibly more than one, with fighting warriors,¹¹⁸¹ another type of antepagmentum (?) with two female heads;¹¹⁸² satyr antefixes;¹¹⁸³ a Juno Sospita antefix;¹¹⁸⁴ two fragments of female antefixes;¹¹⁸⁵ and several types of revetments, all with an ornamental decoration (raking simas, open-work crestings, and revetments).¹¹⁸⁶

Delbrück, who made the excavations in 1902, suggested that the building should be dated to the Archaic period because of the Archaic architectural terracottas and the resemblance in plan between

¹¹⁷⁶ Delbrück 1903; 'Segni', *BdA* 10, 1916 (Cronaca Suppl.), 14; Della Seta 1918, 216-222; Andrén 1940, 394-402; Moretti 1963, 242-246; G.M. De Rossi in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 219-220; Nielsen & Poulsen 1992, 127.

¹¹⁷⁷ For these see e.g. Delbrück 1903, 33.

¹¹⁷⁸ Delbrück 1903.

¹¹⁷⁹ 'Segni', *BdA* 1916, 14.

¹¹⁸⁰ For the architectural terracottas see also N. Cassieri in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 221-222.

¹¹⁸¹ Andrén 1940, pl. 120:424; Delbrück 1903, Taf. V:8 alpha to eta. Note that Andrén "translates" alpha to "x" and gamma to "y" ! For the smaller fragments that are not illustrated see Andrén 1940, 397-398, I:1f, I:1h.

¹¹⁸² Andrén 1940, I:1f; Cristofani 1987, tav. IV:2-3.

¹¹⁸³ Andrén 1940, pl. 121:426. Another type of satyr antefix with shell was found (Andrén 1940, pl. 121:427) and a fragment of a shell, possibly also for a satyr antefix (Andrén 1940, 398, I:3; Delbrück 1903, Taf. V:6). a similar antefix, probably from Segni, is in a private collection in Germany (*Hamburg Museum. Kunst der Etrusker. Ausstellung* 1980, fig. 78).

¹¹⁸⁴ Andrén 1940, 398, I:4.

¹¹⁸⁵ Andrén 1940, 399, I:5.

¹¹⁸⁶ Raking simas with a cavetto, a *fascia* with a painted guilloche below which is a *torus* (Delbrück 1903, Taf. V:alpha; V:beta; V:gamma; Andrén 1940, pl. 121:429); open-work crestings (Andrén 1940, pl. 121:428); revetments with a half *torus* above, a *fascia* with a painted meander and a lotus-palmette design below (Delbrück 1903, Taf. V:1; Andrén 1940, pl. 122:430); another revetment with almost the same design (Andrén 1940, pl. 122:431) and a revetment with a lotus-palmette design (Andrén 1940, 400, I:11; Delbrück 1903, Taf. 2:alpha) (although this type may be later). Besides these a large number of other revetments are mentioned but not illustrated (Andrén 1940, 400-402, I:9, I:13, I:14, I:15, I:16, I:17, I:18, I:19).

Segni and Castor and Pollux in Rome. Since the Archaic terracottas were very small, while the terracottas from the 2nd/1st centuries B.C. were very large, Lake and Andrén have concluded that the large monumental building should be dated to this late period.¹¹⁸⁷ Other scholars, however, still maintain that the building should be dated to the Late Archaic period.¹¹⁸⁸ That Lake and Andrén were right about the late date was proved by excavations in 1911 (unpublished) which show, that material dated to the late 3rd century B.C. was found in the foundation trenches for the building.¹¹⁸⁹

Votives were uncovered, dating from the 4th to the 1st centuries B.C.¹¹⁹⁰ From the Roman period inscriptions to Juno Moneta were found.¹¹⁹¹

Interpretation: the large monumental building must be interpreted as a temple, dating to the 2nd-1st century B.C. It is not possible to determine to what building - if not more than one - the Archaic architectural terracottas belonged, but it cannot be excluded that the terracottas belonged to a predecessor of the later temple, though nothing proves this.

Tivoli

One late Archaic female antefix was found in Via Colsereno, near the Ospedale Civico.¹¹⁹² No walls were found.

Torrino

Torrino is located on a plateau (*Fig. B353*).¹¹⁹³ More than 100 m² was excavated between 1979-1983. The earliest remains consisted of traces of huts (*Fig. B353, no. 5*).¹¹⁹⁴

In the area of a later villa, underneath the western side of the peristyle (*Figs. B353, no. 8-B354*) the foundations of an Archaic building were excavated. The building dates to the Late Archaic period. The building consisted of a courtyard with three rooms on the southern side, and on the western side was a wall. Three posts supported the porticos. The building was 13 x 9 m and oriented almost E-W. The foundation consisted of tufa or *cappellaccio* blocks or flakes in a dry-wall technique. How the walls and the roof was constructed is unknown. Why the building is reconstructed with a shed roof is uncertain, nor whether this is meant to be tiled or thatched (probably tiled, though). NE of the building was a well, but the chronology is uncertain. The building was probably destroyed in the middle-Republican period. a large circular *fossa* was also found (12 x 9 m) slightly further to the north, probably dating to the late 6th/early 5th centuries B.C.

¹¹⁸⁷ Andrén 1940, 395; Lake 1935, 111.

¹¹⁸⁸ E.g. Colonna 1984, 408; Rendeli 1989, 64.

¹¹⁸⁹ G.M. De Rossi in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 219 (with further references).

¹¹⁹⁰ Moretti 1963, 246.

¹¹⁹¹ Lake 1935, 111.

¹¹⁹² G. de Palma in *Enea nel Lazio* 1981, 42-43.

¹¹⁹³ Bedini 1984.

¹¹⁹⁴ In the text the area referred to is fig. 1, no. 6, but according to the plan this is a street. On the plan the huts are located at no. 5.

Interpretation: Until further excavation/publication the function of the buildings is uncertain, but judging from the size and ground-plan it was probably a domestic building.

Velletri

Velletri lies on a spur of the Colli Albani, on a steep and naturally defended plateau, 400 m above sea level.¹¹⁹⁵ There was access to the plateau from the south and the north. The settlement goes back to the 8th century B.C. at least, possibly earlier.

a number of architectural terracottas were found in Velletri in 1784, and an actual excavation (though not thoroughly published) was carried out by Mancini in 1910 under the church of Ss Stimmate/S. Maria della Neve on the acropolis. Excavations were resumed in 1989 (*Fig. B355*).

Walls of two phases, lying at a depth of 1.90 m below the church floor, were found. Both buildings (with slight differences) were oriented ESE-WNW (while the entrance for the latest building must have been in the ESE, it is not possible to determine where the entrance for the earliest building was. To the latest phase belonged the walls g, e, n, and d, found at a depth of 1.90 m. The thickness of the walls varied between 0.27 and 0.35 m. Colonna has suggested that the second phase should be reconstructed as a three-cella building, c. 11.80 m at the front (*Fig. B356*).¹¹⁹⁶

To the earliest phase belonged the walls k (Th. 0.75 m), and l (Th. 0.35 m).¹¹⁹⁷ The walls k and l were in yellow tufa at a depth of 3.30. There was only 0.90 m in between the two walls. Wall m was in grey tufa. Colonna suggests that the first phase had a simple rectangular ground-plan with a pronaos. Based on the new excavations it is now suggested that wall h belonged to the earliest phase (is was previously thought to belong to the latest phase, possibly a later addition). Wall h was constructed in *blocchi a selce*. It was located at a depth of 1.84 m.

Walls of both types were in a dry-wall technique. West of the buildings were four *pozzi* (a,b,c, and o).¹¹⁹⁸

Several architectural terracottas were found. Most were found near wall h, some in the small *pozzo* "o", and some near wall n. Otherwise, there is no mention of find spots.

The architectural terracottas¹¹⁹⁹ include a human akroterion (a leg and an arm),¹²⁰⁰ a winged animal/sphinx akroterion,¹²⁰¹ large volute akroteria of the type known from S. Omobono,¹²⁰² female

¹¹⁹⁵ Mancini 1915; Andr n 1940, cxxxvii, 407-416; P.J. Riis, 'Notes on Etruscan architectural terracottas', *ActaA* 12, 1941, 66-78; Colonna 1984, 396-411; Cristofani 1987, 98-108, figs. 12-17, 23; Fortunati 1989; F.R. Fortunati, 'Il materiali votivi', in *Museo Civico di Velletri (Cataloghi dei musei locali e delle collezioni del Lazio 6)*, Rome 1989, 89-104; F.R. Fortunati in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 199-206; G. Ghini, 'Velletri (Roma)', *StEtr* 58, 1993, 571-576; Fortunati 1993.

The terracottas from the 1784 excavations are now kept in the store-rooms in the Museo Archeologico in Napoli, while the finds from Mancini's excavations are kept at the Museo Civico in Velletri. Unfortunately many of the fragments from both museums now seem to be lost.

¹¹⁹⁶ Colonna 1984, 404.

¹¹⁹⁷ Wall m belonged to the oldest phase according to Mancini, but this wall is now believed to be part of the church.

¹¹⁹⁸ For these *pozzi* see Fortunati 1989, esp. 60-61.

¹¹⁹⁹ See also Fortunati 1989.

antefixes,¹²⁰³ another female antefix,¹²⁰⁴ a satyr antefix,¹²⁰⁵ antefixes with satyrs and maenads,¹²⁰⁶ raking simas,¹²⁰⁷ lateral simas with painted heraldic feline and feline waterspouts,¹²⁰⁸ and friezes (processions, chariot races, galloping warriors, banquets and assemblies).¹²⁰⁹ a few architectural terracottas belong to the 4th/3rd centuries B.C.¹²¹⁰ a number of tiles were also found.

To judge from Andrén's, Mancini's and Fortunati's description of the architectural terracottas there seems to be two phases: phase 1 consisted of the friezes, lateral simas with female antefixes, a winged animal/sphinx akroterion, and large volute akroteria of the type known from S. Omobono. The phase is dated to 540/530 B.C. For a reconstruction of phase 1 see *Fig. B357*. The inclination of the roof was c. 17°, measured from the raking friezes. Phase 2 consisted of antefixes with satyrs abducting maenads and satyr antefixes. These are usually dated to the end of the 6th century B.C. or later. Unfortunately these antefixes are now lost and no photographs have been published. This date would also fit the second female antefix.¹²¹¹

Fragments of a kiln for firing architectural terracottas are said by Mancini to have been found in the *pozzo "c"*.

Regarding the chronology of the buildings and the architectural terracottas there are some problems. The walls of the earliest phase are by the excavators associated with pottery from the Late Orientalizing/Early Archaic period (... *in relazione alla presenza di materiali ceramici di età tardo orientalizzante-alto arcaica* ...).¹²¹² This building Colonna reconstructs as a simple rectangular building without any architectural terracottas. The later phases Colonna and the excavators associate with the architectural terracottas from around 530 B.C. and consider the early 5th century terracottas later replacements.

First the chronology of the earliest phase: the dating of this phase is very vague and it is not clear what this early date is based on. Nothing in Mancini's report suggests such an early date, and even if such early pottery was found associated with the walls this would only give a *terminus post quem* date. The date of the latest phase seems to be based on the assumption that the architectural terracottas of this phase decorated the building and a comparison with the hypothetical reconstruction of S. Omobono phase 2. Unless very convincing arguments for the early date of the earliest phase can be

¹²⁰⁰ Andrén 1940, 413, I:8; Fortunati 1989, 64, tav. LXXIV,3.

¹²⁰¹ Andrén 1940, pl. 129:451; Fortunati 1989, tav. XVIII.

¹²⁰² G. Ghini, 'Velletri (Roma)', *StEtr* 1993, 574.

¹²⁰³ Andrén 1940, pl. 129:453.

¹²⁰⁴ Andrén 1940, pl. 129:454.

¹²⁰⁵ Andrén 1940, 414, I:11.

¹²⁰⁶ Andrén 1940, 414, I:2.

¹²⁰⁷ Fortunati 1993, 261, fig. 262. These fragments are all lost.

¹²⁰⁸ Andrén 1940, pl. D:1,2.

¹²⁰⁹ Andrén 1940, pls. 127 and 129.

¹²¹⁰ G. Ghini, 'Velletri (Roma)', *StEtr* 1993, 572.

¹²¹¹ Andrén 1940, pl. 129:454.

¹²¹² Fortunati in *Roma dei Tarquini* 1990, 201.

put forward, I think it is much more likely that the terracottas of phase 1 (530 B.C.) belonged to the earliest building, probably a simple rectangular building (the pronaos is of course quite hypothetical), dated to around 530 B.C. The terracottas of the second phase would then have adorned the three-cellae building, which would then be dated to the early 5th century B.C. The find spots of the terracottas may support this theory, since most of them were found near wall h.

The few finds of the 4th and 3rd centuries B.C. suggest a partial reconstruction of the building.

Some votives (among these anatomical votives) and a mould for a satyr¹²¹³ were also found, primarily dating to the 4th century B.C. and later. One small terracotta altar was also found, also dating from the 4th century B.C.¹²¹⁴ Besides these several pottery fragments were found, dating from Latium period III to the Hellenistic period.¹²¹⁵ a miniature vase and sherds with letters and X's, dating to the 6th century B.C. are reported.¹²¹⁶

Interpretation: Mancini identified the buildings under Ss Stimate as a temple,¹²¹⁷ apparently because of votive deposits and because of the architectural terracottas. Colonna and Fortunati have suggested that both buildings should be interpreted as temples, and that the wall h may have been a precinct/temenos wall. This identification needs to be reexamined due to the preliminary status of Mancini's report, the 18th century excavations and the loss of most of the finds from the *pozzi* during the war.¹²¹⁸ The new excavations (when published) may shed some further light on the problem.

The so-called votive deposit was spread around the site and did not contain any significant sacred items from the Archaic period. Besides the *arula* (the only illustrated sacred object), and a mould for a terracotta statuette of a satyr, both dated to the 4th century B.C. Besides this pottery (impasto, bucchero, imported Greek vases, and black glazed pottery, dating from the 7th century B.C. to the 3rd century B.C.) and many domestic objects such as *rocchetti* and spindle whorls were found.

The shape of the building of the second phase may point to a three-cellae temple, though this is not certain. Colonna has suggested that the temple was dedicated to a goddess, whom the Volscians later called *Decluna*.¹²¹⁹ This identification is based on the *tabula Veliterna* found together with the friezes and the find of many domestic objects such as the *rocchetti* and the spindle whorls. The latter argument does not seem valid and the late date of the *tabula Veliterna* makes such an identification uncertain.

¹²¹³ Fortunati 1989, 65.

¹²¹⁴ Mancini 1910, 87, fig. 13; Fortunati 1989, 65, 80, tav. XVII, LXXV,3.

¹²¹⁵ Fortunati 1989, 65-66.

¹²¹⁶ Fortunati 1993, 265 (none of these are illustrated).

¹²¹⁷ Mancini 1915, 68.

¹²¹⁸ Few photographs of the finds except for the terracottas and an *arula* have been published. The *arula* was found in a *pozzo* (no. "b" on the plan in Mancini), identified by Mancini as a votive deposit, together with some of the terracottas. Since the *arula* seems to be later than the terracottas, it does not necessarily prove that the Archaic building was a temple. For the votive deposits see also G. Cressedi, 'Velitrae (Velletri)', *Italia Romana. Municipie e colonie*, Ser. I:12, 1953, especially 58-59, tav. II-III; Gierow 1966, 40; P.-G. Gierow, *The Iron Age Culture of Latium*, *ActaRom* 24:2, 1964, 384-385; Guido 1980, 151.

¹²¹⁹ Colonna 1984, 405.

The function of the building of the first phase is unknown, though a temple is possible due to the later temple phase.

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LIST OF PLANS OF BUILDINGS IN ETRURIA AND LATIUM IN THE ORIENTALIZING AND ARCHAIC PERIODS

On the plans are buildings of which a substantial amount is preserved and where walls of different phases with some degree of certainty can be distinguished.

Usually reconstructions are adapted from the excavations reports or the like, but in some cases I have added obvious reconstructions. In one case (the temple at Cerveteri, Vigna Parrochiale) the reconstruction is based on the information in the excavation report that the building was constructed like Pyrgi temple A

If possible all phases have been reconstructed. In the case of the houses from L'Ago dell'Accesa only the latest phase is reconstructed, since the buildings are only preliminarily published.

Each site has a number, and specific buildings a second number. If there is more than one phase a letter is added; thus 7.3a means Rome, Regia, phase 1.

All buildings are oriented with north at the top and in scale 1:500

Black shows existing walls, silhouette reconstructed walls, and grey podiums.

All buildings are drawn in Corel Draw 8 by Niels Levinsen.

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Plan 2: Buildings from 650-600 B.C.

Plan 3: Buildings from 600/590-560 B.C.

Plan 4: Buildings from 560/550-520 B.C.

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Plan 7: Affiliated sacred buildings

Plan 8: "Basic" sanctuaries (urban and sub-urban)

Plan 9: Emporium sanctuaries

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All buildings are oriented with north at the top and in scale 1:500

Black shows existing walls, silhouette reconstructed walls, and grey podiums.